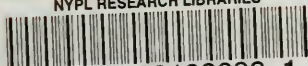


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PORTRAIT AND
BIOGRAPHICAL

ALBUM

—OF—

MAHASKA COUNTY, IOWA,

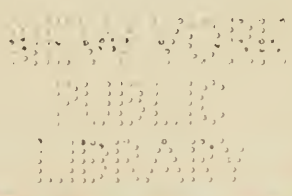
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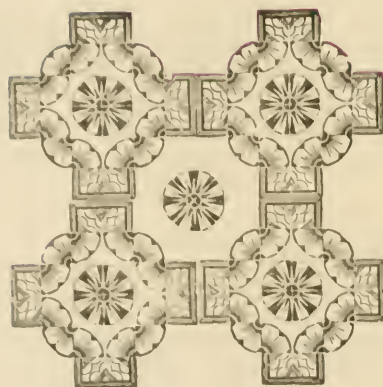
Full Page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent
and Representative Citizens of the County,

TOGETHER WITH

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL THE GOVERNORS OF IOWA, AND
OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

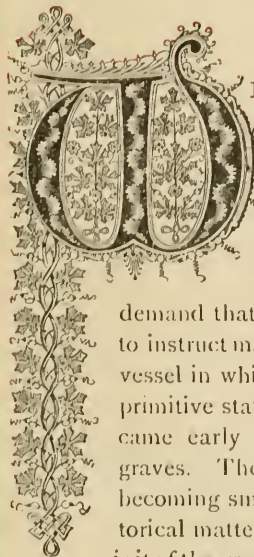
CHICAGO:
CHAPMAN BROTHERS,
1887.





ROYAL WARR
31809
1888

PREFACE



WE HAVE completed our labors in writing and compiling the PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM of this county, and wish, in presenting it to our patrons, to speak briefly of the importance of local works of this nature. It is certainly the duty of the present to commemorate the past, to perpetuate the names of the pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and to relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age, and this solemn duty which men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity, demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In local history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a safe vessel in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this region from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the noble men, who in their vigor and prime came early to the county and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the history of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that an actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of historical matter without delay, before the settlers of the wilderness are cut down by time. Not only is it of the greatest importance to render history of pioneer times full and accurate, but it is also essential that the history of the county, from its settlement to the present day, should be treated through its various phases, so that a record, complete and impartial, may be handed down to the future. The present the age of progress, is reviewed, standing out in bold relief over the quiet, unostentatious olden times; it is a brilliant record, which is destined to live in the future; the good works of men, their magnificent enterprises, their lives, whether commercial or military, do not sink into oblivion, but, on the contrary, grow brighter with age, and contribute to build up a record which carries with it precedents and principles that will be advanced and observed when the acts of soulless men will be forgotten and their very names hidden in obscurity.

In the preparation of the personal sketches contained in this volume, unusual care and pains were taken to have them accurate, even in the smallest detail. Indeed, nothing was passed lightly over or treated indifferently; and we flatter ourselves that it is one of the most accurate works of its nature ever published.

As one of the most interesting features of this work, we present the portraits of numerous representative citizens. It has been our aim to have the prominent men of to-day, as well as the pioneers, represented in this department; and we congratulate ourselves on the uniformly high character of the gentlemen whose portraits we present. They are in the strictest sense representative men, and are selected from all the callings and professions worthy to be given. There are others, it is true, who claim equal prominence with those given; but of course it was impossible for us to give portraits of all the leading men and pioneers of the county. We are under great obligation to many of the noble and generous people of this county for kindly and material assistance in the preparation of this ALBUM.

CHICAGO, March, 1887.

CHAPMAN BROTHERS.



PORTRAITS
AND
BIOGRAPHIES

OF THE

GOVERNORS OF IOWA,

AND OF THE

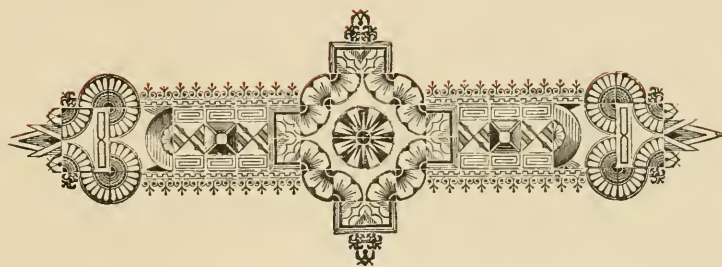
PRESIDENTS

OF THE

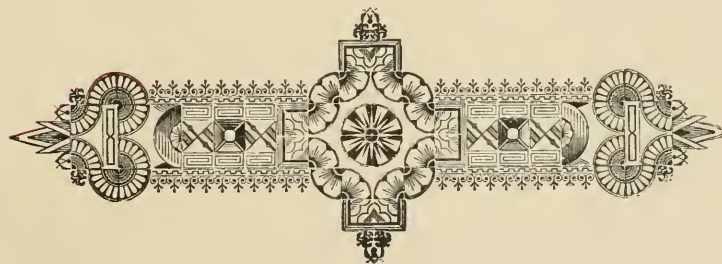
UNITED STATES.

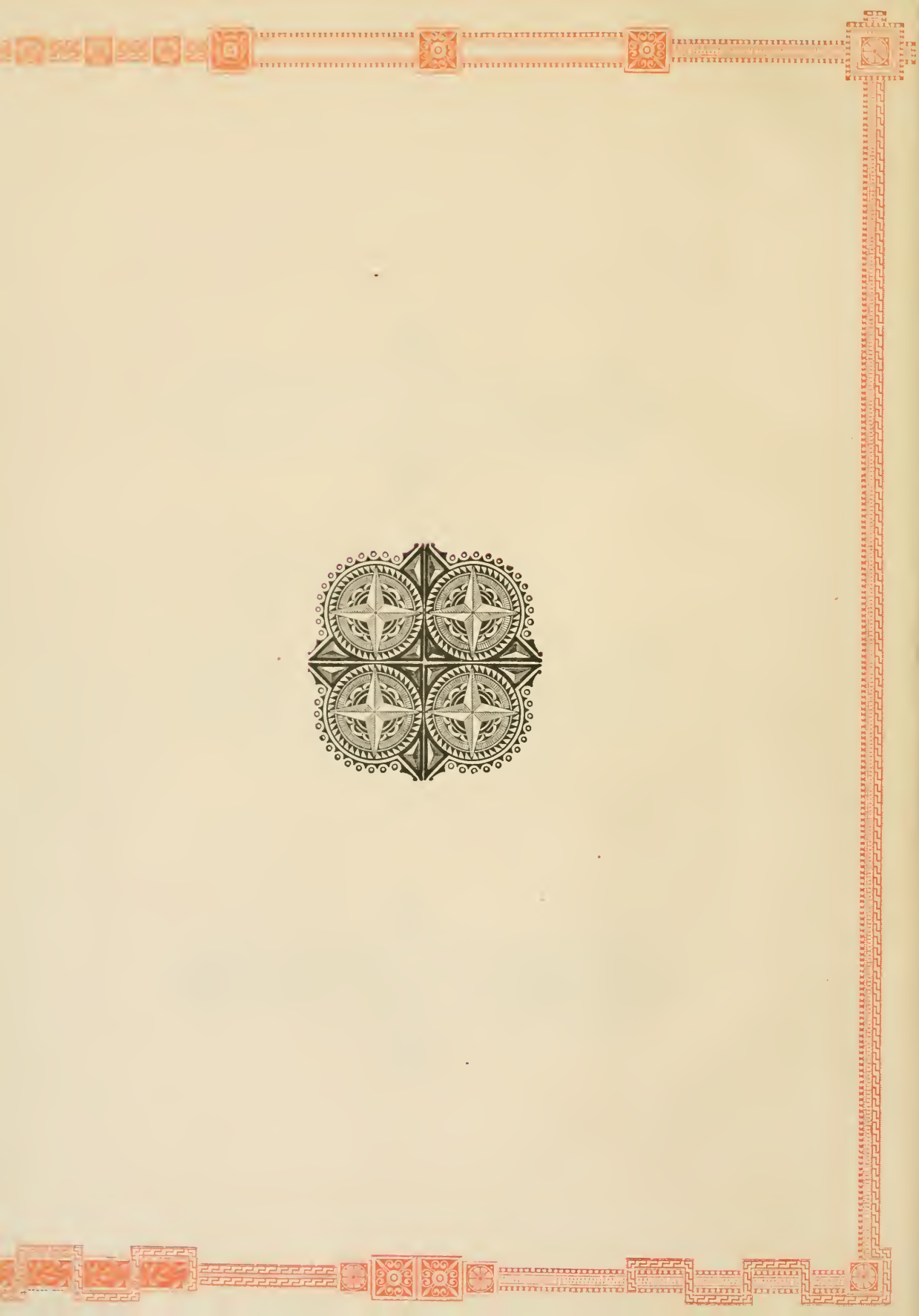




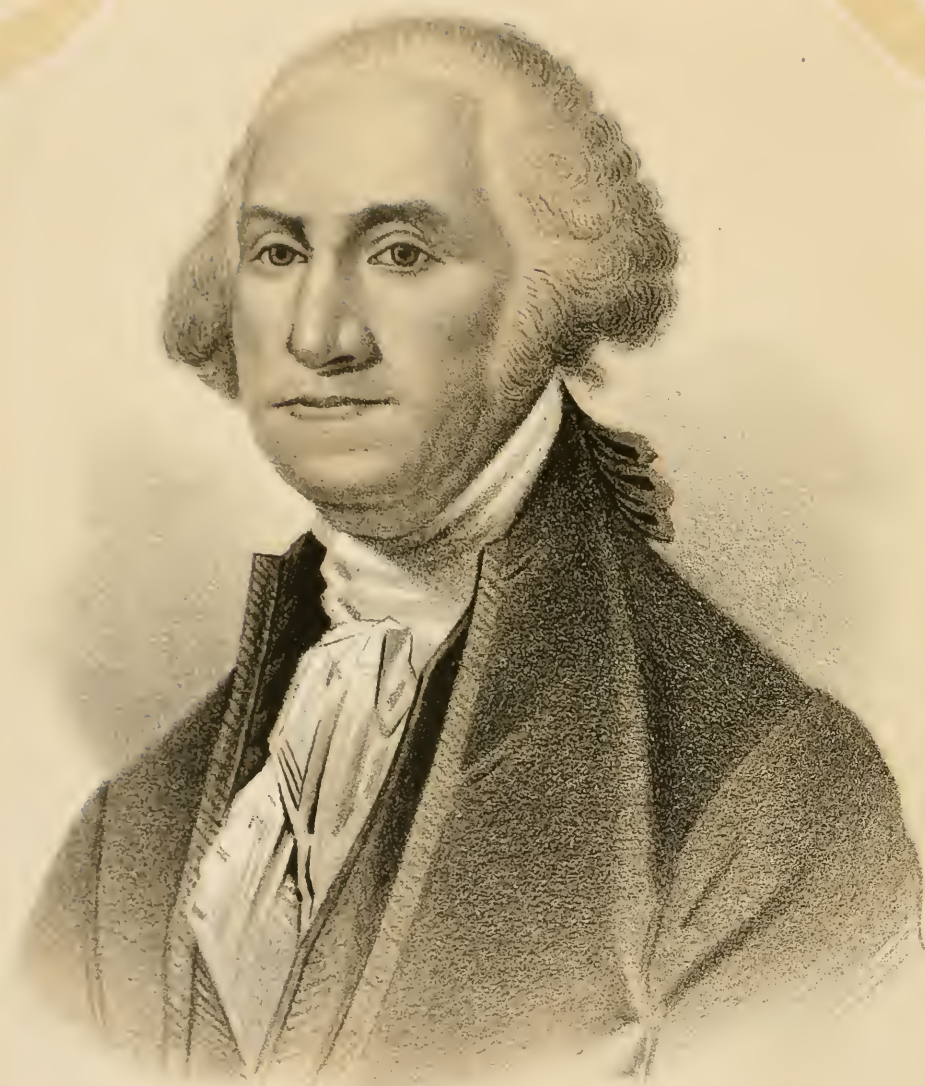


PRESIDENTS.









George Washington



GEORGE WASHINGTON.



HE Father of our Country was born in Westmorland Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1732. His parents were Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. The family to which he belonged has not been satisfactorily traced in England. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated to Virginia about 1657, and became a prosperous planter. He had two sons, Lawrence and John. The former married Mildred Warner and had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred. Augustine, the father of George, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, reached maturity. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

Augustine Washington, the father of George, died in 1743, leaving a large landed property. To his eldest son, Lawrence, he bequeathed an estate on the Patomac, afterwards known as Mount Vernon, and to George he left the parental residence. George received only such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, save for a short time after he left school, when he received private instruction in mathematics. His spelling was rather defective.

Remarkable stories are told of his great physical strength and development at an early age. He was an acknowledged leader among his companions, and was early noted for that nobleness of character, fairness and veracity which characterized his whole life.

When George was 14 years old he had a desire to go to sea, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for him, but through the opposition of his mother the idea was abandoned. Two years later he was appointed surveyor to the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. In this business he spent three years in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, though only 19 years of age, he was appointed adjutant with the rank of major in the Virginia militia, then being trained for active service against the French and Indians. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies with his brother Lawrence, who went there to restore his health. They soon returned, and in the summer of 1752 Lawrence died, leaving a large fortune to an infant daughter who did not long survive him. On her demise the estate of Mount Vernon was given to George.

Upon the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie, as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1752, the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four military districts, of which the northern was assigned to Washington as adjutant general. Shortly after this a very perilous mission was assigned him and accepted, which others had refused. This was to proceed to the French post near Lake Erie in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The distance to be traversed was between 500 and 600 miles. Winter was at hand, and the journey was to be made without military escort, through a territory occupied by Indians. The

trip was a perilous one, and several times he came near losing his life, yet he returned in safety and furnished a full and useful report of his expedition. A regiment of 300 men was raised in Virginia and put in command of Col. Joshua Fry, and Major Washington was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Active war was then begun against the French and Indians, in which Washington took a most important part. In the memorable event of July 9, 1755, known as Braddock's defeat, Washington was almost the only officer of distinction who escaped from the calamities of the day with life and honor. The other aids of Braddock were disabled early in the action, and Washington alone was left in that capacity on the field. In a letter to his brother he says: "I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side." An Indian sharpshooter said he was not born to be killed by a bullet, for he had taken direct aim at him seventeen times, and failed to hit him.

After having been five years in the military service, and vainly sought promotion in the royal army, he took advantage of the fall of Fort Duquesne and the expulsion of the French from the valley of the Ohio, to resign his commission. Soon after he entered the Legislature, where, although not a leader, he took an active and important part. January 17, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, the wealthy widow of John Parke Custis.

When the British Parliament had closed the port of Boston, the cry went up throughout the provinces that "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all." It was then, at the suggestion of Virginia, that a Congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties, peaceably if possible. To this Congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate. On May 10, 1775, the Congress re-assembled, when the hostile intentions of England were plainly apparent. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the first acts of this Congress was the election of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This high and responsible office was conferred upon Washington, who was still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but upon the express condition that he receive no salary. He would keep an exact account of expenses and expect Congress to pay them and nothing more. It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of Washington, to whom the fortunes and liberties of the people of this country were so long confided. The war was conducted by him under every possible disadvantage, and while his forces often met with reverses, yet he overcame every obstacle, and after seven years of heroic devotion and matchless skill he gained liberty for the greatest nation of earth. On Dec. 23, 1783, Washington, in a parting address of surpassing beauty, resigned his

commission as commander-in-chief of the army to to the Continental Congress sitting at Annapolis. He retired immediately to Mount Vernon and resumed his occupation as a farmer and planter, shunning all connection with public life.

In February, 1789, Washington was unanimously elected President. In his presidential career he was subject to the peculiar trials incidental to a new government; trials from lack of confidence on the part of other governments; trials from want of harmony between the different sections of our own country; trials from the impoverished condition of the country, owing to the war and want of credit; trials from the beginnings of party strife. He was no partisan. His clear judgment could discern the golden mean; and while perhaps this alone kept our government from sinking at the very outset, it left him exposed to attacks from both sides, which were often bitter and very annoying.

At the expiration of his first term he was unanimously re-elected. At the end of this term many were anxious that he be re-elected, but he absolutely refused a third nomination. On the fourth of March, 1797, at the expiration of his second term as President, he returned to his home, hoping to pass there his few remaining years free from the annoyances of public life. Later in the year, however, his repose seemed likely to be interrupted by war with France. At the prospect of such a war he was again urged to take command of the armies. He chose his subordinate officers and left to them the charge of matters in the field, which he superintended from his home. In accepting the command he made the reservation that he was not to be in the field until it was necessary. In the midst of these preparations his life was suddenly cut off. December 12, he took a severe cold from a ride in the rain, which, settling in his throat, produced inflammation, and terminated fatally on the night of the fourteenth. On the eighteenth his body was borne with military honors to its final resting place, and interred in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

Of the character of Washington it is impossible to speak but in terms of the highest respect and admiration. The more we see of the operations of our government, and the more deeply we feel the difficulty of uniting all opinions in a common interest, the more highly we must estimate the force of his talent and character, which have been able to challenge the reverence of all parties, and principles, and nations, and to win a fame as extended as the limits of the globe, and which we cannot but believe will be as lasting as the existence of man.

The person of Washington was unusually tan, erect and well proportioned. His muscular strength was great. His features were of a beautiful symmetry. He commanded respect without any appearance of haughtiness, and ever serious without being dull.





John Adams

JOHN ADAMS.



JOHN ADAMS, the second President and the first Vice-President of the United States, was born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., and about ten miles from Boston, Oct. 19, 1735. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, emigrated from England about 1640, with a family of eight sons, and settled at Braintree. The parents of John were John and Susannah (Boylston) Adams. His father was a farmer of limited means, to which he added the business of shoemaking. He gave his eldest son, John, a classical education at Harvard College. John graduated in 1755, and at once took charge of the school in Worcester, Mass. This he found but a "school of affliction," from which he endeavored to gain relief by devoting himself, in addition, to the study of law. For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of the only lawyer in the town. He had thought seriously of the clerical profession but seems to have been turned from this by what he termed "the frightful engines of ecclesiastical councils, of diabolical malice, and Calvinistic good nature," of the operations of which he had been a witness in his native town. He was well fitted for the legal profession, possessing a clear, sonorous voice, being ready and fluent of speech, and having quick perceptive powers. He gradually gained practice, and in 1764 married Abigail Smith, a daughter of a minister, and a lady of superior intelligence. Shortly after his marriage, (1765), the attempt of Parliamentary taxation turned him from law to politics. He took initial steps toward holding a town meeting, and the resolu-

tions he offered on the subject became very popular throughout the Province, and were adopted word for word by over forty different towns. He moved to Boston in 1768, and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause, and was chosen a member of the General Court (the Legislature) in 1770.

Mr. Adams was chosen one of the first delegates from Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress, which met in 1774. Here he distinguished himself by his capacity for business and for debate, and advocated the movement for independence against the majority of the members. In May, 1776, he moved and carried a resolution in Congress that the Colonies should assume the duties of self-government. He was a prominent member of the committee of five appointed June 11, to prepare a declaration of independence. This article was drawn by Jefferson, but on Adams devolved the task of battling it through Congress in a three days debate.

On the day after the Declaration of Independence was passed, while his soul was yet warm with the glow of excited feeling, he wrote a letter to his wife, which, as we read it now, seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy. "Yesterday," he says, "the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.' The day is passed. The fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows,

games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward for ever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

In November, 1777, Mr. Adams was appointed a delegate to France and to co-operate with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were then in Paris, in the endeavor to obtain assistance in arms and money from the French Government. This was a severe trial to his patriotism, as it separated him from his home, compelled him to cross the ocean in winter, and exposed him to great peril of capture by the British cruisers, who were seeking him. He left France June 17, 1779. In September of the same year he was again chosen to go to Paris, and there hold himself in readiness to negotiate a treaty of peace and of commerce with Great Britain, as soon as the British Cabinet might be found willing to listen to such proposals. He sailed for France in November, from there he went to Holland, where he negotiated important loans and formed important commercial treaties.

Finally a treaty of peace with England was signed Jan. 21, 1783. The re-action from the excitement, toil and anxiety through which Mr. Adams had passed threw him into a fever. After suffering from a continued fever and becoming feeble and emaciated he was advised to go to England to drink the waters of Bath. While in England, still drooping and desponding, he received dispatches from his own government urging the necessity of his going to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. It was winter, his health was delicate, yet he immediately set out, and through storm, on sea, on horseback and foot, he made the trip.

February 24, 1785, Congress appointed Mr. Adams envoy to the Court of St. James. Here he met face to face the King of England, who had so long regarded him as a traitor. As England did not condescend to appoint a minister to the United States, and as Mr. Adams felt that he was accomplishing but little, he sought permission to return to his own country, where he arrived in June, 1788.

When Washington was first chosen President, John Adams, rendered illustrious by his signal services at home and abroad, was chosen Vice President. Again at the second election of Washington as President, Adams was chosen Vice President. In 1796, Washington retired from public life, and Mr. Adams was elected President, though not without much opposition. Serving in this office four years, he was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, his opponent in politics.

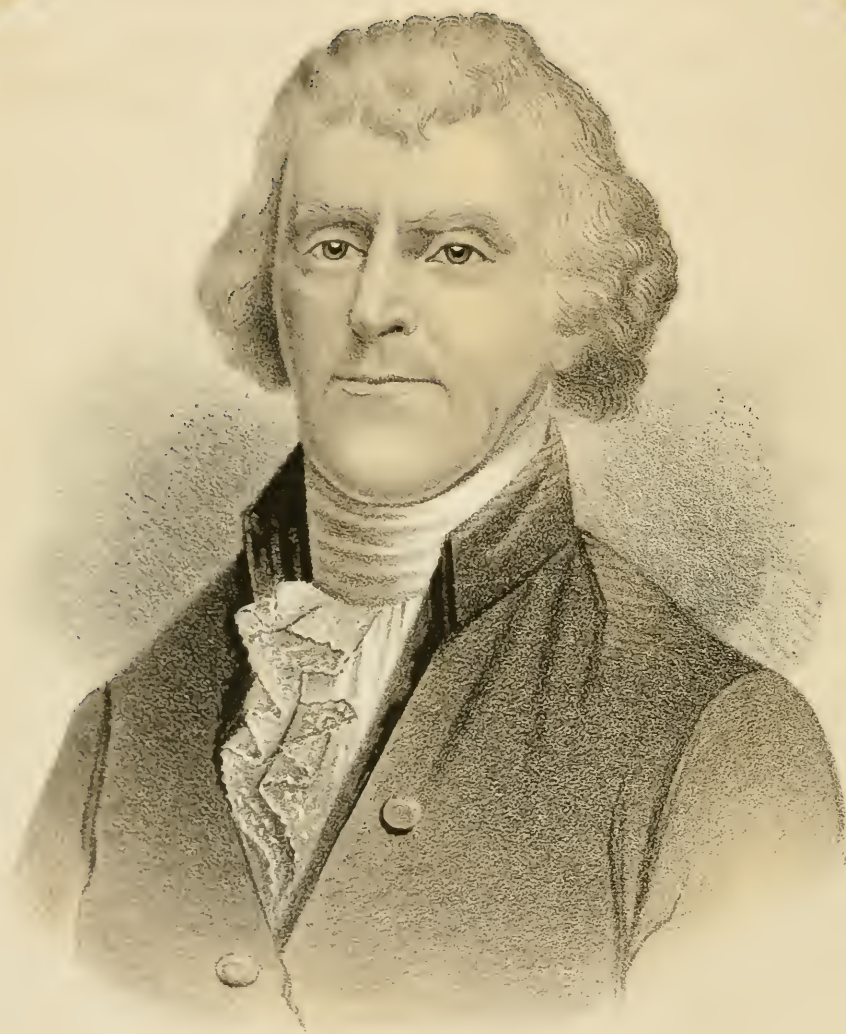
While Mr. Adams was Vice President the great

French Revolution shook the continent of Europe, and it was upon this point which he was at issue with the majority of his countrymen led by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Adams felt no sympathy with the French people in their struggle, for he had no confidence in their power of self-government, and he utterly abhorred the class of atheist philosophers who he claimed caused it. On the other hand Jefferson's sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of the French people. Hence originated the alienation between these distinguished men, and two powerful parties were thus soon organized, Adams at the head of the one whose sympathies were with England and Jefferson led the other in sympathy with France.

The world has seldom seen a spectacle of more moral beauty and grandeur, than was presented by the old age of Mr. Adams. The violence of party feeling had died away, and he had begun to receive that just appreciation which, to most men, is not accorded till after death. No one could look upon his venerable form, and think of what he had done and suffered, and how he had given up all the prime and strength of his life to the public good, without the deepest emotion of gratitude and respect. It was his peculiar good fortune to witness the complete success of the institution which he had been so active in creating and supporting. In 1824, his cup of happiness was filled to the brim, by seeing his son elevated to the highest station in the gift of the people.

The fourth of July, 1826, which completed the half century since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, arrived, and there were but three of the signers of that immortal instrument left upon the earth to hail its morning light. And, as it is well known, on that day two of these finished their earthly pilgrimage, a coincidence so remarkable as to seem miraculous. For a few days before Mr. Adams had been rapidly failing, and on the morning of the fourth he found himself too weak to rise from his bed. On being requested to name a toast for the customary celebration of the day, he exclaimed "INDEPENDENCE FOREVER." When the day was ushered in, by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons, he was asked by one of his attendants if he knew what day it was? He replied, "O yes; it is the glorious fourth of July—God bless it—God bless you all." In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day." The last words he uttered were, "Jefferson survives." But he had, at one o'clock, resigned his spirit into the hands of his God.

The personal appearance and manners of Mr. Adams were not particularly prepossessing. His face, as his portrait manifests, was intellectual and expressive, but his figure was low and ungraceful, and his manners were frequently abrupt and uncourteous. He had neither the lofty dignity of Washington, nor the engaging elegance and gracefulness which marked the manners and address of Jefferson.



Th. Jefferson



THOMAS JEFFERSON.



THOMAS JEFFERSON was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albermarle county, Va. His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, the former a native of Wales, and the latter born in London. To them were born six daughters and two sons, of whom Thomas was the elder. When 14 years of age his father died. He received a most liberal education, having been kept diligently at school from the time he was five years of age. In 1760 he entered William and Mary College. Williamsburg was then the seat of the Colonial Court, and it was the obode of fashion and splendor. Young Jefferson, who was then 17 years old, lived somewhat expensively, keeping fine horses, and much caressed by gay society, yet he was earnestly devoted to his studies, and irreproachable in his morals. It is strange, however, under such influences, that he was not ruined. In the second year of his college course, moved by some unexplained inward impulse, he discarded his horses, society, and even his favorite violin, to which he had previously given much time. He often devoted fifteen hours a day to hard study, allowing himself for exercise only a run in the evening twilight of a mile out of the city and back again. He thus attained very high intellectual culture, alike excellence in philosophy and the languages. The most difficult Latin and Greek authors he read with facility. A more finished scholar has seldom gone forth from college halls; and

there was not to be found, perhaps, in all Virginia, a more pureminded, upright, gentlemanly young man.

Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of law. For the short time he continued in the practice of his profession he rose rapidly and distinguished himself by his energy and accuteness as a lawyer. But the times called for greater action. The policy of England had awakened the spirit of resistance of the American Colonies, and the enlarged views which Jefferson had ever entertained, soon led him into active political life. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a very beautiful, wealthy and highly accomplished young widow.

Upon Mr. Jefferson's large estate at Shadwell, there was a majestic swell of land, called Monticello, which commanded a prospect of wonderful extent and beauty. This spot Mr. Jefferson selected for his new home; and here he reared a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture, which, next to Mount Vernon, became the most distinguished resort in our land.

In 1775 he was sent to the Colonial Congress, where, though a silent member, his abilities as a writer and a reasoner soon become known, and he was placed upon a number of important committees, and was chairman of the one appointed for the drawing up of a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson, as chairman, was appointed to draw up the paper. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal changes before it was submitted to Congress. On June 28, a few slight changes were made in it by Congress, and it was passed and signed July 4, 1776. What must have been the feelings of that

man—what the emotions that swelled his breast—who was charged with the preparation of that Declaration, which, while it made known the wrongs of America, was also to publish her to the world, free, sovereign and independent. It is one of the most remarkable papers ever written; and did no other effort of the mind of its author exist, that alone would be sufficient to stamp his name with immortality.

In 1779 Mr. Jefferson was elected successor to Patrick Henry, as Governor of Virginia. At one time the British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello, to capture the Governor. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the hurried escape of Mr. Jefferson and his family, ere his mansion was in possession of the British troops. His wife's health, never very good, was much injured by this excitement, and in the summer of 1782 she died.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to Congress in 1783. Two years later he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Returning to the United States in September, 1789, he became Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. This position he resigned Jan. 1, 1794. In 1797, he was chosen Vice President, and four years later was elected President over Mr. Adams, with Aaron Burr as Vice President. In 1804 he was re-elected with wonderful unanimity, and George Clinton, Vice President.

The early part of Mr. Jefferson's second administration was disturbed by an event which threatened the tranquility and peace of the Union; this was the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Defeated in the late election to the Vice Presidency, and led on by an unprincipled ambition, this extraordinary man formed the plan of a military expedition into the Spanish territories on our southwestern frontier, for the purpose of forming there a new republic. This has been generally supposed was a mere pretext; and although it has not been generally known what his real plans were, there is no doubt that they were of a far more dangerous character.

In 1809, at the expiration of the second term for which Mr. Jefferson had been elected, he determined to retire from political life. For a period of nearly forty years, he had been continually before the public, and all that time had been employed in offices of the greatest trust and responsibility. Having thus devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country, he now felt desirous of that rest which his declining years required, and upon the organization of the new administration, in March, 1809, he bid farewell forever to public life, and retired to Monticello.

Mr. Jefferson was profuse in his hospitality. Whole families came in their coaches with their horses,—fathers and mothers, boys and girls, babies and nurses,—and remained three and even six months. Life at Monticello, for years, resembled that at a fashionable watering-place.

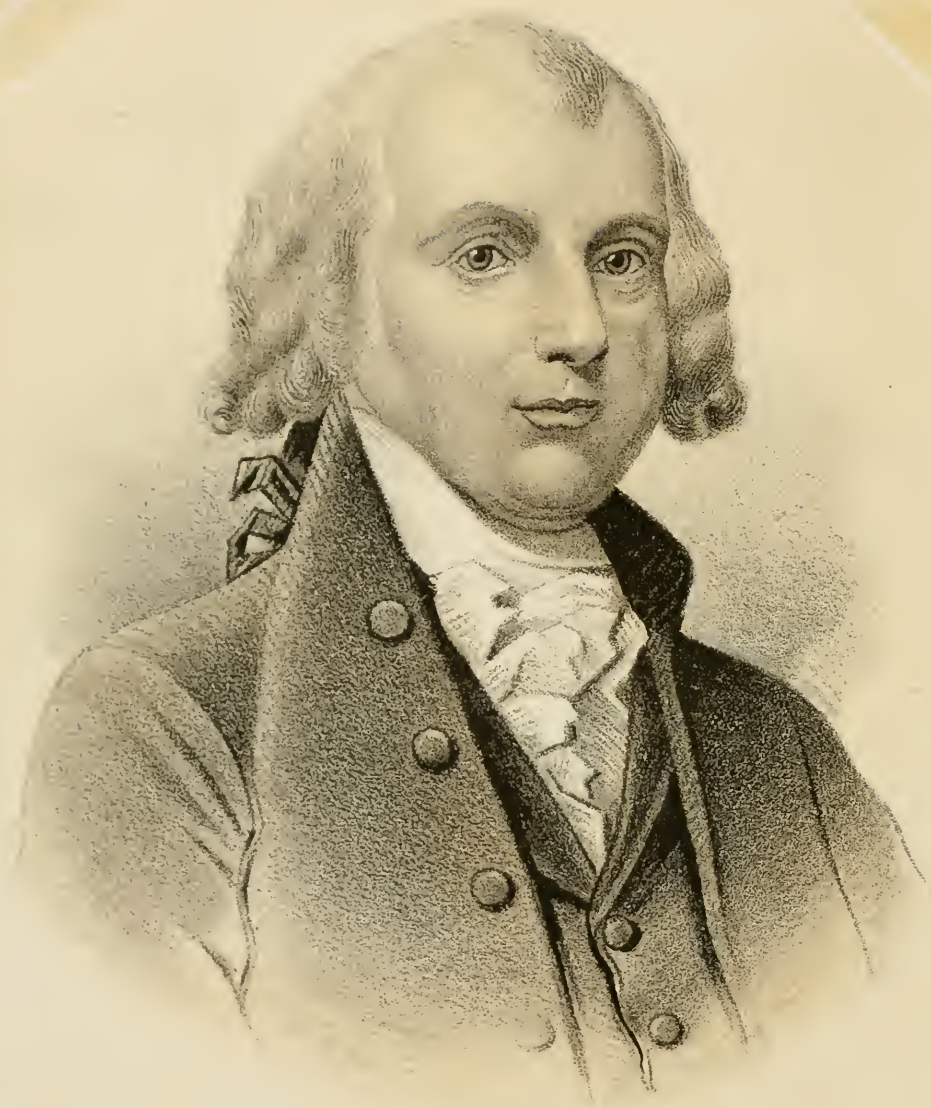
The fourth of July, 1826, being the fiftieth anniver-

sary of the Declaration of American Independence, great preparations were made in every part of the Union for its celebration, as the nation's jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, invited Mr. Jefferson, as the framer, and one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration, to participate in their festivities. But an illness, which had been of several weeks duration, and had been continually increasing, compelled him to decline the invitation.

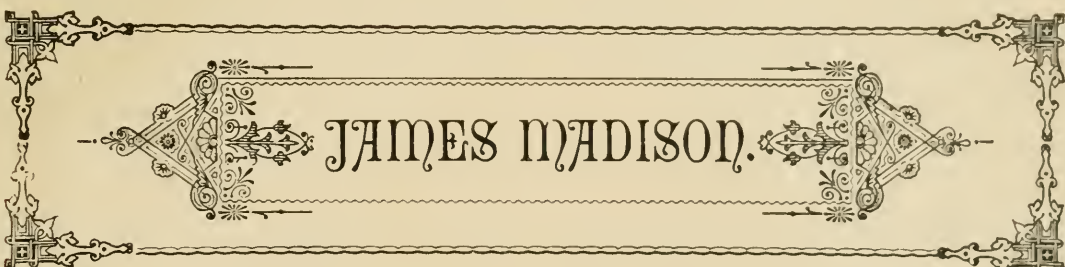
On the second of July, the disease under which he was laboring left him, but in such a reduced state that his medical attendants, entertained no hope of his recovery. From this time he was perfectly sensible that his last hour was at hand. On the next day, which was Monday, he asked of those around him, the day of the month, and on being told it was the third of July, he expressed the earnest wish that he might be permitted to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary. His prayer was heard—that day, whose dawn was hailed with such rapture through our land, burst upon his eyes, and then they were closed forever. And what a noble consummation of a noble life! To die on that day,—the birthday of a nation,—the day which his own name and his own act had rendered glorious; to die amidst the rejoicings and festivities of a whole nation, who looked up to him, as the author, under God, of their greatest blessings, was all that was wanting to fill up the record his life.

Almost at the same hour of his death, the kindred spirit of the venerable Adams, as if to bear him company, left the scene of his earthly honors. Hand in hand they had stood forth, the champions of freedom; hand in hand, during the dark and desperate struggle of the Revolution, they had cheered and animated their desponding countrymen; for half a century they had labored together for the good of the country; and now hand in hand they depart. In their lives they had been united in the same great cause of liberty, and in their deaths they were not divided.

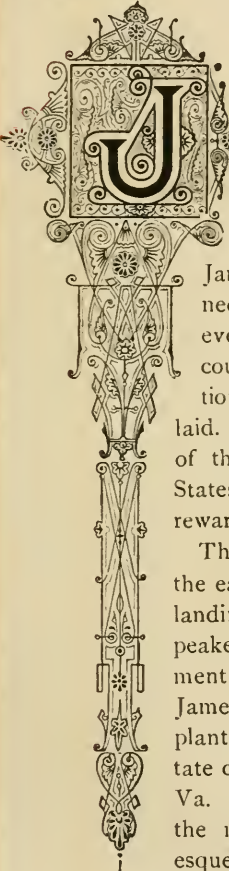
In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and thin, rather above six feet in height, but well formed; his eyes were light, his hair originally red, in after life became white and silvery; his complexion was fair, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance intelligent and thoughtful. He possessed great fortitude of mind as well as personal courage; and his command of temper was such that his oldest and most intimate friends never recollected to have seen him in a passion. His manners, though dignified, were simple and unaffected, and his hospitality was so unbounded that all found at his house a ready welcome. In conversation he was fluent, eloquent and enthusiastic; and his language was remarkably pure and correct. He was a finished classical scholar, and in his writings is discernable the care with which he formed his style upon the best models of antiquity.



James Madison



JAMES MADISON.



JAMES MADISON, "Father of the Constitution," and fourth President of the United States, was born March 16, 1757, and died at his home in Virginia, June 28, 1836. The name of James Madison is inseparably connected with most of the important events in that heroic period of our country during which the foundations of this great republic were laid. He was the last of the founders of the Constitution of the United States to be called to his eternal reward.

The Madison family were among the early emigrants to the New World, landing upon the shores of the Chesapeake but 15 years after the settlement of Jamestown. The father of James Madison was an opulent planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," Orange Co., Va. The mansion was situated in the midst of scenery highly picturesque and romantic, on the west side of South-west Mountain, at the foot of Blue Ridge. It was but 25 miles from the home of Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men, from their early youth until death.

The early education of Mr. Madison was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. At the age of 18 he was sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey. Here he applied himself to study with the most im-

prudent zeal; allowing himself, for months, but three hours' sleep out of the 24. His health thus became so seriously impaired that he never recovered any vigor of constitution. He graduated in 1771, with a feeble body, with a character of utmost purity, and with a mind highly disciplined and richly stored with learning which embellished and gave proficiency to his subsequent career.

Returning to Virginia, he commenced the study of law and a course of extensive and systematic reading. This educational course, the spirit of the times in which he lived, and the society with which he associated, all combined to inspire him with a strong love of liberty, and to train him for his life-work of a statesman. Being naturally of a religious turn of mind, and his frail health leading him to think that his life was not to be long, he directed especial attention to theological studies. Endowed with a mind singularly free from passion and prejudice, and with almost unequalled powers of reasoning, he weighed all the arguments for and against revealed religion, until his faith became so established as never to be shaken.

In the spring of 1776, when 26 years of age, he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention, to frame the constitution of the State. The next year (1777), he was a candidate for the General Assembly. He refused to treat the whisky-loving voters, and consequently lost his election; but those who had witnessed the talent, energy and public spirit of the modest young man, enlisted themselves in his behalf, and he was appointed to the Executive Council.

Both Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were Governors of Virginia while Mr. Madison remained member of the Council; and their appreciation of his

intellectual, social and moral worth, contributed not a little to his subsequent eminence. In the year 1780, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Here he met the most illustrious men in our land, and he was immediately assigned to one of the most conspicuous positions among them.

For three years Mr. Madison continued in Congress, one of its most active and influential members. In the year 1784, his term having expired, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

No man felt more deeply than Mr. Madison the utter inefficiency of the old confederacy, with no national government, with no power to form treaties which would be binding, or to enforce law. There was not any State more prominent than Virginia in the declaration, that an efficient national government must be formed. In January, 1786, Mr. Madison carried a resolution through the General Assembly of Virginia, inviting the other States to appoint commissioners to meet in convention at Annapolis to discuss this subject. Five States only were represented. The convention, however, issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draft a Constitution for the United States, to take the place of that Confederate League. The delegates met at the time appointed. Every State but Rhode Island was represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention; and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was, perhaps, no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and the pen of James Madison.

The Constitution, adopted by a vote 81 to 79, was to be presented to the several States for acceptance. But grave solicitude was felt. Should it be rejected we should be left but a conglomeration of independent States, with but little power at home and little respect abroad. Mr. Madison was selected by the convention to draw up an address to the people of the United States, expounding the principles of the Constitution, and urging its adoption. There was great opposition to it at first, but it at length triumphed over all, and went into effect in 1789.

Mr. Madison was elected to the House of Representatives in the first Congress, and soon became the avowed leader of the Republican party. While in New York attending Congress, he met Mrs. Todd, a young widow of remarkable power of fascination, whom he married. She was in person and character queenly, and probably no lady has thus far occupied so prominent a position in the very peculiar society which has constituted our republican court as Mrs. Madison.

Mr. Madison served as Secretary of State under Jefferson, and at the close of his administration was chosen President. At this time the encroachments of England had brought us to the verge of war.

British orders in council destroyed our commerce, and our flag was exposed to constant insult. Mr. Madison was a man of peace. Scholarly in his taste, retiring in his disposition, war had no charms for him. But the meekest spirit can be roused. It makes one's blood boil, even now, to think of an American ship brought to, upon the ocean, by the guns of an English cruiser. A young lieutenant steps on board and orders the crew to be paraded before him. With great nonchalance he selects any number whom he may please to designate as British subjects; orders them down the ship's side into his boat; and places them on the gun-deck of his man-of-war, to fight, by compulsion, the battles of England. This right of search and impressment, no efforts of our Government could induce the British cabinet to relinquish.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, 1813, was re-elected by a large majority, and entered upon his second term of office. This is not the place to describe the various adventures of this war on the land and on the water. Our infant navy then laid the foundations of its renown in grappling with the most formidable power which ever swept the seas. The contest commenced in earnest by the appearance of a British fleet, early in February, 1813, in Chesapeake Bay, declaring nearly the whole coast of the United States under blockade.

The Emperor of Russia offered his services as mediator. America accepted; England refused. A British force of five thousand men landed on the banks of the Patuxet River, near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and marched rapidly, by way of Bladensburg, upon Washington.

The straggling little city of Washington was thrown into consternation. The cannon of the brief conflict at Bladensburg echoed through the streets of the metropolis. The whole population fled from the city. The President, leaving Mrs. Madison in the White House, with her carriage drawn up at the door to await his speedy return, hurried to meet the officers in a council of war. He met our troops utterly routed, and he could not go back without danger of being captured. But few hours elapsed ere the Presidential Mansion, the Capitol, and all the public buildings in Washington were in flames.

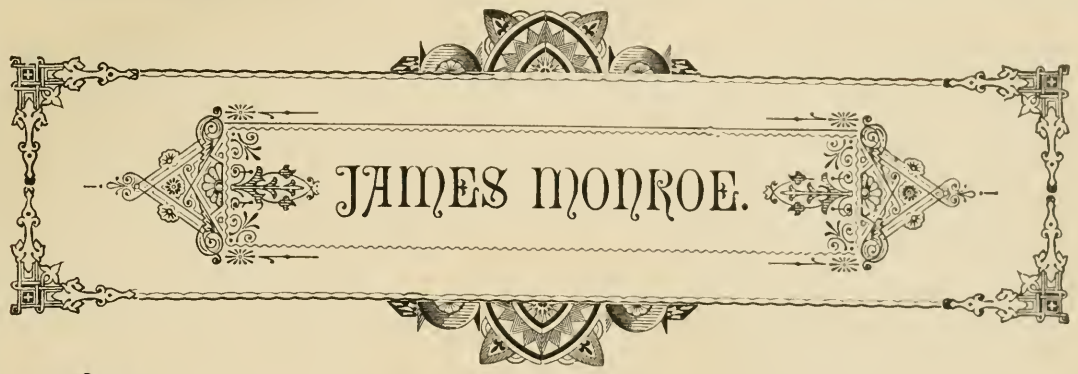
The war closed after two years of fighting, and on Feb. 13, 1815, the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent.

On the 4th of March, 1817, his second term of office expired, and he resigned the Presidential chair to his friend, James Monroe. He retired to his beautiful home at Montpelier, and there passed the remainder of his days. On June 28, 1836, then at the age of 85 years, he fell asleep in death. Mrs. Madison died July 12, 1849.





James Monroe



JAMES MONROE.



JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of The United States, was born in Westmoreland Co., Va., April 28, 1758. His early life was passed at the place of nativity. His ancestors had for many years resided in the province in which he was born. When, at 17 years of age, in the process of completing his education at William and Mary College, the Colonial Congress assembled at Philadelphia to deliberate upon the unjust and manifold oppressions of Great Britain, declared the separation of the Colonies, and promulgated the Declaration of Independence.

Had he been born ten years before it is highly probable that he would have been one of the signers of that celebrated instrument. At this time he left school and enlisted among the patriots.

He joined the army when everything looked hopeless and gloomy. The number of deserters increased from day to day. The invading armies came pouring in; and the tories not only favored the cause of the mother country, but disheartened the new recruits, who were sufficiently terrified at the prospect of contending with an enemy whom they had been taught to deem invincible. To such brave spirits as James Monroe, who went right onward, undismayed through difficulty and danger, the United States owe their political emancipation. The young cadet joined the ranks, and espoused the cause of his injured country, with a firm determination to live or die with her strife

for liberty. Firmly yet sadly he shared in the melancholy retreat from Harleam Heights and White Plains, and accompanied the dispirited army as it fled before its foes through New Jersey. In four months after the Declaration of Independence, the patriots had been beaten in seven battles. At the battle of Trenton he led the vanguard, and, in the act of charging upon the enemy he received a wound in the left shoulder.

As a reward for his bravery, Mr. Monroe was promoted a captain of infantry; and, having recovered from his wound, he rejoined the army. He, however, receded from the line of promotion, by becoming an officer in the staff of Lord Sterling. During the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, in the actions of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, he continued aid-de-camp; but becoming desirous to regain his position in the army, he exerted himself to collect a regiment for the Virginia line. This scheme failed owing to the exhausted condition of the State. Upon this failure he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, at that period Governor, and pursued, with considerable ardor, the study of common law. He did not, however, entirely lay aside the knapsack for the green bag; but on the invasions of the enemy, served as a volunteer, during the two years of his legal pursuits.

In 1782, he was elected from King George county, a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and by that body he was elevated to a seat in the Executive Council. He was thus honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens at 23 years of age; and having at this early period displayed some of that ability and aptitude for legislation, which were afterwards employed with unremitting energy for the public good,

he was in the succeeding year chosen a member of the Congress of the United States.

Deeply as Mr. Monroe felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States. Still he retained the esteem of his friends who were its warm supporters, and who, notwithstanding his opposition secured its adoption. In 1789, he became a member of the United States Senate; which office he held for four years. Every month the line of distinction between the two great parties which divided the nation, the Federal and the Republican, was growing more distinct. The two prominent ideas which now separated them were, that the Republican party was in sympathy with France, and also in favor of such a strict construction of the Constitution as to give the Central Government as little power, and the State Governments as much power, as the Constitution would warrant. The Federalists sympathized with England, and were in favor of a liberal construction of the Constitution, which would give as much power to the Central Government as that document could possibly authorize.

The leading Federalists and Republicans were alike noble men, consecrating all their energies to the good of the nation. Two more honest men or more pure patriots than John Adams the Federalist, and James Monroe the Republican, never breathed. In building up this majestic nation; which is destined to eclipse all Grecian and Assyrian greatness, the combination of their antagonism was needed to create the right equilibrium. And yet each in his day was denounced as almost a demon.

Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. All Europe was drawn into the conflict. We were feeble and far away. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from a tyranny a thousand-fold worse than that which we had endured. Col. Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that, at whatever hazard, we should help our old allies in their extremity. It was the impulse of a generous and noble nature. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness, by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the minister of that Government to the Republic of France. Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

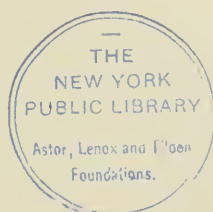
Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held the office for three years. He was again sent to France to co-operate with Chancellor Livingston in obtaining the vast territory then known as the Province of Louisiana, which France had but shortly before obtained from Spain. Their united efforts were successful. For the comparatively small sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the entire territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana were added to the United States. This was probably the largest transfer of real estate which was ever made in all the history of the world.

From France Mr. Monroe went to England to obtain from that country some recognition of our rights as neutrals, and to remonstrate against those odious impressments of our seamen. But England was unrelenting. He again returned to England on the same mission, but could receive no redress. He returned to his home and was again chosen Governor of Virginia. This he soon resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State under Madison. While in this office war with England was declared, the Secretary of War resigned, and during these trying times, the duties of the War Department were also put upon him. He was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. Upon the return of peace he resigned the Department of War, but continued in the office of Secretary of State until the expiration of Mr. Madison's administration. At the election held the previous autumn Mr. Monroe himself had been chosen President with but little opposition, and upon March 4, 1817, was inaugurated. Four years later he was elected for a second term.

Among the important measures of his Presidency were the cession of Florida to the United States; the Missouri Compromise, and the "Monroe doctrine."

This famous doctrine, since known as the "Monroe doctrine," was enunciated by him in 1823. At that time the United States had recognized the independence of the South American states, and did not wish to have European powers longer attempting to subdue portions of the American Continent. The doctrine is as follows: "That we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." This doctrine immediately affected the course of foreign governments, and has become the approved sentiment of the United States.

At the end of his second term Mr. Monroe retired to his home in Virginia, where he lived until 1830, when he went to New York to live with his son-in-law. In that city he died, on the 4th of July, 1831.





J. Q. Adams



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Mass., on the 11th of July, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. When but eight years of age, he stood with his mother on an eminence, listening to the booming of the great battle on Bunker's Hill, and gazing on upon the smoke and flames billowing up from the conflagration of Charlestown.

When but eleven years old he took a tearful adieu of his mother, to sail with his father for Europe,

through a fleet of hostile British cruisers. The bright, animated boy spent a year and a half in Paris, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as minister plenipotentiary. His intelligence attracted the notice of these distinguished men, and he received from them flattering marks of attention.

Mr. John Adams had scarcely returned to this country, in 1779, ere he was again sent abroad. Again John Quincy accompanied his father. At Paris he applied himself with great diligence, for six months, to study; then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, then the University at Leyden. About a year from this time, in 1781, when the manly boy was but fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary.

In this school of incessant labor and of enobling culture he spent fourteen months, and then returned to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. This long journey he took alone, in the winter, when in his sixteenth year. Again he resumed his studies, under a private tutor, at Hague. Thence,

in the spring of 1782, he accompanied his father to Paris, traveling leisurely, and forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent; examining architectural remains, galleries of paintings, and all renowned works of art. At Paris he again became associated with the most illustrious men of all lands in the contemplations of the loftiest temporal themes which can engross the human mind. After a short visit to England he returned to Paris, and consecrated all his energies to study until May, 1785, when he returned to America. To a brilliant young man of eighteen, who had seen much of the world, and who was familiar with the etiquette of courts, a residence with his father in London, under such circumstances, must have been extremely attractive; but with judgment very rare in one of his age, he preferred to return to America to complete his education in an American college. He wished then to study law, that with an honorable profession, he might be able to obtain an independent support.

Upon leaving Harvard College, at the age of twenty, he studied law for three years. In June, 1794, being then but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed by Washington, resident minister at the Netherlands. Sailing from Boston in July, he reached London in October, where he was immediately admitted to the deliberations of Messrs. Jay and Pinckney, assisting them in negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britain. After thus spending a fortnight in London, he proceeded to the Hague.

In July, 1797, he left the Hague to go to Portugal as minister plenipotentiary. On his way to Portugal, upon arriving in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive his instructions. While waiting he was married to an American lady to whom he had been previously engaged,—Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American consul in London; a lady endow'd with that beauty and those accomplishments which eminently fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

He reached Berlin with his wife in November, 1797; where he remained until July, 1799, when, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, he solicited his recall.

Soon after his return, in 1802, he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts, from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. Especially did he sustain the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance.

In 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and he immediately nominated John Quincy Adams minister to St. Petersburg. Resigning his professorship in Harvard College, he embarked at Boston, in August, 1809.

While in Russia, Mr. Adams was an intense student. He devoted his attention to the language and history of Russia; to the Chinese trade; to the European system of weights, measures, and coins; to the climate and astronomical observations; while he kept up a familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics. In all the universities of Europe, a more accomplished scholar could scarcely be found. All through life the Bible constituted an important part of his studies. It was his rule to read five chapters every day.

On the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe took the Presidential chair, and immediately appointed Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Taking leave of his numerous friends in public and private life in Europe, he sailed in June, 1819, for the United States. On the 18th of August, he again crossed the threshold of his home in Quincy. During the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, Mr. Adams continued Secretary of State.

Some time before the close of Mr. Monroe's second term of office, new candidates began to be presented for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Adams brought forward his name. It was an exciting campaign. Party spirit was never more bitter. Two hundred and sixty electoral votes were cast. Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one; Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all the disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous and persistent assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which

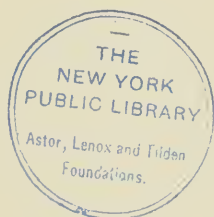
was poured in one uninterrupted stream, upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There never was an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously and outrageously assailed.

Mr. Adams was, to a very remarkable degree, abstemious and temperate in his habits; always rising early, and taking much exercise. When at his home in Quincy, he has been known to walk, before breakfast, seven miles to Boston. In Washington, it was said that he was the first man up in the city, lighting his own fire and applying himself to work in his library often long before dawn.

On the 4th of March, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency, and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice President. The slavery question now began to assume portentous magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy and to his studies, which he pursued with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected representative to Congress. For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post as representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave 'battle' for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House, he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. Probably there never was a member more devoted to his duties. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could be brought forward and escape his scrutiny. The battle which Mr. Adams fought, almost singly, against the proslavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the grand jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

It has been said of President Adams, that when his body was bent and his hair silvered by the lapse of fourscore years, yielding to the simple faith of a little child, he was accustomed to repeat every night, before he slept, the prayer which his mother taught him in his infant years.

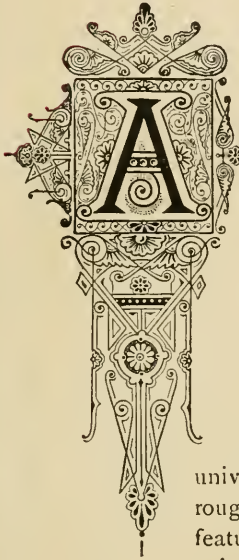
On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress, with a paper in his hand, to address the speaker. Suddenly he fell, again stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless, as he was conveyed to the sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness, he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said "*This is the end of earth;*" then after a moment's pause he added, "*I am content.*" These were the last words of the grand "Old Man Eloquent."





Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.



ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, was born in Waxhaw settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767, a few days after his father's death. His parents were poor emigrants from Ireland, and took up their abode in Waxhaw settlement, where they lived in deepest poverty.

Andrew, or Andy, as he was universally called, grew up a very rough, rude, turbulent boy. His features were coarse, his form ungainly; and there was but very

little in his character, made visible, which was attractive.

When only thirteen years old he joined the volunteers of Carolina against the British invasion. In 1781, he and his brother Robert were captured and imprisoned for a time at Camden. A British officer ordered him to brush his mud-spattered boots. "I am a prisoner of war, not your servant," was the reply of the dauntless boy.

The brute drew his sword, and aimed a desperate blow at the head of the helpless young prisoner. Andrew raised his hand, and thus received two fearful gashes,—one on the hand and the other upon the head. The officer then turned to his brother Robert with the same demand. He also refused, and received a blow from the keen-edged sabre, which quite disabled him, and which probably soon after caused his death. They suffered much other ill-treatment, and were finally stricken with the small-pox. Their mother was successful in obtaining their exchange,

and took her sick boys home. After a long illness Andrew recovered, and the death of his mother soon left him entirely friendless.

Andrew supported himself in various ways, such as working at the saddler's trade, teaching school and clerking in a general store, until 1784, when he entered a law office at Salisbury, N. C. He, however, gave more attention to the wild amusements of the times than to his studies. In 1788, he was appointed solicitor for the western district of North Carolina, of which Tennessee was then a part. This involved many long and tedious journeys amid dangers of every kind, but Andrew Jackson never knew fear, and the Indians had no desire to repeat a skirmish with the Sharp Knife.

In 1791, Mr. Jackson was married to a woman who supposed herself divorced from her former husband. Great was the surprise of both parties, two years later, to find that the conditions of the divorce had just been definitely settled by the first husband. The marriage ceremony was performed a second time, but the occurrence was often used by his enemies to bring Mr. Jackson into disfavor.

During these years he worked hard at his profession, and frequently had one or more duels on hand, one of which, when he killed Dickenson, was especially disgraceful.

In January, 1796, the Territory of Tennessee then containing nearly eighty thousand inhabitants, the people met in convention at Knoxville to frame a constitution. Five were sent from each of the eleven counties. Andrew Jackson was one of the delegates. The new State was entitled to but one member in the National House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson was chosen that member. Mounting his horse he rode to Philadelphia, where Congress then held its

sessions,—a distance of about eight hundred miles.

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, Gen. Washington, whose second term of office was then expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve of the address, and was one of the twelve who voted against it. He was not willing to say that Gen. Washington's administration had been "wise, firm and patriotic."

Mr. Jackson was elected to the United States Senate in 1797, but soon resigned and returned home. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, which position he held for six years.

When the war of 1812 with Great Britain commenced, Madison occupied the Presidential chair. Aaron Burr sent word to the President that there was an unknown man in the West, Andrew Jackson, who would do credit to a commission if one were conferred upon him. Just at that time Gen. Jackson offered his services and those of twenty-five hundred volunteers. His offer was accepted, and the troops were assembled at Nashville.

As the British were hourly expected to make an attack upon New Orleans, where Gen. Wilkinson was in command, he was ordered to descend the river with fifteen hundred troops to aid Wilkinson. The expedition reached Natchez; and after a delay of several weeks there, without accomplishing anything, the men were ordered back to their homes. But the energy Gen. Jackson had displayed, and his entire devotion to the comfort of his soldiers, won him golden opinions; and he became the most popular man in the State. It was in this expedition that his toughness gave him the nickname of "Old Hickory."

Soon after this, while attempting to horsewhip Col. Thomas H. Benton, for a remark that gentleman made about his taking a part as second in a duel, in which a younger brother of Benton's was engaged, he received two severe pistol wounds. While he was lingering upon a bed of suffering news came that the Indians, who had combined under Tecumseh from Florida to the Lakes, to exterminate the white settlers, were committing the most awful ravages. Decisive action became necessary. Gen. Jackson, with his fractured bone just beginning to heal, his arm in a sling, and unable to mount his horse without assistance, gave his amazing energies to the raising of an army to rendezvous at Fayetteville, Alabama.

The Creek Indians had established a strong fort on one of the bends of the Tallapoosa River, near the center of Alabama, about fifty miles below Fort Strother. With an army of two thousand men, Gen. Jackson traversed the pathless wilderness in a march of eleven days. He reached their fort, called Tohopeka or Horse-shoe, on the 27th of March, 1814. The bend

of the river enclosed nearly one hundred acres of tangled forest and wild ravine. Across the narrow neck the Indians had constructed a formidable breast-work of logs and brush. Here nine hundred warriors, with an ample supply of arms were assembled.

The fort was stormed. The fight was utterly desperate. Not an Indian would accept of quarter. When bleeding and dying, they would fight those who endeavored to spare their lives. From ten in the morning until dark, the battle raged. The carnage was awful and revolting. Some threw themselves into the river; but the unerring bullet struck their heads as they swam. Nearly every one of the nine hundred warriors were killed. A few probably, in the night, swam the river and escaped. This ended the war. The power of the Creeks was broken forever. This bold plunge into the wilderness, with its terrific slaughter, so appalled the savages, that the haggard remnants of the bands came to the camp, begging for peace.

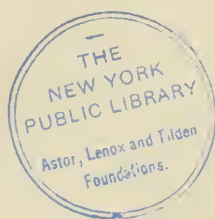
This closing of the Creek war enabled us to concentrate all our militia upon the British, who were the allies of the Indians. No man of less resolute will than Gen. Jackson could have conducted this Indian campaign to so successful an issue. Immediately he was appointed major-general.

Late in August, with an army of two thousand men, on a rushing march, Gen. Jackson came to Mobile. A British fleet came from Pensacola, landed a force upon the beach, anchored near the little fort, and from both ship and shore commenced a furious assault. The battle was long and doubtful. At length one of the ships was blown up and the rest retired.

Garrisoning Mobile, where he had taken his little army, he moved his troops to New Orleans. And the battle of New Orleans which soon ensued, was in reality a very arduous campaign. This won for Gen. Jackson an imperishable name. Here his troops, which numbered about four thousand men, won a signal victory over the British army of about nine thousand. His loss was but thirteen, while the loss of the British was two thousand six hundred.

The name of Gen. Jackson soon began to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but, in 1824, he was defeated by Mr. Adams. He was, however, successful in the election of 1828, and was re-elected for a second term in 1832. In 1829, just before he assumed the reins of the government, he met with the most terrible affliction of his life in the death of his wife, whom he had loved with a devotion which has perhaps never been surpassed. From the shock of her death he never recovered.

His administration was one of the most memorable in the annals of our country; applauded by one party, condemned by the other. No man had more bitter enemies or warmer friends. At the expiration of his two terms of office he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845. The last years of Mr. Jackson's life were that of a devoted Christian man.





Mr. Van Buren,



MARTIN VAN BUREN.



MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782. He died at the same place, July 24, 1862. His body rests in the cemetery at Kinderhook. Above it is a plain granite shaft fifteen feet high, bearing a simple inscription about half way up on one face. The lot is unfenced, unbordered

or unbounded by shrub or flower.

There is but little in the life of Martin Van Buren of romantic interest. He fought no battles, engaged in no wild adventures. Though his life was stormy in political and intellectual conflicts, and he gained many signal victories, his days passed uneventful in those incidents which give zest to biography. His ancestors, as his name indicates, were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a farmer, residing in the old town of Kinderhook. His mother, also of Dutch lineage, was a woman of superior intelligence and exemplary piety.

He was decidedly a precocious boy, developing unusual activity, vigor and strength of mind. At the age of fourteen, he had finished his academic studies in his native village, and commenced the study of law. As he had not a collegiate education, seven years of study in a law-office were required of him before he could be admitted to the bar. Inspired with a lofty ambition, and conscious of his powers, he pursued his studies with indefatigable industry. After spending six years in an office in his native village,

he went to the city of New York, and prosecuted his studies for the seventh year.

In 1803, Mr. Van Buren, then twenty-one years of age, commenced the practice of law in his native village. The great conflict between the Federal and Republican party was then at its height. Mr. Van Buren was from the beginning a politician. He had, perhaps, imbibed that spirit while listening to the many discussions which had been carried on in his father's hotel. He was in cordial sympathy with Jefferson, and earnestly and eloquently espoused the cause of State Rights; though at that time the Federal party held the supremacy both in his town and State.

His success and increasing reputation led him, after six years of practice, to remove to Hudson, the county seat of his county. Here he spent seven years, constantly gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State.

Just before leaving Kinderhook for Hudson, Mr. Van Buren married a lady alike distinguished for beauty and accomplishments. After twelve short years she sank into the grave, the victim of consumption, leaving her husband and four sons to weep over her loss. For twenty-five years, Mr. Van Buren was an earnest, successful, assiduous lawyer. The record of those years is barren in items of public interest. In 1812, when thirty years of age, he was chosen to the State Senate, and gave his strenuous support to Mr. Madison's administration. In 1815, he was appointed Attorney-General, and the next year moved to Albany, the capital of the State.

While he was acknowledged as one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, he had

the moral courage to avow that true democracy did not require that "universal suffrage" which admits the vile, the degraded, the ignorant, to the right of governing the State. In true consistency with his democratic principles, he contended that, while the path leading to the privilege of voting should be open to every man without distinction, no one should be invested with that sacred prerogative, unless he were in some degree qualified for it by intelligence, virtue and some property interests in the welfare of the State.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States Senate; and in the same year, he took a seat in the convention to revise the constitution of his native State. His course in this convention secured the approval of men of all parties. No one could doubt the singleness of his endeavors to promote the interests of all classes in the community. In the Senate of the United States, he rose at once to a conspicuous position as an active and useful legislator.

In 1827, John Quincy Adams being then in the Presidential chair, Mr. Van Buren was re-elected to the Senate. He had been from the beginning a determined opposer of the Administration, adopting the "State Rights" view in opposition to what was deemed the Federal proclivities of Mr. Adams.

Soon after this, in 1828, he was chosen Governor of the State of New York, and accordingly resigned his seat in the Senate. Probably no one in the United States contributed so much towards ejecting John Q. Adams from the Presidential chair, and placing in it Andrew Jackson, as did Martin Van Buren. Whether entitled to the reputation or not, he certainly was regarded throughout the United States as one of the most skillful, sagacious and cunning of politicians. It was supposed that no one knew so well as he how to touch the secret springs of action; how to pull all the wires to put his machinery in motion; and how to organize a political army which would, secretly and stealthily accomplish the most gigantic results. By these powers it is said that he outwitted Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and secured results which few thought then could be accomplished.

When Andrew Jackson was elected President he appointed Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State. This position he resigned in 1831, and was immediately appointed Minister to England, where he went the same autumn. The Senate, however, when it met, refused to ratify the nomination, and he returned

home, apparently untroubled; was nominated Vice President in the place of Calhoun, at the re-election of President Jackson; and with smiles for all and frowns for none, he took his place at the head of that Senate which had refused to confirm his nomination as ambassador.

His rejection by the Senate roused all the zeal of President Jackson in behalf of his repudiated favorite; and this, probably more than any other cause, secured his elevation to the chair of the Chief Executive. On the 20th of May, 1836, Mr. Van Buren received the Democratic nomination to succeed Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. He was elected by a handsome majority, to the delight of the retiring President. "Leaving New York out of the canvass," says Mr. Parton, "the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency was as much the act of Gen. Jackson as though the Constitution had conferred upon him the power to appoint a successor."

His administration was filled with exciting events. The insurrection in Canada, which threatened to involve this country in war with England, the agitation of the slavery question, and finally the great commercial panic which spread over the country, all were trials to his wisdom. The financial distress was attributed to the management of the Democratic party, and brought the President into such disfavor that he failed of re-election.

With the exception of being nominated for the Presidency by the "Free Soil" Democrats, in 1848, Mr. Van Buren lived quietly upon his estate until his death.

He had ever been a prudent man, of frugal habits, and living within his income, had now fortunately a competence for his declining years. His unblemished character, his commanding abilities, his unquestioned patriotism, and the distinguished positions which he had occupied in the government of our country, secured to him not only the homage of his party, but the respect of the whole community. It was on the 4th of March, 1841, that Mr. Van Buren retired from the presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald, he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. From this time until his death, on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eighty years, he resided at Lindenwald, a gentleman of leisure, of culture and of wealth; enjoying in a healthy old age, probably far more happiness than he had before experienced amid the stormy scenes of his active life.



W. H. Harrison

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was in comparatively opulent circumstances, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, was early elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was conspicuous among the patriots of Virginia in resisting the encroachments of the British crown. In the celebrated Congress of 1775, Benjamin Harrison and John Hancock were both candidates for the office of speaker.

Mr Harrison was subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected. His son, William Henry, of course enjoyed

in childhood all the advantages which wealth and intellectual and cultivated society could give. Having received a thorough common-school education, he entered Hampden Sidney College, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of Ensign from Presi-

dent Washington. He was then but 19 years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aid to General Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was then appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory. This Territory was then entitled to but one member in Congress and Capt. Harrison was chosen to fill that position.

In the spring of 1800 the North-western Territory was divided by Congress into two portions. The eastern portion, comprising the region now embraced in the State of Ohio, was called "The Territory north-west of the Ohio." The western portion, which included what is now called Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was called the "Indiana Territory." William Henry Harrison, then 27 years of age, was appointed by John Adams, Governor of the Indiana Territory, and immediately after, also Governor of Upper Louisiana. He was thus ruler over almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe. He was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was invested with powers nearly dictatorial over the now rapidly increasing white population. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these responsible duties may be inferred from the fact that he was four times appointed to this office—first by John Adams, twice by Thomas Jefferson and afterwards by President Madison.

When he began his administration there were but three white settlements in that almost boundless region, now crowded with cities and resounding with all the tumult of wealth and traffic. One of these settlements was on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and the third a French settlement.

The vast wilderness over which Gov. Harrison reigned was filled with many tribes of Indians. About

the year 1806, two extraordinary men, twin brothers, of the Shawnee tribe, rose among them. One of these was called Tecumseh, or "The Crouching Panther;" the other, Olliwacheca, or "The Prophet." Tecumseh was not only an Indian warrior, but a man of great sagacity, far-reaching foresight and indomitable perseverance in any enterprise in which he might engage. He was inspired with the highest enthusiasm, and had long regarded with dread and with hatred the encroachment of the whites upon the hunting-grounds of his fathers. His brother, the Prophet, was an orator, who could sway the feelings of the untutored Indian as the gale tossed the tree-tops beneath which they dwelt.

But the Prophet was not merely an orator: he was, in the superstitious minds of the Indians, invested with the superhuman dignity of a medicine-man or a magician. With an enthusiasm unsurpassed by Peter the Hermit rousing Europe to the crusades, he went from tribe to tribe, assuming that he was specially sent by the Great Spirit.

Gov. Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last the war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, 1812, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Gov. Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day, to agree upon terms of peace.

But Gov. Harrison was too well acquainted with the Indian character to be deceived by such protestations. Selecting a favorable spot for his night's encampment, he took every precaution against surprise. His troops were posted in a hollow square, and slept upon their arms.

The troops threw themselves upon the ground for rest; but every man had his accoutrements on, his loaded musket by his side, and his bayonet fixed. The wakeful Governor, between three and four o'clock in the morning, had risen, and was sitting in conversation with his aids by the embers of a waning fire. It was a chill, cloudy morning with a drizzling rain. In the darkness, the Indians had crept as near as possible, and just then, with a savage yell, rushed, with all the desperation which superstition and passion most highly inflamed could give, upon the left flank of the little army. The savages had been amply provided with guns and ammunition by the English. Their war-whoop was accompanied by a shower of bullets.

The camp-fires were instantly extinguished, as the light aided the Indians in their aim. With hideous yells, the Indian bands rushed on, not doubting a speedy and an entire victory. But Gen. Harrison's troops stood as immovable as the rocks around them until day dawned: they then made a simultaneous charge with the bayonet, and swept every thing before them, and completely routing the foe.

Gov. Harrison now had all his energies tasked to the utmost. The British descending from the Canadas, were of themselves a very formidable force; but with their savage allies, rushing like wolves from the forest, searching out every remote farm-house, burning, plundering, scalping, torturing, the wide frontier was plunged into a state of consternation which even the most vivid imagination can but faintly conceive. The war-whoop was resounding everywhere in the forest. The horizon was illuminated with the conflagration of the cabins of the settlers. Gen. Hull had made the ignominious surrender of his forces at Detroit. Under these despairing circumstances, Gov. Harrison was appointed by President Madison commander-in-chief of the North-western army, with orders to retake Detroit, and to protect the frontiers.

It would be difficult to place a man in a situation demanding more energy, sagacity and courage; but General Harrison was found equal to the position, and nobly and triumphantly did he meet all the responsibilities.

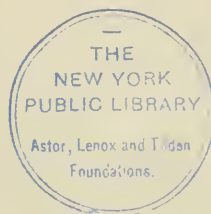
He won the love of his soldiers by always sharing with them their fatigue. His whole baggage, while pursuing the foe up the Thames, was carried in a valise; and his bedding consisted of a single blanket lashed over his saddle. Thirty-five British officers, his prisoners of war, supped with him after the battle. The only fare he could give them was beef roasted before the fire, without bread or salt.

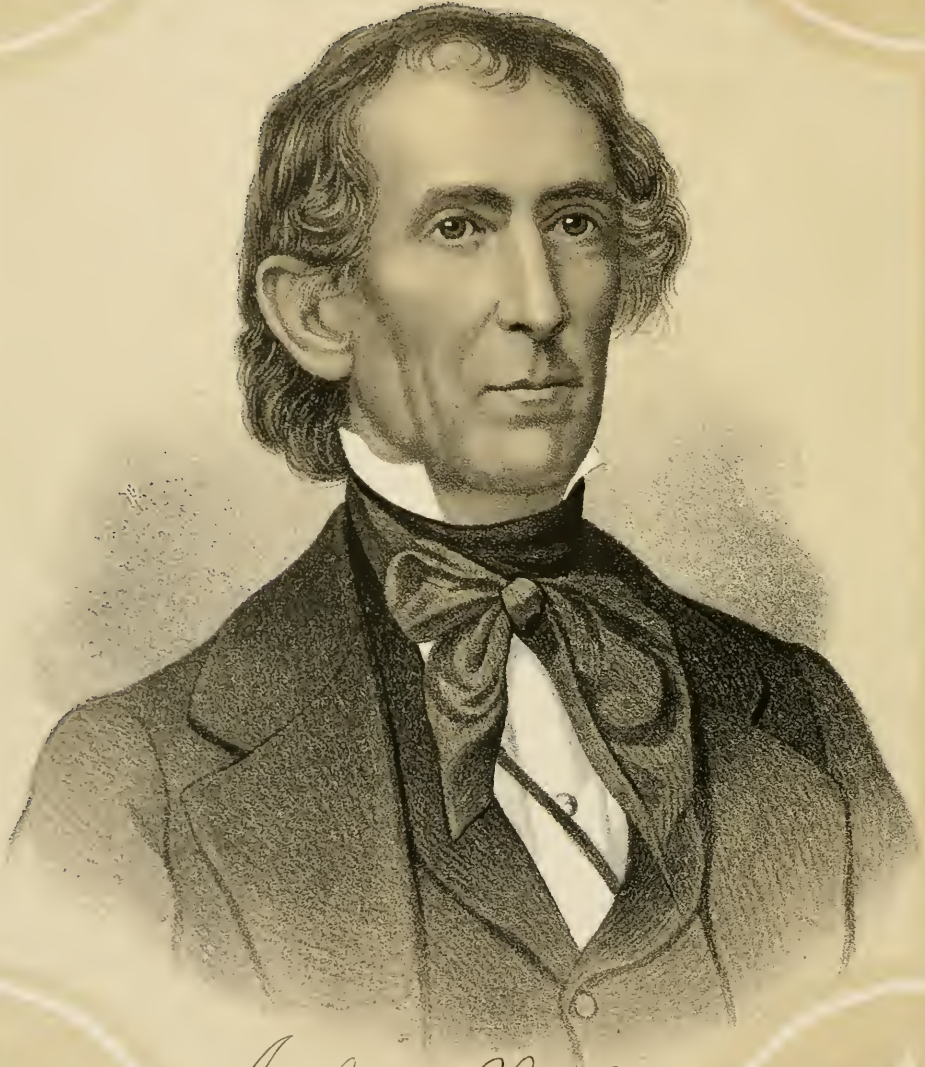
In 1816, Gen. Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives, to represent the District of Ohio. In Congress he proved an active member; and whenever he spoke, it was with force of reason and power of eloquence, which arrested the attention of all the members.

In 1819, Harrison was elected to the Senate of Ohio; and in 1824, as one of the presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote for Henry Clay. The same year he was chosen to the United States Senate.

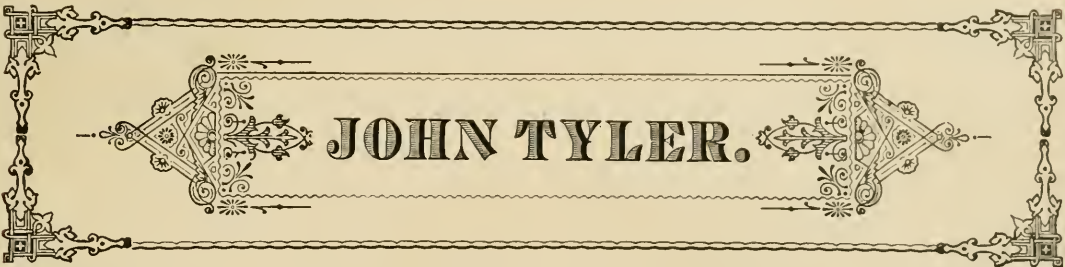
In 1836, the friends of Gen. Harrison brought him forward as a candidate for the Presidency against Van Buren, but he was defeated. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, he was re-nominated by his party, and Mr. Harrison was unanimously nominated by the Whigs, with John Tyler for the Vice Presidency. The contest was very animated. Gen. Jackson gave all his influence to prevent Harrison's election; but his triumph was signal.

The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as Secretary of State, was one of the most brilliant with which any President had ever been surrounded. Never were the prospects of an administration more flattering, or the hopes of the country more sanguine. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, Gen. Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever and after a few days of violent sickness, died on the 4th of April; just one month after his inauguration as President of the United States.





John Tyler



JOHN TYLER.



JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States. He was born in Charles-city Co., Va., March 29, 1790. He was the favored child of affluence and high social position. At the early age of twelve, John entered William and Mary College and graduated with much honor when but seventeen years old. After graduating, he devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

At nineteen years of age, he commenced the practice of law. His success was rapid and astonishing. It is said that three months had not elapsed ere there was scarcely a case on the docket of the court in which he was

not retained. When but twenty-one years of age, he was almost unanimously elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He connected himself with the Democratic party, and warmly advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five successive years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of Congress. Here he acted earnestly and ably with the Democratic party, opposing a national bank, internal improvements by the General Govern-

ment, a protective tariff, and advocating a strict construction of the Constitution, and the most careful vigilance over State rights. His labors in Congress were so arduous that before the close of his second term he found it necessary to resign and retire to his estate in Charles-city Co., to recruit his health. He, however, soon after consented to take his seat in the State Legislature, where his influence was powerful in promoting public works of great utility. With a reputation thus constantly increasing, he was chosen by a very large majority of votes, Governor of his native State. His administration was signally a successful one. His popularity secured his re-election.

John Randolph, a brilliant, erratic, half-crazed man, then represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. A portion of the Democratic party was displeased with Mr. Randolph's wayward course, and brought forward John Tyler as his opponent, considering him the only man in Virginia of sufficient popularity to succeed against the renowned orator of Roanoke. Mr. Tyler was the victor.

In accordance with his professions, upon taking his seat in the Senate, he joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff; he spoke against and voted against the bank as unconstitutional; he strenuously opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisting all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, and avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's view of nullification; he declared that Gen. Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress,—a record in perfect accordance with the principles which he had always avowed.

Returning to Virginia, he resumed the practice of his profession. There was a split in the Democratic

party. His friends still regarded him as a true Jeffersonian, gave him a dinner, and showered compliments upon him. He had now attained the age of forty-six. His career had been very brilliant. In consequence of his devotion to public business, his private affairs had fallen into some disorder; and it was not without satisfaction that he resumed the practice of law, and devoted himself to the culture of his plantation. Soon after this he removed to Williamsburg, for the better education of his children; and he again took his seat in the Legislature of Virginia.

By the Southern Whigs, he was sent to the national convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President in 1839. The majority of votes were given to Gen. Harrison, a genuine Whig, much to the disappointment of the South, who wished for Henry Clay. To conciliate the Southern Whigs and to secure their vote, the convention then nominated John Tyler for Vice President. It was well known that he was not in sympathy with the Whig party in the North: but the Vice President has but very little power in the Government, his main and almost only duty being to preside over the meetings of the Senate. Thus it happened that a Whig President, and, in reality, a Democratic Vice President were chosen.

In 1841, Mr. Tyler was inaugurated Vice President of the United States. In one short month from that time, President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler thus found himself, to his own surprise and that of the whole Nation, an occupant of the Presidential chair. This was a new test of the stability of our institutions, as it was the first time in the history of our country that such an event had occurred. Mr. Tyler was at home in Williamsburg when he received the unexpected tidings of the death of President Harrison. He hastened to Washington, and on the 6th of April was inaugurated to the high and responsible office. He was placed in a position of exceeding delicacy and difficulty. All his long life he had been opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. He had ever been a consistent, honest man, with an unblemished record. Gen. Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with counsellors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or, on the other hand, should he turn against the party which had elected him and select a cabinet in harmony with himself, and which would oppose all those views which the Whigs deemed essential to the public welfare? This was his fearful dilemma. He invited the cabinet which President Harrison had selected to retain their seats. He recommended a day of fasting and prayer, that God would guide and bless us.

The Whigs carried through Congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States. The President, after ten days' delay, returned it with his veto. He suggested, however, that he would

approve of a bill drawn up upon such a plan as he proposed. Such a bill was accordingly prepared, and privately submitted to him. He gave it his approval. It was passed without alteration, and he sent it back with his veto. Here commenced the open rupture. It is said that Mr. Tyler was provoked to this measure by a published letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, a distinguished Virginia Whig, who severely touched the pride of the President.

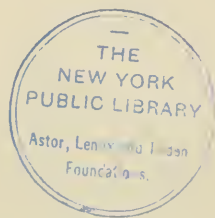
The opposition now exultingly received the President into their arms. The party which elected him denounced him bitterly. All the members of his cabinet, excepting Mr. Webster, resigned. The Whigs of Congress, both the Senate and the House, held a meeting and issued an address to the people of the United States, proclaiming that all political alliance between the Whigs and President Tyler were at an end.

Still the President attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet of distinguished Whigs and Conservatives, carefully leaving out all strong party men. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends. Thus the four years of Mr. Tyler's unfortunate administration passed sadly away. No one was satisfied. The land was filled with murmurs and vituperation. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. More and more, however, he brought himself into sympathy with his old friends, the Democrats, until at the close of his term, he gave his whole influence to the support of Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate for his successor.

On the 4th of March, 1845, he retired from the harassments of office, to the regret of neither party, and probably to his own unspeakable relief. His first wife, Miss Letitia Christian, died in Washington, in 1842; and in June, 1844, President Tyler was again married, at New York, to Miss Julia Gardiner, a young lady of many personal and intellectual accomplishments.

The remainder of his days Mr. Tyler passed mainly in retirement at his beautiful home,—Sherwood Forest, Charles-city Co., Va. A polished gentleman in his manners, richly furnished with information from books and experience in the world, and possessing brilliant powers of conversation, his family circle was the scene of unusual attractions. With sufficient means for the exercise of a generous hospitality, he might have enjoyed a serene old age with the few friends who gathered around him, were it not for the storms of civil war which his own principles and policy had helped to introduce.

When the great Rebellion rose, which the State-rights and nullifying doctrines of Mr. John C. Calhoun had inaugurated, President Tyler renounced his allegiance to the United States, and joined the Confederates. He was chosen a member of their Congress; and while engaged in active measures to destroy, by force of arms, the Government over which he had once presided, he was taken sick and soon died.

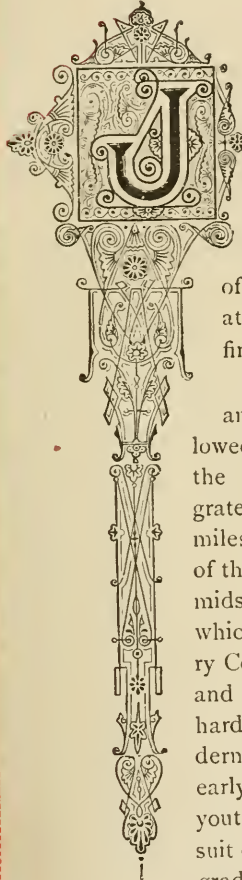




James A. Cook



JAMES K. POLK.



JAMES K. POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, the former a son of Col. Thomas Polk, who located at the above place, as one of the first pioneers, in 1735.

In the year 1806, with his wife and children, and soon after followed by most of the members of the Polk family, Samuel Polk emigrated some two or three hundred miles farther west, to the rich valley of the Duck River. Here in the midst of the wilderness, in a region which was subsequently called Maury Co., they reared their log huts, and established their homes. In the hard toil of a new farm in the wilderness, James K. Polk spent the early years of his childhood and youth. His father, adding the pursuit of a surveyor to that of a farmer, gradually increased in wealth until

he became one of the leading men of the region. His mother was a superior woman, of strong common sense and earnest piety.

Very early in life, James developed a taste for reading and expressed the strongest desire to obtain a liberal education. His mother's training had made him methodical in his habits, had taught him punctuality and industry, and had inspired him with lofty principles of morality. His health was frail; and his father, fearing that he might not be able to endure a

sedentary life, got a situation for him behind the counter, hoping to fit him for commercial pursuits.

This was to James a bitter disappointment. He had no taste for these duties, and his daily tasks were irksome in the extreme. He remained in this uncongenial occupation but a few weeks, when at his earnest solicitation his father removed him, and made arrangements for him to prosecute his studies. Soon after he sent him to Murfreesboro Academy. With ardor which could scarcely be surpassed, he pressed forward in his studies, and in less than two and a half years, in the autumn of 1815, entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Here he was one of the most exemplary of scholars, punctual in every exercise, never allowing himself to be absent from a recitation or a religious service.

He graduated in 1818, with the highest honors, being deemed the best scholar of his class, both in mathematics and the classics. He was then twenty-three years of age. Mr. Polk's health was at this time much impaired by the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his studies. After a short season of relaxation he went to Nashville, and entered the office of Felix Grundy, to study law. Here Mr. Polk renewed his acquaintance with Andrew Jackson, who resided on his plantation, the Hermitage, but a few miles from Nashville. They had probably been slightly acquainted before.

Mr. Polk's father was a Jeffersonian Republican, and James K. Polk ever adhered to the same political faith. He was a popular public speaker, and was constantly called upon to address the meetings of his party friends. His skill as a speaker was such that he was popularly called the Napoleon of the stump. He was a man of unblemished morals, genial and

courteous in his bearing, and with that sympathetic nature in the joys and griefs of others which ever gave him troops of friends. In 1823, Mr. Polk was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. Here he gave his strong influence towards the election of his friend, Mr. Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Sarah Childress, of Rutherford Co., Tenn. His bride was altogether worthy of him,—a lady of beauty and culture. In the fall of 1825, Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress. The satisfaction which he gave to his constituents may be inferred from the fact, that for fourteen successive years, until 1839, he was continued in that office. He then voluntarily withdrew, only that he might accept the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. In Congress he was a laborious member, a frequent and a popular speaker. He was always in his seat, always courteous; and whenever he spoke it was always to the point, and without any ambitious rhetorical display.

During five sessions of Congress, Mr. Polk was Speaker of the House. Strong passions were roused, and stormy scenes were witnessed; but Mr. Polk performed his arduous duties to a very general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew on the 4th of March, 1839.

In accordance with Southern usage, Mr. Polk, as a candidate for Governor, canvassed the State. He was elected by a large majority, and on the 14th of October, 1839, took the oath of office at Nashville. In 1841, his term of office expired, and he was again the candidate of the Democratic party, but was defeated.

On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States. The verdict of the country in favor of the annexation of Texas, exerted its influence upon Congress; and the last act of the administration of President Tyler was to affix his signature to a joint resolution of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, approving of the annexation of Texas to the American Union. As Mexico still claimed Texas as one of her provinces, the Mexican minister, Almonte, immediately demanded his passports and left the country, declaring the act of the annexation to be an act hostile to Mexico.

In his first message, President Polk urged that Texas should immediately, by act of Congress, be received into the Union on the same footing with the other States. In the meantime, Gen. Taylor was sent

with an army into Texas to hold the country. He was sent first to Nueces, which the Mexicans said was the western boundary of Texas. Then he was sent nearly two hundred miles further west, to the Rio Grande, where he erected batteries which commanded the Mexican city of Matamoras, which was situated on the western banks.

The anticipated collision soon took place, and war was declared against Mexico by President Polk. The war was pushed forward by Mr. Polk's administration with great vigor. Gen. Taylor, whose army was first called one of "observation," then of "occupation," then of "invasion," was sent forward to Monterey. The feeble Mexicans, in every encounter, were hopelessly and awfully slaughtered. The day of judgement alone can reveal the misery which this war caused. It was by the ingenuity of Mr. Polk's administration that the war was brought on.

"To the victors belong the spoils." Mexico was prostrate before us. Her capital was in our hands. We now consented to peace upon the condition that Mexico should surrender to us, in addition to Texas, all of New Mexico, and all of Upper and Lower California. This new demand embraced, exclusive of Texas, eight hundred thousand square miles. This was an extent of territory equal to nine States of the size of New York. Thus slavery was securing eighteen majestic States to be added to the Union. There were some Americans who thought it all right: there were others who thought it all wrong. In the prosecution of this war, we expended twenty thousand lives and more than a hundred million of dollars. Of this money fifteen millions were paid to Mexico.

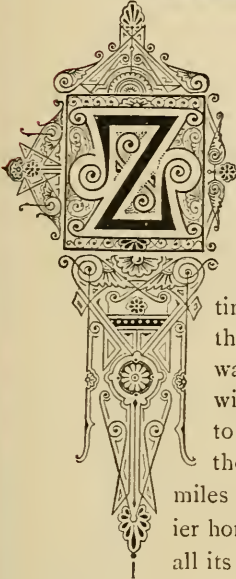
On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk retired from office, having served one term. The next day was Sunday. On the 5th, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Polk rode to the Capitol in the same carriage with Gen. Taylor; and the same evening, with Mrs. Polk, he commenced his return to Tennessee. He was then but fifty-four years of age. He had ever been strictly temperate in all his habits, and his health was good. With an ample fortune, a choice library, a cultivated mind, and domestic ties of the dearest nature, it seemed as though long years of tranquility and happiness were before him. But the cholera—that fearful scourge—was then sweeping up the Valley of the Mississippi. This he contracted, and died on the 15th of June, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, greatly mourned by his countrymen.





Zachary Taylor-

ZACHARY TAYLOR.



ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States, was born on the 24th of Nov., 1784, in Orange Co., Va. His father, Colonel Taylor, was a Virginian of note, and a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution. When Zachary was an infant, his father with his wife and two children, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled in the pathless wilderness, a few miles from Louisville. In this frontier home, away from civilization and all its refinements, young Zachary

could enjoy but few social and educational advantages. When six years of age he attended a common school, and was then regarded as a bright, active boy, rather remarkable for bluntness and decision of character. He was strong, fearless and self-reliant, and manifested a strong desire to enter the army to fight the Indians who were ravaging the frontiers. There is little to be recorded of the uneventful years of his childhood on his father's large but lonely plantation.

In 1808, his father succeeded in obtaining for him the commission of lieutenant in the United States army; and he joined the troops which were stationed at New Orleans under Gen. Wilkinson. Soon after this he married Miss Margaret Smith, a young lady from one of the first families of Maryland.

Immediately after the declaration of war with England, in 1812, Capt. Taylor (for he had then been promoted to that rank) was put in command of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about fifty miles above Vincennes. This fort had been built in the wilderness by Gen. Harrison, on his march to Tippecanoe. It was one of the first points of attack by the Indians, led by Tecumseh. Its garrison consisted of a broken

company of infantry numbering fifty men, many of whom were sick.

Early in the autumn of 1812, the Indians, stealthily, and in large numbers, moved upon the fort. Their approach was first indicated by the murder of two soldiers just outside of the stockade. Capt. Taylor made every possible preparation to meet the anticipated assault. On the 4th of September, a band of forty painted and plumed savages came to the fort, waving a white flag, and informed Capt. Taylor that in the morning their chief would come to have a talk with him. It was evident that their object was merely to ascertain the state of things at the fort, and Capt. Taylor, well versed in the wiles of the savages, kept them at a distance.

The sun went down; the savages disappeared, the garrison slept upon their arms. One hour before midnight the war whoop burst from a thousand lips in the forest around, followed by the discharge of musketry, and the rush of the foe. Every man, sick and well, sprang to his post. Every man knew that defeat was not merely death, but in the case of capture, death by the most agonizing and prolonged torture. No pen can describe, no imagination can conceive the scenes which ensued. The savages succeeded in setting fire to one of the block-houses. Until six o'clock in the morning, this awful conflict continued. The savages then, baffled at every point, and gnashing their teeth with rage, retired. Capt. Taylor, for this gallant defence, was promoted to the rank of major by brevet.

Until the close of the war, Major Taylor was placed in such situations that he saw but little more of active service. He was sent far away into the depths of the wilderness, to Fort Crawford, on Fox River, which empties into Green Bay. Here there was but little to be done but to wear away the tedious hours as one best could. There were no books, no society, no in-

lectual stimulus. Thus with him the uneventful years rolled on. Gradually he rose to the rank of colonel. In the Black-Hawk war, which resulted in the capture of that renowned chieftain, Col. Taylor took a subordinate but a brave and efficient part.

For twenty-four years Col. Taylor was engaged in the defence of the frontiers, in scenes so remote, and in employments so obscure, that his name was unknown beyond the limits of his own immediate acquaintance. In the year 1836, he was sent to Florida to compel the Seminole Indians to vacate that region and retire beyond the Mississippi, as their chiefs by treaty, had promised they should do. The services rendered here secured for Col. Taylor the high appreciation of the Government; and as a reward, he was elevated to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet; and soon after, in May, 1838, was appointed to the chief command of the United States troops in Florida.

After two years of such wearisome employment amidst the everglades of the peninsula, Gen. Taylor obtained, at his own request, a change of command, and was stationed over the Department of the Southwest. This field embraced Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Establishing his headquarters at Fort Jessup, in Louisiana, he removed his family to a plantation which he purchased, near Baton Rouge. Here he remained for five years, buried, as it were, from the world, but faithfully discharging every duty imposed upon him.

In 1846, Gen. Taylor was sent to guard the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande, the latter river being the boundary of Texas, which was then claimed by the United States. Soon the war with Mexico was brought on, and at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Gen. Taylor won brilliant victories over the Mexicans. The rank of major-general by brevet was then conferred upon Gen. Taylor, and his name was received with enthusiasm almost everywhere in the Nation. Then came the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista in which he won signal victories over forces much larger than he commanded.

His careless habits of dress and his unaffected simplicity, secured for Gen. Taylor among his troops, the *sobriquet* of "Old Rough and Ready."

The tidings of the brilliant victory of Buena Vista spread the wildest enthusiasm over the country. The name of Gen. Taylor was on every one's lips. The Whig party decided to take advantage of this wonderful popularity in bringing forward the unpolished, unlettered, honest soldier as their candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was astonished at the announcement, and for a time would not listen to it; declaring that he was not at all qualified for such an office. So little interest had he taken in politics that, for forty years, he had not cast a vote. It was not without chagrin that several distinguished statesmen who had been long years in the public service found their claims set aside in behalf of one whose name

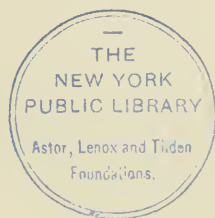
had never been heard of, save in connection with Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. It is said that Daniel Webster, in his haste remarked, "It is a nomination not fit to be made."

Gen. Taylor was not an eloquent speaker nor a fine writer. His friends took possession of him, and prepared such few communications as it was needful should be presented to the public. The popularity of the successful warrior swept the land. He was triumphantly elected over two opposing candidates,—Gen. Cass and Ex-President Martin Van Buren. Though he selected an excellent cabinet, the good old man found himself in a very uncongenial position, and was, at times, sorely perplexed and harassed. His mental sufferings were very severe, and probably tended to hasten his death. The pro-slavery party was pushing its claims with tireless energy; expeditions were fitting out to capture Cuba; California was pleading for admission to the Union, while slavery stood at the door to bar her out. Gen. Taylor found the political conflicts in Washington to be far more trying to the nerves than battles with Mexicans or Indians.

In the midst of all these troubles, Gen. Taylor, after he had occupied the Presidential chair but little over a year, took cold, and after a brief sickness of but little over five days, died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were, "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty." He died universally respected and beloved. An honest, unpretending man, he had been steadily growing in the affections of the people; and the Nation bitterly lamented his death.

Gen. Scott, who was thoroughly acquainted with Gen. Taylor, gave the following graphic and truthful description of his character:—"With a good store of common sense, Gen. Taylor's mind had not been enlarged and refreshed by reading, or much converse with the world. Rigidity of ideas was the consequence. The frontiers and small military posts had been his home. Hence he was quite ignorant for his rank, and quite bigoted in his ignorance. His simplicity was child-like, and with innumerable prejudices, amusing and incorrigible, well suited to the tender age. Thus, if a man, however respectable, chanced to wear a coat of an unusual color, or his hat a little on one side of his head; or an officer to leave a corner of his handkerchief dangling from an outside pocket,—in any such case, this critic held the offender to be a coxcomb (perhaps something worse), whom he would not, to use his oft repeated phrase, 'touch with a pair of tongs.'

"Any allusion to literature beyond good old Dilworth's spelling-book, on the part of one wearing a sword, was evidence, with the same judge, of utter unfitness for heavy marchings and combats. In short, few men have ever had a more comfortable, labor-saving contempt for learning of every kind."





Millard Fillmore



MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on the 7th of January, 1800. His father was a farmer, and owing to misfortune, in humble circumstances. Of his mother, the daughter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., it has been said that she possessed an intellect of very high order, united with much personal loveliness, sweetness of disposition, graceful manners and exquisite sensibilities. She died in 1831; having lived to see her son a young man of distinguished promise, though she was not permitted to witness the high dignity which he finally attained.

In consequence of the secluded home and limited means of his father, Millard enjoyed but slender advantages for education in his early years. The common schools, which he occasionally attended were very imperfect institutions; and books were scarce and expensive. There was nothing then in his character to indicate the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter. He was a plain farmer's boy; intelligent, good-looking, kind-hearted. The sacred influences of home had taught him to revere the Bible, and had laid the foundations of an upright character. When fourteen years of age, his father sent him some hundred miles from home, to the then wilds of Livingston County, to learn the trade of a clothier. Near the mill there was a small villiage, where some

enterprising man had commenced the collection of a village library. This proved an inestimable blessing to young Fillmore. His evenings were spent in reading. Soon every leisure moment was occupied with books. His thirst for knowledge became insatiate; and the selections which he made were continually more elevating and instructive. He read history, biography, oratory; and thus gradually there was enkindled in his heart a desire to be something more than a mere worker with his hands; and he was becoming, almost unknown to himself, a well-informed, educated man.

The young clothier had now attained the age of nineteen years, and was of fine personal appearance and of gentlemanly demeanor. It so happened that there was a gentleman in the neighborhood of ample pecuniary means and of benevolence,—Judge Walter Wood,—who was struck with the prepossessing appearance of young Fillmore. He made his acquaintance, and was so much impressed with his ability and attainments that he advised him to abandon his trade and devote himself to the study of the law. The young man replied, that he had no means of his own, no friends to help him and that his previous education had been very imperfect. But Judge Wood had so much confidence in him that he kindly offered to take him into his own office, and to loan him such money as he needed. Most gratefully the generous offer was accepted.

There is in many minds a strange delusion about a collegiate education. A young man is supposed to be liberally educated if he has graduated at some college. But many a boy loiters through university halls and then enters a law office, who is by no means as

well prepared to prosecute his legal studies as was Millard Fillmore when he graduated at the clothing-mill at the end of four years of manual labor, during which every leisure moment had been devoted to intense mental culture.

In 1823, when twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas. He then went to the village of Aurora, and commenced the practice of law. In this secluded, peaceful region, his practice of course was limited, and there was no opportunity for a sudden rise in fortune or in fame. Here, in the year 1826, he married a lady of great moral worth, and one capable of adorning any station she might be called to fill,—Miss Abigail Powers.

His elevation of character, his untiring industry, his legal acquirements, and his skill as an advocate, gradually attracted attention; and he was invited to enter into partnership under highly advantageous circumstances, with an elder member of the bar in Buffalo. Just before removing to Buffalo, in 1829, he took his seat in the House of Assembly, of the State of New York, as a representative from Erie County. Though he had never taken a very active part in politics, his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, and he found himself in a helpless minority in the Legislature, still the testimony comes from all parties, that his courtesy, ability and integrity, won, to a very unusual degree the respect of his associates.

In the autumn of 1832, he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. He entered that troubled arena in some of the most tumultuous hours of our national history. The great conflict respecting the national bank and the removal of the deposits, was then raging.

His term of two years closed; and he returned to his profession, which he pursued with increasing reputation and success. After a lapse of two years he again became a candidate for Congress; was re-elected, and took his seat in 1837. His past experience as a representative gave him strength and confidence. The first term of service in Congress to any man can be but little more than an introduction. He was now prepared for active duty. All his energies were brought to bear upon the public good. Every measure received his impress.

Mr. Fillmore was now a man of wide repute, and his popularity filled the State, and in the year 1847, he was elected Comptroller of the State.

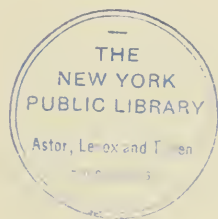
Mr. Fillmore had attained the age of forty-seven years. His labors at the bar, in the Legislature, in Congress and as Comptroller, had given him very considerable fame. The Whigs were casting about to find suitable candidates for President and Vice-President at the approaching election. Far away, on the waters of the Rio Grande, there was a rough old soldier, who had fought one or two successful battles with the Mexicans, which had caused his name to be proclaimed in trumpet-tones all over the land. But it was necessary to associate with him on the same ticket some man of reputation as a statesman.

Under the influence of these considerations, the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying-cry of the Whigs, as their candidates for President and Vice-President. The Whig ticket was signally triumphant. On the 4th of March, 1849, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated President, and Millard Fillmore Vice-President, of the United States.

On the 9th of July, 1850, President Taylor, but about one year and four months after his inauguration, was suddenly taken sick and died. By the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore thus became President. He appointed a very able cabinet, of which the illustrious Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

Mr. Fillmore had very serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South; but the pro-slavery party in the South felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan Expedition was sent out. On the 4th of March, 1853, Mr. Fillmore, having served one term, retired.

In 1856, Mr. Fillmore was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know Nothing" party, but was beaten by Mr. Buchanan. After that Mr. Fillmore lived in retirement. During the terrible conflict of civil war, he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather with those who were endeavoring to overthrow our institutions. President Fillmore kept aloof from the conflict, without any cordial words of cheer to the one party or the other. He was thus forgotten by both. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1874.





Franklin Pierce



FRANKLIN PIERCE.




FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, who, with his own strong arm, hewed out a home in the wilderness. He was a man of inflexible integrity; of strong, though uncultivated mind, and an uncompromising Democrat. The mother of Franklin Pierce was all that a son could desire,—an intelligent, prudent, affectionate, Christian wom-

an. Franklin was the sixth of eight children.

Franklin was a very bright and handsome boy, generous, warm-hearted and brave. He won alike the love of old and young. The boys on the play ground loved him. His teachers loved him. The neighbors looked upon him with pride and affection. He was by instinct a gentleman; always speaking kind words, doing kind deeds, with a peculiar unstudied tact which taught him what was agreeable. Without developing any precocity of genius, or any unnatural devotion to books, he was a good scholar; in body, in mind, in affections, a finely-developed boy.

When sixteen years of age, in the year 1820, he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. He was one of the most popular young men in the college. The purity of his moral character, the unvarying courtesy of his demeanor, his rank as a scholar, and

genial nature, rendered him a universal favorite. There was something very peculiarly winning in his address, and it was evidently not in the slightest degree studied: it was the simple outgushing of his own magnanimous and loving nature.

Upon graduating, in the year 1824, Franklin Pierce commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, and a man of great private worth. The eminent social qualities of the young lawyer, his father's prominence as a public man, and the brilliant political career into which Judge Woodbury was entering, all tended to entice Mr. Pierce into the fascinating yet perilous path of political life. With all the ardor of his nature he espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He commenced the practice of law in Hillsborough, and was soon elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. Here he served for four years. The last two years he was chosen speaker of the house by a very large vote.

In 1833, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected a member of Congress. Without taking an active part in debates, he was faithful and laborious in duty, and ever rising in the estimation of those with whom he was associatad.

In 1837, being then but thirty-three years of age, he was elected to the Senate of the United States; taking his seat just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration. He was the youngest member in the Senate. In the year 1834, he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and one admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Of the

three sons who were born to them, all now sleep with their parents in the grave.

In the year 1838, Mr. Pierce, with growing fame and increasing business as a lawyer, took up his residence in Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. President Polk, upon his accession to office, appointed Mr. Pierce attorney-general of the United States; but the offer was declined, in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home, and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. He also, about the same time declined the nomination for governor by the Democratic party. The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce in the army. Receiving the appointment of brigadier-general, he embarked, with a portion of his troops, at Newport, R. I., on the 27th of May, 1847. He took an important part in this war, proving himself a brave and true soldier.

When Gen. Pierce reached his home in his native State, he was received enthusiastically by the advocates of the Mexican war, and coldly by his opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, very frequently taking an active part in political questions, giving his cordial support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The compromise measures met cordially with his approval; and he strenuously advocated the enforcement of the infamous fugitive-slave law, which so shocked the religious sensibilities of the North. He thus became distinguished as a "Northern man with Southern principles." The strong partisans of slavery in the South consequently regarded him as a man whom they could safely trust in office to carry out their plans.

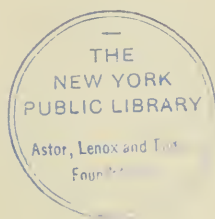
On the 12th of June, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had obtained a two-thirds vote. Not a vote thus far had been thrown for Gen. Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which Gen. Pierce constantly gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received two hundred and eighty-two votes, and all other candidates eleven. Gen. Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. Gen. Pierce was chosen with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. Gen. Franklin Pierce was therefore inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853.

His administration proved one of the most stormy our country had ever experienced. The controversy between slavery and freedom was then approaching its culminating point. It became evident that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between them, and that this Nation could not long exist "half slave and half free." President Pierce, during the whole of his administration, did every thing he could to conciliate the South; but it was all in vain. The conflict every year grew more violent, and threats of the dissolution of the Union were borne to the North on every Southern breeze.

Such was the condition of affairs when President Pierce approached the close of his four-years' term of office. The North had become thoroughly alienated from him. The anti-slavery sentiment, goaded by great outrages, had been rapidly increasing; all the intellectual ability and social worth of President Pierce were forgotten in deep reprehension of his administrative acts. The slaveholders of the South, also, unmindful of the fidelity with which he had advocated those measures of Government which they approved, and perhaps, also, feeling that he had rendered himself so unpopular as no longer to be able acceptably to serve them, ungratefully dropped him, and nominated James Buchanan to succeed him.

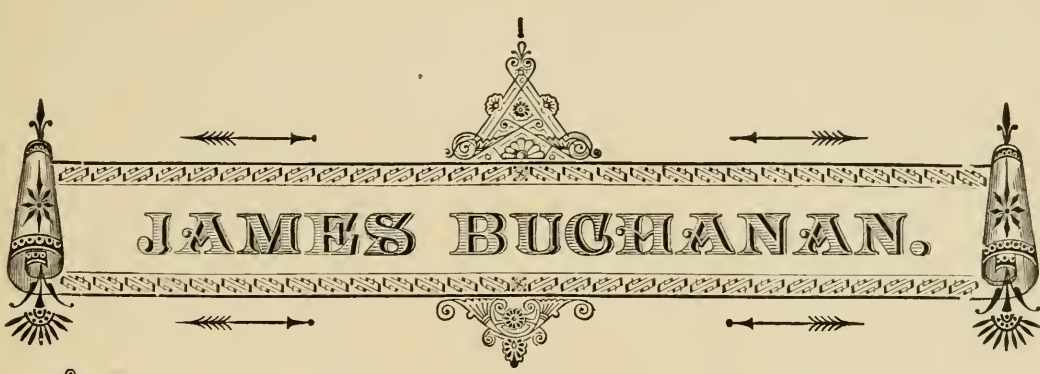
On the 4th of March, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord. Of three children, two had died, and his only surviving child had been killed before his eyes by a railroad accident; and his wife, one of the most estimable and accomplished of ladies, was rapidly sinking in consumption. The hour of dreadful gloom soon came, and he was left alone in the world, without wife or child.

When the terrible Rebellion burst forth, which divided our country into two parties, and two only, Mr. Pierce remained steadfast in the principles which he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to that pro-slavery party with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hand of the National Government. He continued to reside in Concord until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, an honored communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one of the kindest of neighbors. Generous to a fault, he contributed liberally for the alleviation of suffering and want, and many of his townspeople were often gladdened by his material bounty.





James Buchanan



JAMES BUCHANAN.



JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in a small frontier town, at the foot of the eastern ridge of the Alleghanies, in Franklin Co., Penn., on the 23d of April, 1791. The place where the humble cabin of his father stood was called Stony Batter. It was a wild and romantic spot in a gorge of the mountains, with towering summits rising grandly all around. His father was a native of the north of Ireland; a poor man, who had emigrated in 1783, with little property save his

own strong arms. Five years afterwards he married Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a respectable farmer, and, with his young bride, plunged into the wilderness, staked his claim, reared his log-hut, opened a clearing with his axe, and settled down there to perform his obscure part in the drama of life. In this secluded home, where James was born, he remained for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. When James was eight years of age, his father removed to the village of Mercersburg, where his son was placed at school, and commenced a course of study in English, Latin and Greek. His progress was rapid, and at the age of fourteen, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Here he developed remarkable talent, and took his stand among the first scholars in the institution. His application to study was intense, and yet his native powers en-

abled him to master the most abstruse subjects with facility.

In the year 1809, he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was then eighteen years of age; tall and graceful, vigorous in health, fond of athletic sport, an unerring shot, and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812, when he was but twenty-one years of age. Very rapidly he rose in his profession, and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar; and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more lucrative practice.

In 1820, he reluctantly consented to run as a candidate for Congress. He was elected, and for ten years he remained a member of the Lower House. During the vacations of Congress, he occasionally tried some important case. In 1831, he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, having acquired an ample fortune.

Gen. Jackson, upon his elevation to the Presidency, appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to Russia. The duties of his mission he performed with ability, which gave satisfaction to all parties. Upon his return, in 1833, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met, as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson, of making repri-

sals against France, to enforce the payment of our claims against that country; and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removal from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. He also, with voice and vote, advocated expunging from the journal of the Senate the vote of censure against Gen. Jackson for removing the deposits. Earnestly he opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and urged the prohibition of the circulation of anti-slavery documents by the United States mails.

As to petitions on the subject of slavery, he advocated that they should be respectfully received; and that the reply should be returned, that Congress had no power to legislate upon the subject. "Congress," said he, "might as well undertake to interfere with slavery under a foreign government as in any of the States where it now exists."

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such, took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican War. Mr. Polk assumed that crossing the Nueces by the American troops into the disputed territory was not wrong, but for the Mexicans to cross the Rio Grande into that territory was a declaration of war. No candid man can read with pleasure the account of the course our Government pursued in that movement.

Mr. Buchanan identified himself thoroughly with the party devoted to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and brought all the energies of his mind to bear against the Wilmot Proviso. He gave his cordial approval to the compromise measures of 1850, which included the fugitive-slave law. Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England.

In the year 1856, a national Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. All the friends of slavery were on one side; all the advocates of its restriction and final abolition, on the other. Mr. Fremont, the candidate of the enemies of slavery, received 114 electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received 174, and was elected. The popular vote stood 1,340,618, for Fremont, 1,224,750 for Buchanan. On March 4th, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated.

Mr. Buchanan was far advanced in life. Only four years were wanting to fill up his threescore years and ten. His own friends, those with whom he had been allied in political principles and action for years, were seeking the destruction of the Government, that they might rear upon the ruins of our free institutions a nation whose corner-stone should be human slavery. In this emergency, Mr. Buchanan was hopelessly bewildered. He could not, with his long-avowed prin-

ciples, consistently oppose the State-rights party in their assumptions. As President of the United States, bound by his oath faithfully to administer the laws, he could not, without perjury of the grossest kind, unite with those endeavoring to overthrow the republic. He therefore did nothing.

The opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration nominated Abraham Lincoln as their standard bearer in the next Presidential canvass. The pro-slavery party declared, that if he were elected, and the control of the Government were thus taken from their hands, they would secede from the Union, taking with them, as they retired, the National Capitol at Washington, and the lion's share of the territory of the United States.

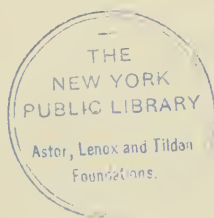
Mr. Buchanan's sympathy with the pro-slavery party was such, that he had been willing to offer them far more than they had ventured to claim. All the South had professed to ask of the North was non-intervention upon the subject of slavery. Mr. Buchanan had been ready to offer them the active co-operation of the Government to defend and extend the institution.

As the storm increased in violence, the slaveholders claiming the right to secede, and Mr. Buchanan avowing that Congress had no power to prevent it, one of the most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbecility was exhibited the world has ever seen. He declared that Congress had no power to enforce its laws in any State which had withdrawn, or which was attempting to withdraw from the Union. This was not the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, when, with his hand upon his sword hilt, he exclaimed, "The Union must and shall be preserved!"

South Carolina seceded in December, 1860; nearly three months before the inauguration of President Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan looked on in listless despair. The rebel flag was raised in Charleston; Fort Sumpter was besieged; our forts, navy-yards and arsenals were seized; our depots of military stores were plundered; and our custom-houses and post-offices were appropriated by the rebels.

The energy of the rebels, and the imbecility of our Executive, were alike marvelous. The Nation looked on in agony, waiting for the slow weeks to glide away, and close the administration, so terrible in its weakness. At length the long-looked-for hour of deliverance came, when Abraham Lincoln was to receive the scepter.

The administration of President Buchanan was certainly the most calamitous our country has experienced. His best friends cannot recall it with pleasure. And still more deplorable it is for his fame, that in that dreadful conflict which rolled its billows of flame and blood over our whole land, no word came from his lips to indicate his wish that our country's banner should triumph over the flag of the rebellion. He died at his Wheatland retreat, June 1, 1868.

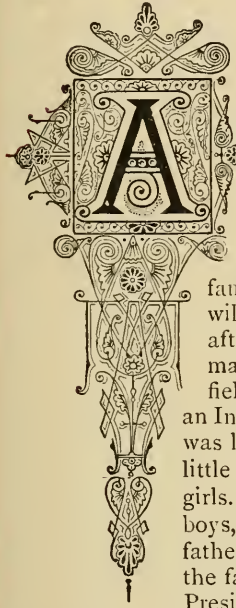




Abraham Lincoln

ABRAHAM

LINCOLN.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. About the year 1780, a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln left Virginia with his family and moved into the then wilds of Kentucky. Only two years after this emigration, still a young man, while working one day in a field, was stealthily approached by an Indian and shot dead. His widow was left in extreme poverty with five little children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, the youngest of the boys, was four years of age at his father's death. This Thomas was the father of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States

whose name must henceforth forever be enrolled with the most prominent in the annals of our world.

Of course no record has been kept of the life of one so lowly as Thomas Lincoln. He was among the poorest of the poor. His home was a wretched log-cabin; his food the coarsest and the meanest. Education he had none; he could never either read or write. As soon as he was able to do anything for himself, he was compelled to leave the cabin of his starving mother, and push out into the world, a friendless, wandering boy, seeking work. He hired himself out, and thus spent the whole of his youth as a laborer in the fields of others.

When twenty-eight years of age he built a log-cabin of his own, and married Nancy Hanks, the daughter of another family of poor Kentucky emigrants, who had also come from Virginia. Their second child was Abraham Lincoln, the subject of this sketch. The mother of Abraham was a noble woman, gentle, loving, pensive, created to adorn a palace, doomed to toil and pine, and die in a hovel. "All that I am, or hope to be," exclaims the grateful son "I owe to my angel-mother."

When he was eight years of age, his father sold his

cabin and small farm, and moved to Indiana. Where two years later his mother died.

Abraham soon became the scribe of the uneducated community around him. He could not have had a better school than this to teach him to put thoughts into words. He also became an eager reader. The books he could obtain were few; but these he read and re-read until they were almost committed to memory.

As the years rolled on, the lot of this lowly family was the usual lot of humanity. There were joys and griefs, weddings and funerals. Abraham's sister Sarah, to whom he was tenderly attached, was married when a child of but fourteen years of age, and soon died. The family was gradually scattered. Mr. Thomas Lincoln sold out his squatter's claim in 1830, and emigrated to Macon Co., Ill.

Abraham Lincoln was then twenty-one years of age. With vigorous hands he aided his father in rearing another log-cabin. Abraham worked diligently at this until he saw the family comfortably settled, and their small lot of enclosed prairie planted with corn, when he announced to his father his intention to leave home, and to go out into the world and seek his fortune. Little did he or his friends imagine how brilliant that fortune was to be. He saw the value of education and was intensely earnest to improve his mind to the utmost of his power. He saw the ruin which ardent spirits were causing, and became strictly temperate; refusing to allow a drop of intoxicating liquor to pass his lips. And he had read in God's word, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" and a profane expression he was never heard to utter. Religion he revered. His morals were pure, and he was uncontaminated by a single vice.

Young Abraham worked for a time as a hired laborer among the farmers. Then he went to Springfield, where he was employed in building a large flat-boat. In this he took a herd of swine, floated them down the Sangamon to the Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. Whatever Abraham Lincoln undertook, he performed so faithfully as to give great satisfaction to his employers. In this adven-

ture his employers were so well pleased, that upon his return they placed a store and mill under his care.

In 1832, at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted and was chosen captain of a company. He returned to Sangamon County, and although only 23 years of age, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. He soon after received from Andrew Jackson the appointment of Postmaster of New Salem. His only post-office was his hat. All the letters he received he carried there ready to deliver to those he chanced to meet. He studied surveying, and soon made this his business. In 1834 he again became a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected. Mr. Stuart, of Springfield, advised him to study law. He walked from New Salem to Springfield, borrowed of Mr. Stuart a load of books, carried them back and began his legal studies. When the Legislature assembled he trudged on foot with his pack on his back one hundred miles to Vandalia, then the capital. In 1836 he was re-elected to the Legislature. Here it was he first met Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 he removed to Springfield and began the practice of law. His success with the jury was so great that he was soon engaged in almost every noted case in the circuit.

In 1854 the great discussion began between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, on the slavery question. In the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, in 1856, he took an active part, and at once became one of the leaders in that party. Mr. Lincoln's speeches in opposition to Senator Douglas in the contest in 1858 for a seat in the Senate, form a most notable part of his history. The issue was on the slavery question, and he took the broad ground of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. Mr. Lincoln was defeated in this contest, but won a far higher prize.

The great Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 16th of June, 1860. The delegates and strangers who crowded the city amounted to twenty-five thousand. An immense building called "The Wigwam," was reared to accommodate the Convention. There were eleven candidates for whom votes were thrown. William H. Seward, a man whose fame as a statesman had long filled the land, was the most prominent. It was generally supposed he would be the nominee. Abraham Lincoln, however, received the nomination on the third ballot. Little did he then dream of the weary years of toil and care, and the bloody death, to which that nomination doomed him: and as little did he dream that he was to render services to his country, which would fix upon him the eyes of the whole civilized world, and which would give him a place in the affections of his countrymen, second only, if second, to that of Washington.

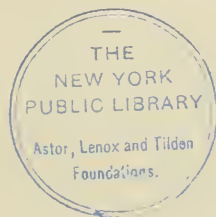
Election day came and Mr. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes out of 203 cast, and was, therefore, constitutionally elected President of the United States. The tirade of abuse that was poured upon this good

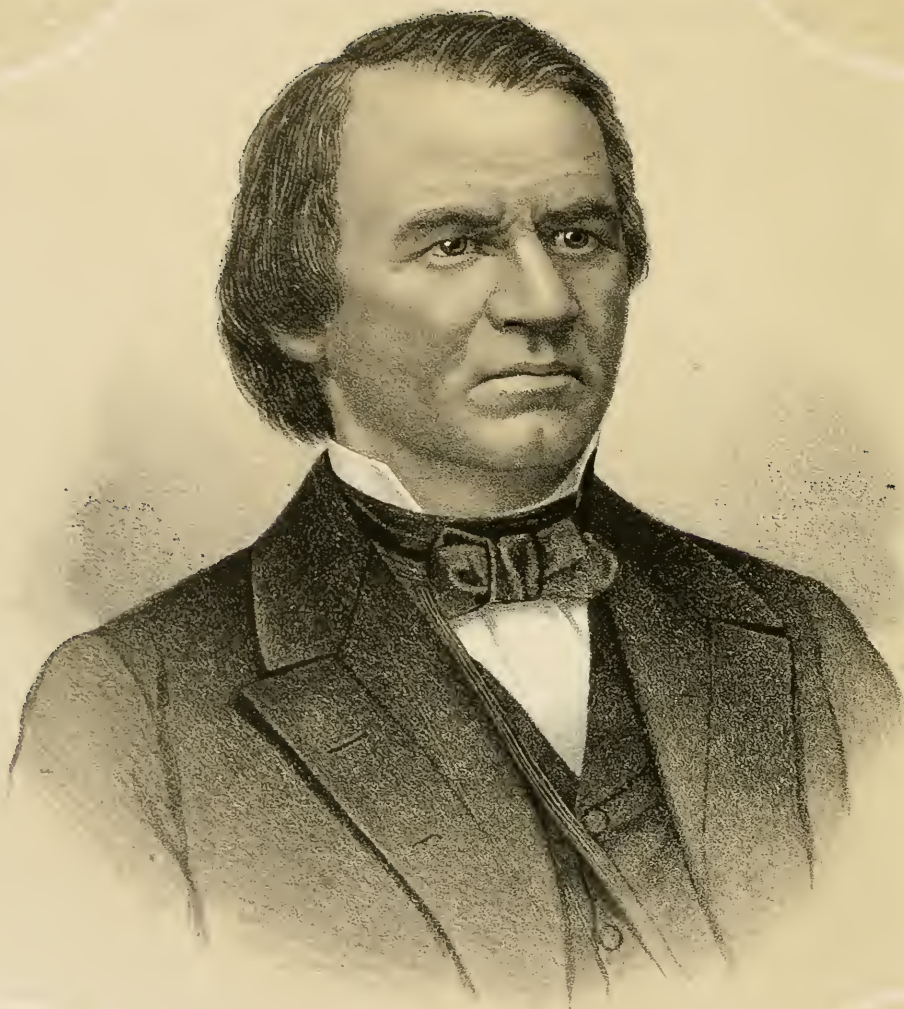
and merciful man, especially by the slaveholders, was greater than upon any other man ever elected to this high position. In February, 1861, Mr. Lincoln started for Washington, stopping in all the large cities on his way making speeches. The whole journey was fraught with much danger. Many of the Southern States had already seceded, and several attempts at assassination were afterwards brought to light. A gang in Baltimore had arranged, upon his arrival to "get up a row," and in the confusion to make sure of his death with revolvers and hand-grenades. A detective unravelled the plot. A secret and special train was provided to take him from Harrisburg, through Baltimore, at an unexpected hour of the night. The train started at half-past ten; and to prevent any possible communication on the part of the Secessionists with their Confederate gang in Baltimore, as soon as the train had started the telegraph-wires were cut. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington in safety and was inaugurated, although great anxiety was felt by all loyal people.

In the selection of his cabinet Mr. Lincoln gave to Mr. Seward the Department of State, and to other prominent opponents before the convention he gave important positions.

During no other administration have the duties devolving upon the President been so manifold, and the responsibilities so great, as those which fell to the lot of President Lincoln. Knowing this, and feeling his own weakness and inability to meet, and in his own strength to cope with, the difficulties, he learned early to seek Divine wisdom and guidance in determining his plans, and Divine comfort in all his trials, both personal and national. Contrary to his own estimate of himself, Mr. Lincoln was one of the most courageous of men. He went directly into the rebel capital just as the retreating foe was leaving, with no guard but a few sailors. From the time he had left Springfield, in 1861, however, plans had been made for his assassination, and he at last fell a victim to one of them. April 14, 1865, he, with Gen. Grant, was urgently invited to attend Ford's Theater. It was announced that they would be present. Gen. Grant, however, left the city. President Lincoln, feeling, with his characteristic kindness of heart, that it would be a disappointment if he should fail them, very reluctantly consented to go. While listening to the play an actor by the name of John Wilkes Booth entered the box where the President and family were seated, and fired a bullet into his brains. He died the next morning at seven o'clock.

Never before, in the history of the world was a nation plunged into such deep grief by the death of its ruler. Strong men met in the streets and wept in speechless anguish. It is not too much to say that a nation was in tears. His was a life which will fitly become a model. His name as the savior of his country will live with that of Washington's, its father; his countrymen being unable to decide which is the greater.

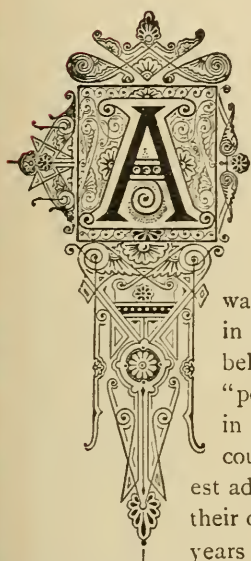




Andrew Johnson



ANDREW JOHNSON.



ANDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States. The early life of Andrew Johnson contains but the record of poverty, destitution and friendlessness. He was born December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, N. C. His parents, belonging to the class of the "poor whites" of the South, were in such circumstances, that they could not confer even the slightest advantages of education upon their child. When Andrew was five years of age, his father accidentally

lost his life while heroically endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. Until ten years of age, Andrew was a ragged boy about the streets, supported by the labor of his mother, who obtained her living with her own hands.

He then, having never attended a school one day, and being unable either to read or write, was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town. A gentleman was in the habit of going to the tailor's shop occasionally, and reading to the boys at work there. He often read from the speeches of distinguished British statesmen. Andrew, who was endowed with a mind of more than ordinary native ability, became much interested in these speeches; his ambition was roused, and he was inspired with a strong desire to learn to read.

He accordingly applied himself to the alphabet, and with the assistance of some of his fellow-workmen, learned his letters. He then called upon the gentleman to borrow the book of speeches. The owner,

pleased with his zeal, not only gave him the book, but assisted him in learning to combine the letters into words. Under such difficulties he pressed onward laboriously, spending usually ten or twelve hours at work in the shop, and then robbing himself of rest and recreation to devote such time as he could to reading.

He went to Tennessee in 1826, and located at Greenville, where he married a young lady who possessed some education. Under her instructions he learned to write and cipher. He became prominent in the village debating society, and a favorite with the students of Greenville College. In 1828, he organized a working man's party, which elected him alderman, and in 1830 elected him mayor, which position he held three years.

He now began to take a lively interest in political affairs; identifying himself with the working-classes, to which he belonged. In 1835, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. He was then just twenty-seven years of age. He became a very active member of the legislature, gave his adhesion to the Democratic party, and in 1840 "stumped the State," advocating Martin Van Buren's claims to the Presidency, in opposition to those of Gen. Harrison. In this campaign he acquired much readiness as a speaker, and extended and increased his reputation.

In 1841, he was elected State Senator; in 1843, he was elected a member of Congress, and by successive elections, held that important post for ten years. In 1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In all these responsible positions, he discharged his duties with distinguished abil-

ity, and proved himself the warm friend of the working classes. In 1857, Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator.

Years before, in 1845, he had warmly advocated the annexation of Texas, stating however, as his reason, that he thought this annexation would probably prove "to be the gateway out of which the sable sons of Africa are to pass from bondage to freedom, and become merged in a population congenial to themselves." In 1850, he also supported the compromise measures, the two essential features of which were, that the white people of the Territories should be permitted to decide for themselves whether they would enslave the colored people or not, and that the free States of the North should return to the South persons who attempted to escape from slavery.

Mr. Johnson was never ashamed of his lowly origin: on the contrary, he often took pride in avowing that he owed his distinction to his own exertions. "Sir," said he on the floor of the Senate, "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; neither do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig-leaves, and that our Savior was the son of a carpenter."

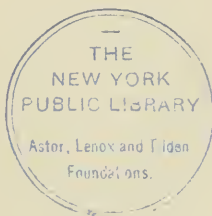
In the Charleston-Baltimore convention of 1860, he was the choice of the Tennessee Democrats for the Presidency. In 1861, when the purpose of the Southern Democracy became apparent, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and held that "slavery must be held subordinate to the Union at whatever cost." He returned to Tennessee, and repeatedly imperiled his own life to protect the Unionists of Tennessee. Tennessee having seceded from the Union, President Lincoln, on March 4th, 1862, appointed him Military Governor of the State, and he established the most stringent military rule. His numerous proclamations attracted wide attention. In 1864, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865, became President. In a speech two days later he said, "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. * * The people must understand that it (treason) is the blackest of crimes, and will surely be punished." Yet his whole administration, the history of which is so well known, was in utter inconsistency with, and the most violent

opposition to, the principles laid down in that speech.

In his loose policy of reconstruction and general amnesty, he was opposed by Congress; and he characterized Congress as a new rebellion, and lawlessly defied it, in everything possible, to the utmost. In the beginning of 1868, on account of "high crimes and misdemeanors," the principal of which was the removal of Secretary Stanton, in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, articles of impeachment were preferred against him, and the trial began March 23.

It was very tedious, continuing for nearly three months. A test article of the impeachment was at length submitted to the court for its action. It was certain that as the court voted upon that article so would it vote upon all. Thirty-four voices pronounced the President guilty. As a two-thirds vote was necessary to his condemnation, he was pronounced acquitted, notwithstanding the great majority against him. The change of one vote from the *not guilty* side would have sustained the impeachment.

The President, for the remainder of his term, was but little regarded. He continued, though impotently, his conflict with Congress. His own party did not think it expedient to renominate him for the Presidency. The Nation rallied, with enthusiasm unparalleled since the days of Washington, around the name of Gen. Grant. Andrew Johnson was forgotten. The bullet of the assassin introduced him to the President's chair. Notwithstanding this, never was there presented to a man a better opportunity to immortalize his name, and to win the gratitude of a nation. He failed utterly. He retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., taking no very active part in politics until 1875. On Jan. 26, after an exciting struggle, he was chosen by the Legislature of Tennessee, United States Senator in the forty-fourth Congress, and took his seat in that body, at the special session convened by President Grant, on the 5th of March. On the 27th of July, 1875, the ex-President made a visit to his daughter's home, near Carter Station, Tenn. When he started on his journey, he was apparently in his usual vigorous health, but on reaching the residence of his child the following day, was stricken with paralysis, rendering him unconscious. He rallied occasionally, but finally passed away at 2 A. M., July 31, aged sixty-seven years. His funeral was attended at Greenville, on the 3d of August, with every demonstration of respect.





G. A. Grant



ULYSSES S. GRANT.



ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, was born on the 29th of April, 1822, of Christian parents, in a humble home, at Point Pleasant, on the banks of the Ohio. Shortly after his father moved to Georgetown, Brown Co., O. In this remote frontier hamlet, Ulysses received a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1839, he entered the Military Academy at West Point. Here he was regarded as a solid, sensible young man of fair abilities, and of sturdy, honest character. He took respectable rank as a scholar. In June, 1843, he graduated, about the middle in his class, and was sent as lieutenant of infantry to one of the distant military posts in the Missouri Territory. Two years he past in these dreary solitudes, watching the vagabond and exasperating Indians.

The war with Mexico came. Lieut. Grant was sent with his regiment to Corpus Christi. His first battle was at Palo Alto. There was no chance here for the exhibition of either skill or heroism, nor at Resaca de la Palma, his second battle. At the battle of Monterey, his third engagement, it is said that he performed a signal service of daring and skillful horsemanship. His brigade had exhausted its ammunition. A messenger must be sent for more, along a route exposed to the bullets of the foe. Lieut. Grant, adopting an expedient learned of the Indians, grasped the mane of his horse, and hanging upon one side of the animal, ran the gauntlet in entire safety.

From Monterey he was sent, with the fourth infantry, to aid Gen. Scott, at the siege of Vera Cruz. In preparation for the march to the city of Mexico, he was appointed quartermaster of his regiment. At the battle of Molino del Rey, he was promoted to a first lieutenantancy, and was brevetted captain at Chalultepec.

At the close of the Mexican War, Capt. Grant returned with his regiment to New York, and was again sent to one of the military posts on the frontier. The discovery of gold in California causing an immense tide of emigration to flow to the Pacific shores, Capt. Grant was sent with a battalion to Fort Dallas, in Oregon, for the protection of the interests of the immigrants. Life was wearisome in those wilds. Capt. Grant resigned his commission and returned to the States; and having married, entered upon the cultivation of a small farm near St. Louis, Mo. He had but little skill as a farmer. Finding his toil not remunerative, he turned to mercantile life, entering into the leather business, with a younger brother, at Galena, Ill. This was in the year 1860. As the tidings of the rebels firing on Fort Sumpter reached the ears of Capt. Grant in his counting-room, he said,—“Uncle Sam has educated me for the army; though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations. I shall therefore buckle on my sword and see Uncle Sam through this war too.”

He went into the streets, raised a company of volunteers, and led them as their captain to Springfield, the capital of the State, where their services were offered to Gov. Yates. The Governor, impressed by the zeal and straightforward executive ability of Capt. Grant, gave him a desk in his office, to assist in the volunteer organization that was being formed in the State in behalf of the Government. On the 15th of

June, 1861, Capt. Grant received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His merits as a West Point graduate, who had served for 15 years in the regular army, were such that he was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and was placed in command at Cairo. The rebels raised their banner at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee River. Scarcely had its folds appeared in the breeze ere Gen. Grant was there. The rebels fled. Their banner fell, and the star and stripes were unfurled in its stead.

He entered the service with great determination and immediately began active duty. This was the beginning, and until the surrender of Lee at Richmond he was ever pushing the enemy with great vigor and effectiveness. At Belmont, a few days later, he surprised and routed the rebels, then at Fort Henry won another victory. Then came the brilliant fight at Fort Donelson. The nation was electrified by the victory, and the brave leader of the boys in blue was immediately made a Major-General, and the military district of Tennessee was assigned to him.

Like all great captains, Gen. Grant knew well how to secure the results of victory. He immediately pushed on to the enemies' lines. Then came the terrible battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, where Gen. Pemberton made an unconditional surrender of the city with over thirty thousand men and one-hundred and seventy-two cannon. The fall of Vicksburg was by far the most severe blow which the rebels had thus far encountered, and opened up the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf.

Gen. Grant was next ordered to co-operate with Gen. Banks in a movement upon Texas, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he was thrown from his horse, and received severe injuries, from which he was laid up for months. He then rushed to the aid of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas at Chattanooga, and by a wonderful series of strategic and technical measures put the Union Army in fighting condition. Then followed the bloody battles at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which the rebels were routed with great loss. This won for him unbounded praise in the North. On the 4th of February, 1864, Congress revived the grade of lieutenant-general, and the rank was conferred on Gen. Grant. He repaired to Washington to receive his credentials and enter upon the duties of his new office.

Gen. Grant decided as soon as he took charge of the army to concentrate the widely-dispersed National troops for an attack upon Richmond, the nominal capital of the Rebellion, and endeavor there to destroy the rebel armies which would be promptly assembled from all quarters for its defence. The whole continent seemed to tremble under the tramp of these majestic armies, rushing to the decisive battle field. Steamers were crowded with troops. Railway trains were burdened with closely packed thousands. His plans were comprehensive and involved a series of campaigns, which were executed with remarkable energy and ability, and were consummated at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The war was ended. The Union was saved. The almost unanimous voice of the Nation declared Gen. Grant to be the most prominent instrument in its salvation. The eminent services he had thus rendered the country brought him conspicuously forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidential chair.

At the Republican Convention held at Chicago, May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and at the autumn election received a majority of the popular vote, and 214 out of 294 electoral votes.

The National Convention of the Republican party which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, placed Gen. Grant in nomination for a second term by a unanimous vote. The selection was emphatically indorsed by the people five months later, 292 electoral votes being cast for him.

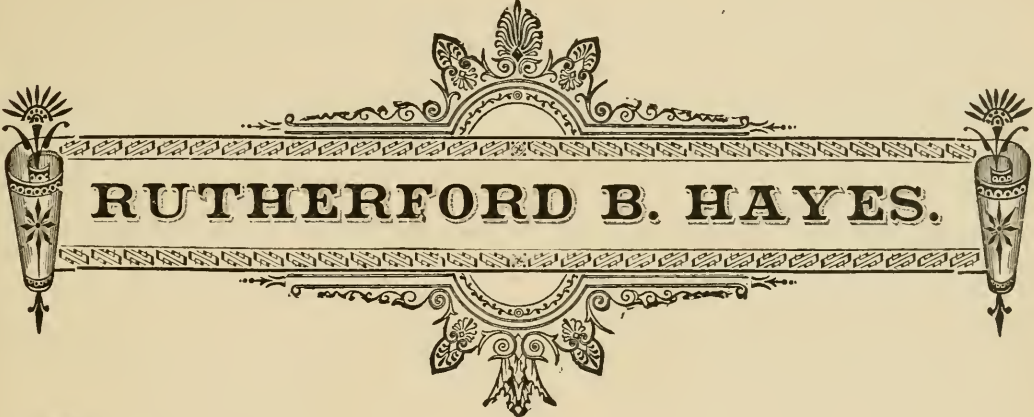
Soon after the close of his second term, Gen. Grant started upon his famous trip around the world. He visited almost every country of the civilized world, and was everywhere received with such ovations and demonstrations of respect and honor, private as well as public and official, as were never before bestowed upon any citizen of the United States.

He was the most prominent candidate before the Republican National Convention in 1880 for a re-nomination for President. He went to New York and embarked in the brokerage business under the firm name of Grant & Ward. The latter proved a villain, wrecked Grant's fortune, and for larceny was sent to the penitentiary. The General was attacked with cancer in the throat, but suffered in his stoic-like manner, never complaining. He was re-instated as General of the Army and retired by Congress. The cancer soon finished its deadly work, and July 23, 1885, the nation went in mourning over the death of the illustrious General.

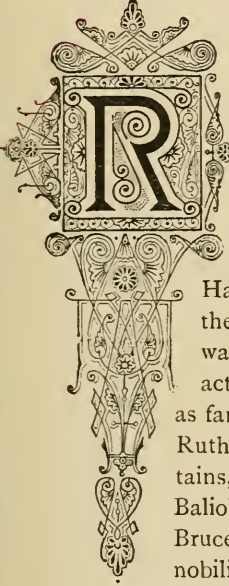




Sincerely
R. B. Mayo



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822, almost three months after the death of his father, Rutherford Hayes. His ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, was of the most honorable character. It can be traced, it is said, as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains, fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates, and had a large following. Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His son George was born in Windsor, and remained there during his life. Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived from the time of his marriage until his death in Simsbury, Conn. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Conn. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a farmer, blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He emigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford Hayes, the father of President Hayes, was

born. He was married, in September, 1813, to Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated thither from Connecticut, they having been among the wealthiest and best families of Norwich. Her ancestry on the male side are traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

The father of President Hayes was an industrious, frugal and opened-hearted man. He was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything else that he choose to undertake. He was a member of the Church, active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town, and conducted his business on Christian principles. After the close of the war of 1812, for reasons inexplicable to his neighbors, he resolved to emigrate to Ohio.

The journey from Vermont to Ohio in that day, when there were no canals, steamers, nor railways, was a very serious affair. A tour of inspection was first made, occupying four months. Mr. Hayes determined to move to Delaware, where the family arrived in 1817. He died July 22, 1822, a victim of malarial fever, less than three months before the birth of the son, of whom we now write. Mrs. Hayes, in her sore bereavement, found the support she so much needed in her brother Sardis, who had been a member of the household from the day of its departure from Vermont, and in an orphan girl whom she had adopted some time before as an act of charity.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the

subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker, so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes' baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on familiar terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head, and the mother's assiduous care of him, said in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet."

"You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes. "You wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet." The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his older brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother.

The boy was seven years old before he went to school. His education, however, was not neglected. He probably learned as much from his mother and sister as he would have done at school. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition, and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others, which are marked traits of his character.

His uncle Sardis Birchard took the deepest interest in his education; and as the boy's health had improved, and he was making good progress in his studies, he proposed to send him to college. His preparation commenced with a tutor at home; but he was afterwards sent for one year to a professor in the Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn. He entered Kenyon College in 1838, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1842.

Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, Esq., in Columbus. Finding his opportunities for study in Columbus somewhat limited, he determined to enter the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained two years.

In 1845, after graduating at the Law School, he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but a limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession.

In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, where his ambition found a new stimulus. For several years, however, his progress was slow. Two events, occurring at this period, had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of these was his marriage with Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chillicothe; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing among its members such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase,

Gen. John Pope, Gov. Edward F. Noyes, and many others hardly less distinguished in after life. The marriage was a fortunate one in every respect, as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of our Presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than was Mrs. Hayes, and no one did more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood. The Literary Club brought Mr. Hayes into constant association with young men of high character and noble aims, and lured him to display the qualities so long hidden by his bashfulness and modesty.

In 1856 he was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; but he declined to accept the nomination. Two years later, the office of city solicitor becoming vacant, the City Council elected him for the unexpired term.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was at the zenith of his professional life. His rank at the bar was among the first. But the news of the attack on Fort Sumpter found him eager to take up arms for the defense of his country.

His military record was bright and illustrious. In October, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in August, 1862, promoted Colonel of the 79th Ohio regiment, but he refused to leave his old comrades and go among strangers. Subsequently, however, he was made Colonel of his old regiment. At the battle of South Mountain he received a wound, and while faint and bleeding displayed courage and fortitude that won admiration from all.

Col. Hayes was detached from his regiment, after his recovery, to act as Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the celebrated Kanawha division, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864, in West Virginia." In the course of his arduous services, four horses were shot from under him, and he was wounded four times.

In 1864, Gen. Hayes was elected to Congress, from the Second Ohio District, which had long been Democratic. He was not present during the campaign, and after his election was importuned to resign his commission in the army; but he finally declared, "I shall never come to Washington until I can come by the way of Richmond." He was re-elected in 1866.

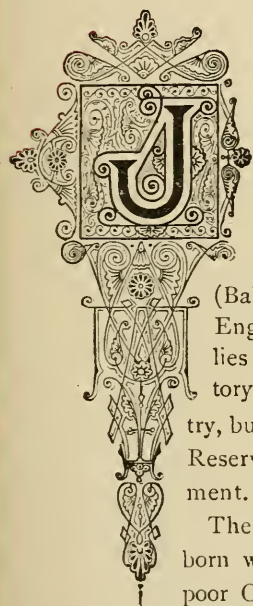
In 1867, Gen. Hayes was elected Governor of Ohio, over Hon. Allen G. Thurman, a popular Democrat. In 1869 was re-elected over George H. Pendleton. He was elected Governor for the third term in 1875.

In 1876 he was the standard bearer of the Republican Party in the Presidential contest, and after a hard long contest was chosen President, and was inaugurated Monday, March 5, 1875. He served his full term, not, however, with satisfaction to his party, but his administration was an average one.



J. A. Garfield

JAMES A. GARFIELD.



JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in the woods of Orange, Cuyahoga Co., O. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, both of New England ancestry and from families well known in the early history of that section of our country, but had moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, early in its settlement.

The house in which James A. was born was not unlike the houses of poor Ohio farmers of that day. It was about 20 x 30 feet, built of logs, with the spaces between the logs filled with clay. His father was a hard working farmer, and he soon had his fields cleared, an orchard planted, and a log barn built. The household comprised the father and mother and their four children—Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James. In May, 1823, the father, from a cold contracted in helping to put out a forest fire, died. At this time James was about eighteen months old, and Thomas about ten years old. No one, perhaps, can tell how much James was indebted to his brother's toil and self-sacrifice during the twenty years succeeding his father's death, but undoubtedly very much. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, O., near their birthplace.

The early educational advantages young Garfield enjoyed were very limited, yet he made the most of them. He labored at farm work for others, did carpenter work, chopped wood, or did anything that would bring in a few dollars to aid his widowed mother in her struggles to keep the little family to-

gether. Nor was Gen. Garfield ever ashamed of his origin, and he never forgot the friends of his struggling childhood, youth and manhood, neither did they ever forget him. When in the highest seats of honor, the humblest friend of his boyhood was as kindly greeted as ever. The poorest laborer was sure of the sympathy of one who had known all the bitterness of want and the sweetness of bread earned by the sweat of the brow. He was ever the simple, plain, modest gentleman.

The highest ambition of young Garfield until he was about sixteen years old was to be a captain of a vessel on Lake Erie. He was anxious to go aboard a vessel, which his mother strongly opposed. She finally consented to his going to Cleveland, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland. This was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, and trying to get aboard a lake vessel, and not meeting with success, he engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. He remained at this work but a short time when he went home, and attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, when he entered Hiram and the Eclectic Institute, teaching a few terms of school in the meantime, and doing other work. This school was started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850, of which church he was then a member. He became janitor and bell-ringer in order to help pay his way. He then became both teacher and pupil. He soon "exhausted Hiram" and needed more; hence, in the fall of 1854, he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class. He afterwards returned to Hiram College as its President. As above stated, he early united with the Christian or Disciples Church at Hiram, and was ever after a devoted, zealous member, often preaching in its pulpit and places where he happened to be. Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale College, says of him in reference to his religion:

"President Garfield was more than a man of strong moral and religious convictions. His whole history, from boyhood to the last, shows that duty to man and to God, and devotion to Christ and life and faith and spiritual commission were controlling springs of his being, and to a more than usual degree. In my judgment there is no more interesting feature of his character than his loyal allegiance to the body of Christians in which he was trained, and the fervent sympathy which he ever showed in their Christian communion. Not many of the few 'wise and mighty and noble who are called' show a similar loyalty to the less stately and cultured Christian communions in which they have been reared. Too often it is true that as they step upward in social and political significance they step upward from one degree to another in some of the many types of fashionable Christianity. President Garfield adhered to the church of his mother, the church in which he was trained, and in which he served as a pillar and an evangelist, and yet with the largest and most unsectarian charity for all 'who love our Lord in sincerity.'"

Mr. Garfield was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, Nov. 11, 1858, who proved herself worthy as the wife of one whom all the world loved and mourned. To them were born seven children, five of whom are still living, four boys and one girl.

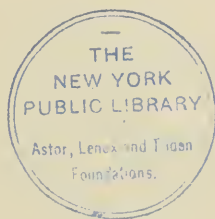
Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches in 1856, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, and became the favorite speaker wherever he was. During this year he was elected to the Ohio Senate. He also began to study law at Cleveland, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. The great Rebellion broke out in the early part of this year, and Mr. Garfield at once resolved to fight as he had talked, and enlisted to defend the old flag. He received his commission as Lieut.-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 14, 1861. He was immediately put into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action, was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving out of his native State the officer (Humphrey Marshall) reputed to be the ablest of those, not educated to war whom Kentucky had given to the Rebellion. This work was bravely and speedily accomplished, although against great odds. President Lincoln, on his success commissioned him Brigadier-General, Jan. 10, 1862; and as "he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army." He was with Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. He was then detailed as a member of the General Court-Martial for the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter. He was then ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and was assigned to the "Chief of Staff."

The military history of Gen. Garfield closed with

his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of the Major-General.

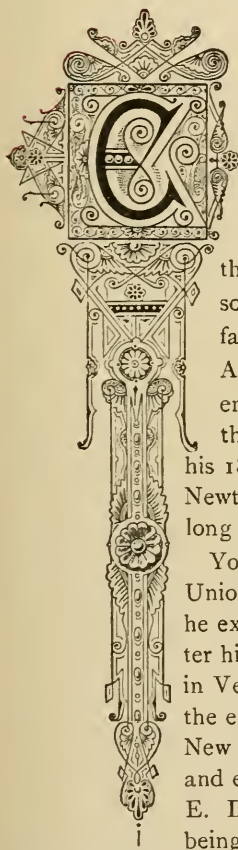
Without an effort on his part Gen. Garfield was elected to Congress in the fall of 1862 from the Nineteenth District of Ohio. This section of Ohio had been represented in Congress for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. It was not without a struggle that he resigned his place in the army. At the time he entered Congress he was the youngest member in that body. There he remained by successive re-elections until he was elected President in 1880. Of his labors in Congress Senator Hoar says: "Since the year 1864 you cannot think of a question which has been debated in Congress, or discussed before a tribunal of the American people, in regard to which you will not find, if you wish instruction, the argument on one side stated, in almost every instance better than by anybody else, in some speech made in the House of Representatives or on the hustings by Mr. Garfield."

Upon Jan. 14, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the U. S. Senate, and on the eighth of June, of the same year, was nominated as the candidate of his party for President at the great Chicago Convention. He was elected in the following November, and on March 4, 1881, was inaugurated. Probably no administration ever opened its existence under brighter auspices than that of President Garfield, and every day it grew in favor with the people, and by the first of July he had completed all the initiatory and preliminary work of his administration and was preparing to leave the city to meet his friends at Williams College. While on his way and at the depot, in company with Secretary Blaine, a man stepped behind him, drew a revolver, and fired directly at his back. The President tottered and fell, and as he did so the assassin fired a second shot, the bullet cutting the left coat sleeve of his victim, but inflicting no farther injury. It has been very truthfully said that this was "the shot that was heard round the world." Never before in the history of the Nation had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the people for the moment, as this awful deed. He was smitten on the brightest, gladdest day of all his life, and was at the summit of his power and hope. For eighty days, all during the hot months of July and August, he lingered and suffered. He, however, remained master of himself till the last, and by his magnificent bearing was teaching the country and the world the noblest of human lessons—how to live grandly in the very clutch of death. Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. He passed serenely away Sept. 19, 1883, at Elberon, N. J., on the very bank of the ocean, where he had been taken shortly previous. The world wept at his death, as it never had done on the death of any other man who had ever lived upon it. The murderer was duly tried, found guilty and executed, in one year after he committed the foul deed.





C. A. Allen.



CHESTER A. ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States was born in Franklin County, Vermont, on the fifth of October, 1830, and is the oldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from the county Antrim, Ireland, in his 18th year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, after a long and successful ministry.

Young Arthur was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation he taught school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time came to New York, with \$500 in his pocket, and entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as student. After being admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they hung out their shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. General Arthur soon afterward married the daughter of Lieutenant

Herndon, of the United States Navy, who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before Mr. Arthur's nomination to the Vice Presidency, leaving two children.

Gen. Arthur obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous Lemmon suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the Superior Court of New York City. It was in 1852 that Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, went to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed. The Judge decided that they could not be held by the owner under the Fugitive Slave Law. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney General of that State to assist in an appeal. Wm. M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the People, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Connor here espoused the cause of the slave-holders, but he too was beaten by Messrs. Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

Another great service was rendered by General Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence after she had paid her fare. General Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of \$500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to admit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly

followed their example. Before that the Sixth Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

General Arthur was a delegate to the Convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. Previous to the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and Governor Morgan, of that State, appointed him Engineer-in-Chief of his staff. In 1861, he was made Inspector General, and soon afterward became Quartermaster-General. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the Government during the war. At the end of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and then Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney of New York, was added to the firm. The legal practice of this well-known firm was very large and lucrative, each of the gentlemen composing it were able lawyers, and possessed a splendid local reputation, if not indeed one of national extent.

He always took a leading part in State and city politics. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, Nov. 21 1872, to succeed Thomas Murphy, and held the office until July, 20, 1878, when he was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

Mr. Arthur was nominated on the Presidential ticket, with Gen. James A. Garfield, at the famous National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. This was perhaps the greatest political convention that ever assembled on the continent. It was composed of the leading politicians of the Republican party, all able men, and each stood firm and fought vigorously and with signal tenacity for their respective candidates that were before the convention for the nomination. Finally Gen. Garfield received the nomination for President and Gen. Arthur for Vice-President. The campaign which followed was one of the most animated known in the history of our country. Gen. Hancock, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, was a popular man, and his party made a valiant fight for his election.

Finally the election came and the country's choice was Garfield and Arthur. They were inaugurated March 4, 1881, as President and Vice-President. A few months only had passed ere the newly chosen President was the victim of the assassin's bullet. Then came terrible weeks of suffering,—those moments of anxious suspense, when the hearts of all civilized na-

tions were throbbing in unison, longing for the recovery of the noble, the good President. The remarkable patience that he manifested during those hours and weeks, and even months, of the most terrible suffering man has often been called upon to endure, was seemingly more than human. It was certainly God-like. During all this period of deepest anxiety Mr. Arthur's every move was watched, and be it said to his credit that his every action displayed only an earnest desire that the suffering Garfield might recover, to serve the remainder of the term he had so auspiciously begun. Not a selfish feeling was manifested in deed or look of this man, even though the most honored position in the world was at any moment likely to fall to him.

At last God in his mercy relieved President Garfield from further suffering, and the world, as never before in its history over the death of any other man, wept at his bier. Then it became the duty of the Vice President to assume the responsibilities of the high office, and he took the oath in New York, Sept. 20, 1881. The position was an embarrassing one to him, made doubly so from the facts that all eyes were on him, anxious to know what he would do, what policy he would pursue, and who he would select as advisers. The duties of the office had been greatly neglected during the President's long illness, and many important measures were to be immediately decided by him; and still farther to embarrass him he did not fail to realize under what circumstances he became President, and knew the feelings of many on this point. Under these trying circumstances President Arthur took the reins of the Government in his own hands; and, as embarrassing as were the condition of affairs, he happily surprised the nation, acting so wisely that but few criticised his administration. He served the nation well and faithfully, until the close of his administration, March 4, 1885, and was a popular candidate before his party for a second term. His name was ably presented before the convention at Chicago, and was received with great favor, and doubtless but for the personal popularity of one of the opposing candidates, he would have been selected as the standard-bearer of his party for another campaign. He retired to private life carrying with him the best wishes of the American people, whom he had served in a manner satisfactory to them and with credit to himself.





Grover Cleveland

S. Grover Cleveland.

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, was born in 1837, in the obscure town of Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., and in a little two-and-a-half-story white house which is still standing, characteristically to mark the humble birth-place of one of America's great men in striking contrast with the Old World, where all men high in office must be high in origin and born in the cradle of wealth. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age, his father, who was a Presbyterian minister,

with a large family and a small salary, moved, by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, to Fayetteville, in search of an increased income and a larger field of work. Fayetteville was then the most straggling of country villages, about five miles from Pompey Hill, where Governor Seymour was born.

At the last mentioned place young Grover commenced going to school in the "good, old-fashioned way," and presumably distinguished himself after the manner of all village boys, in doing the things he ought not to do. Such is the distinguishing trait of all geniuses and independent thinkers. When he arrived at the age of 14 years, he had outgrown the capacity of the village school and expressed a most

emphatic desire to be sent to an academy. To this his father decidedly objected. Academies in those days cost money; besides, his father wanted him to become self-supporting by the quickest possible means, and this at that time in Fayetteville seemed to be a position in a country store, where his father and the large family on his hands had considerable influence. Grover was to be paid \$50 for his services the first year, and if he proved trustworthy he was to receive \$100 the second year. Here the lad commenced his career as salesman, and in two years he had earned so good a reputation for trustworthiness that his employers desired to retain him for an indefinite length of time. Otherwise he did not exhibit as yet any particular "flashes of genius" or eccentricities of talent. He was simply a good boy.

But instead of remaining with this firm in Fayetteville, he went with the family in their removal to Clinton, where he had an opportunity of attending a high school. Here he industriously pursued his studies until the family removed with him to a point on Black River known as the "Holland Patent," a village of 500 or 600 people, 15 miles north of Utica, N. Y. At this place his father died, after preaching but three Sundays. This event broke up the family, and Grover set out for New York City to accept, at a small salary, the position of "under-teacher" in an asylum for the blind. He taught faithfully for two years, and although he obtained a good reputation in this capacity, he concluded that teaching was not his

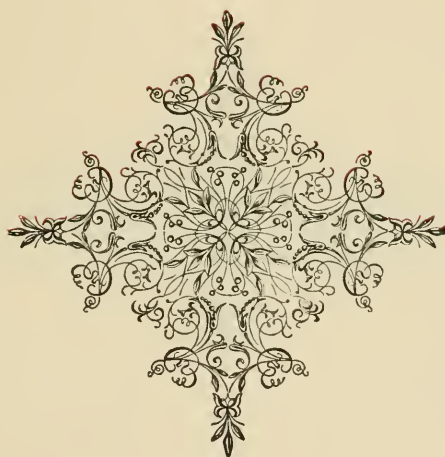
calling for life, and, reversing the traditional order, he left the city to seek his fortune, instead of going to a city. He first thought of Cleveland, Ohio, as there was some charm in that name for him; but before proceeding to that place he went to Buffalo to ask the advice of his uncle, Lewis F. Allan, a noted stock-breeder of that place. The latter did not speak enthusiastically. "What is it you want to do, my boy?" he asked. "Well, sir, I want to study law," was the reply. "Good gracious!" remarked the old gentleman; "do you, indeed? What ever put that into your head? How much money have you got?" "Well, sir, to tell the truth, I haven't got any."

After a long consultation, his uncle offered him a place temporarily as assistant herd-keeper, at \$50 a year, while he could "look around." One day soon afterward he boldly walked into the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of Buffalo, and told them what he wanted. A number of young men were already engaged in the office, but Grover's persistency won, and he was finally permitted to come as an office boy and have the use of the law library, for the nominal sum of \$3 or \$4 a week. Out of this he had to pay for his board and washing. The walk to and from his uncle's was a long and rugged one; and, although the first winter was a memorably severe one, his shoes were out of repair and his overcoat—he had none—yet he was nevertheless prompt and regular. On the first day of his service here, his senior employer threw down a copy of Blackstone before him with a bang that made the dust fly, saying "That's where they all begin." A titter ran around the little circle of clerks and students, as they thought that was enough to scare young Grover out of his plans; but in due time he mastered that cumbersome volume. Then, as ever afterward, however, Mr. Cleveland exhibited a talent for executiveness rather than for chasing principles through all their metaphysical possibilities. "Let us quit talking and go and do it," was practically his motto.

The first public office to which Mr. Cleveland was elected was that of Sheriff of Erie Co., N. Y., in which Buffalo is situated; and in such capacity it fell to his duty to inflict capital punishment upon two criminals. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo, on the Democratic ticket, with especial reference to the bringing about certain reforms

in the administration of the municipal affairs of that city. In this office, as well as that of Sheriff, his performance of duty has generally been considered fair, with possibly a few exceptions which were ferreted out and magnified during the last Presidential campaign. As a specimen of his plain language in a veto message, we quote from one vetoing an iniquitous street-cleaning contract: "This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to your action shall be plainly stated. I regard it as the culmination of a most bare-faced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to worse than squander the people's money." The *New York Sun* afterward very highly commended Mr. Cleveland's administration as Mayor of Buffalo, and thereupon recommended him for Governor of the Empire State. To the latter office he was elected in 1882, and his administration of the affairs of State was generally satisfactory. The mistakes he made, if any, were made very public throughout the nation after he was nominated for President of the United States. For this high office he was nominated July 11, 1884, by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, when other competitors were Thomas F. Bayard, Roswell P. Flower, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Butler, Allen G. Thurman, etc.; and he was elected by the people, by a majority of about a thousand, over the brilliant and long-tried Republican statesman, James G. Blaine. President Cleveland resigned his office as Governor of New York in January, 1885, in order to prepare for his duties as the Chief Executive of the United States, in which capacity his term commenced at noon on the 4th of March, 1885. For his Cabinet officers he selected the following gentlemen: For Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; Secretary of War, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; Postmaster-General, William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Attorney-General, A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

The silver question precipitated a controversy between those who were in favor of the continuance of silver coinage and those who were opposed, Mr. Cleveland answering for the latter, even before his inauguration.



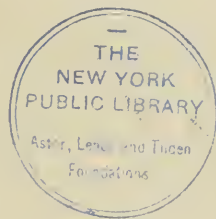


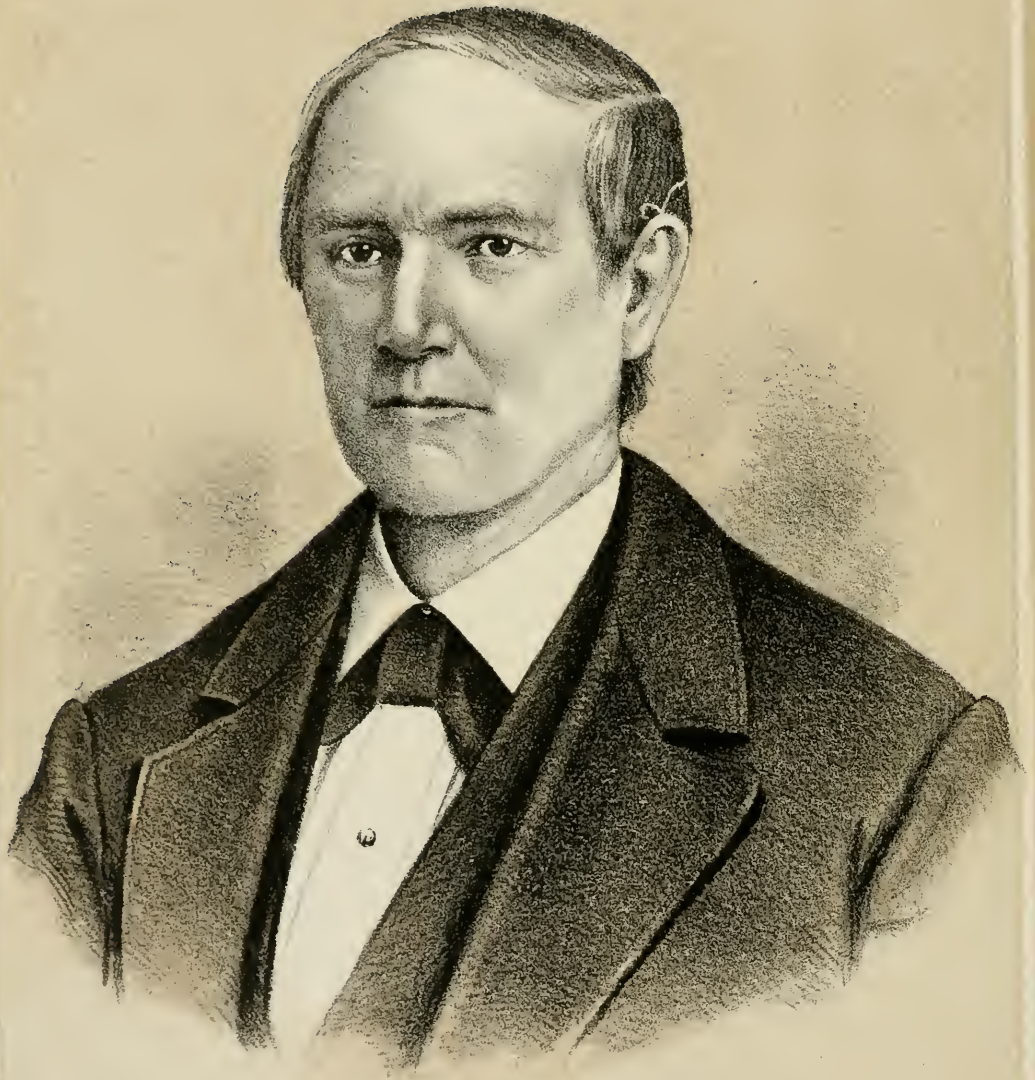


GOVERNORS.









Israel Briggs

Ansel Briggs.

ANSEL BRIGGS, the first gentleman chosen to fill the gubernatorial chair of Iowa after its organization as a State, was a native of Vermont, and was born Feb. 3, 1806. His parents, who likewise were New Englanders, were Benjamin and Electa Briggs. The boyhood of our subject was passed in his native State, and in attendance upon the common schools he received a fair education which was subsequently improved by a term at Norwich Academy. When a young man he removed with his

parents to Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio, where young Briggs engaged in the work of establishing stage lines. He also here embarked in political affairs and as a Whig run for the office of County Auditor but was defeated by John Ferguson, a Jackson Democrat.

After remaining in Ohio for six years, the glowing accounts of the fair fields and the fertile prairies of the Territory of Iowa, led him westward across the Father of Waters. He had previously united his fortunes in life with Nancy M. Dunlap, daughter of Major Dunlap, an officer in the War of 1812. Even prior to this marriage he had chosen a wife, a lady who was born on the same day and year as himself, but of whom he was soon bereft. He brought with him to Iowa his little family and located at Andrew, in Jackson County. Seeing the

opportunity here for resuming his former business, he began opening up stage lines, frequently driving the old stage coach himself. He made several contracts with the Postoffice Department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City and other routes, thus opening up and carrying on a very important enterprise. Politically, Gov. Briggs was a Democrat, and on coming to Iowa identified himself with that party. In 1842 he was chosen a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently was elected Sheriff of the same county. He had taken a leading part in public affairs, and upon the formation of the State Government in 1846, he became a prominent candidate for Governor, and though his competitors in his own party were distinguished and well-known citizens, Mr. Briggs received the nomination. The convention was held in Iowa City, on Thursday, Sept. 24, 1846, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County. William Thompson, of Henry County, presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Secretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two, and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno, of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Sheperd Leffler were nominated for Congress. The

election was held Oct. 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

The principal question between the two leading parties, the Democratic and the Whig, at this period, was that of the banking system. It is related that a short time prior to the meeting of the convention which nominated Mr. Briggs, that in offering a toast at a banquet, he struck the key-note which made him the popular man of the hour. He said, "No banks but earth and they well tilled." This was at once caught up by his party and it did more to secure him the nomination than anything else. His administration was one void of any special interest. He labored in harmonious accord with his party, yet frequently exhibited an independence of principle, characteristic of his nature. The Missouri boundary question which caused a great deal of excited controversy at this period, and even a determination to resort to arms, was handled by him with great ability.

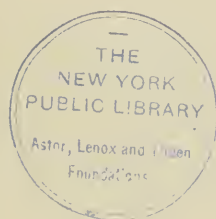
On his election as Executive of the State, Gov. Briggs sold out his mail contract, but after the expiration of his term of service he continued his residence in Jackson County. In 1870 he removed to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before the day of railroads in that section, making the trip by carriage. On the occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence on the Nebraska side of the river and six miles above Council Bluffs, and which for a time was a vigorous rival of Omaha. During the mining excitement, in 1860, he made a trip to Colorado, and three years later, in company with his son John and a large party, went to Montana, where he remained until the year

1865, when he returned to his home in Iowa.

As above stated, Gov. Briggs was twice married, his first wife being his companion for a brief time only. His second wife bore him eight children, all of whom died in infancy save two, and of these latter, Ansel, Jr., died May 15, 1867, aged twenty-five years. John S. Briggs, the only survivor of the family, is editor of the *Idaho Herald*, published at Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Mrs. Briggs died Dec. 30, 1847, while her husband was Governor of the State. She was a devoted Christian lady, a strict member of the Presbyterian Church, and a woman of strong domestic tastes. She was highly educated, and endowed by nature with that womanly tact and grace which enabled her to adorn the high position her husband had attained. She dispensed a bounteous hospitality, though her home was in a log house, and was highly esteemed and admired by all who met her.

Gov. Briggs went in and out among his people for many years after his retirement from the executive office, and even after his return from the Montana expedition. He was admired for his able services rendered so unselfishly during the pioneer period of the now great and populous State. His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was of brief duration, lasting only five weeks, indeed only three days before his death he was able to be out. His demise occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, Neb., at half-past three of the morning of May 5, 1881. His death was greatly mourned all over the State. Upon the following day, Gov. Gear issued a proclamation reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired and the national flag on the State capitol to be put at half-mast during the day upon which the funeral was held, which was the following Sunday succeeding his death.







S. Hempstead



Stephen Hempstead.



STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD, second Governor of Iowa, is a native of Connecticut, where, at New London, he was born Oct. 1, 1812. He resided in that State with his parents until 1828, when the family came West, locating upon a farm near Saint Louis. This was the home of young Stephen until 1830, when he went to Galena, Ill., where he served in the capacity of a clerk in a commission house for a time. He was there during the exciting period of the Black Hawk troubles, and was an officer in an artillery company which had been organized for the protection of Galena. After the defeat of Black Hawk and the consequent termination of Indian troubles, he entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, where he remained for about two years. On account of difficulties which he got into about sectarianism and abolitionism, he left the college and returned to Missouri. He shortly afterward entered the office of Charles S. Hempstead, a prominent lawyer of Galena, and began the study of the profession in which he afterward became quite pro-

ficient. In 1836 he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, which at the time embraced the Territory of Iowa, and the same year located at Dubuque, being the first lawyer who began the practice of his profession at that place.

As might be expected in a territory but thinly populated, but one which was rapidly settling up, the services of an able attorney would be in demand in order to draft the laws. Upon the organization of the Territorial Government of Iowa in 1838, he was, with Gen. Warner Lewis, elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, which assembled in Burlington that year. He was Chairman of the Committee Judiciary, and at the second session of that body was elected its President. He was again elected a member of the Council, in 1845, over which he also presided. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates of Dubuque County, for the first convention to frame a constitution for the State. In 1848, in company with Judge Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed by the Legislature Commissioner to revise the laws of the State, which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851.

In 1850 Mr. Hempstead was elected Governor of

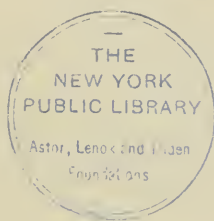
the State, and served with ability for four years, that being the full term under the Constitution at the time. He received 13,486 votes against 11,403 cast for his opponent, James L. Thompson. After the vote had been canvassed a committee was appointed to inform the Governor-elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Gov. Hempstead, accompanied by the retiring Executive, Gov. Briggs, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House where the Governor-elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This was an important period in the history of the State, being at a time when the public affairs were assuming definite shape, and indeed it was what might be termed the formative period. The session of the Legislature passed many important acts which were approved by the Governor, and during his term there were fifty-two new counties formed. Gov. Hempstead in his message to the Fourth General Assembly in December, 1852, stated that among other things, the population of the State according to the Federal census was 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of funded debt which was payable at its option.

Among the numerous counties organized was one named Buncombe, which received its name in the following way: The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws and the liability of individual stockholders for corporate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then being inaugurated, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature, they organized a "lobby Legislature" and elected as Governor, Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to the self-constituted body a lengthy message in which he sharply criticized the regular General Assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and useful speeches much to the hindrance of business. To

these he especially referred, charging them with speaking for "Buncombe," and recommended that as a lasting memorial a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized on by the Legislature, and the county of Buncombe was created with few dissenting voices. However, the General Assembly, in 1862, changed the name to Lyon, in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon who was killed in the early part of the Civil War.

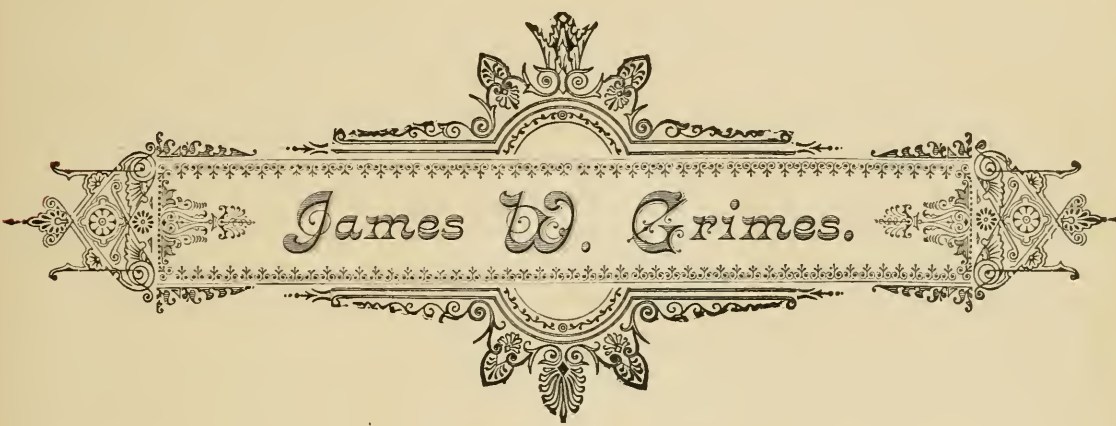
The season of 1851 was one of great disappointment to the pioneers of Iowa, and much suffering was the result of the bad season of that year. By the year 1854, the State had fully recovered from the depression thus produced, and that year as well as the following, the emigration from the East was unprecedented. The prairies of Illinois were lined day after day with a continuous caravan of emigrants pushing on toward Iowa. During a single month 1743 wagons bound for Iowa passed through Peoria. So remarkable had been the influx of people into the State, that in an issue of the *Burlington Telegraph* appeared the following statement: "Twenty thousand emigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of 600 a day."

At the expiration of his term of service, which occurred in the latter part of the year 1854, Gov. Hempstead returned to his old home at Dubuque. In 1855 he was elected County Judge of Dubuque County, and so acceptably did he serve the people that for twelve years he was chosen to fill that position. Under his administration the principal county building, including the jail, poorhouse, as well as some valuable bridges, were erected. Owing to ill-health he was compelled to retire from public life, passing the remainder of his days in quietude and repose at Dubuque. There he lived until Feb. 16, 1883, when, at his home, the light of his long and eventful life went out. The record he has made, which was an honorable and distinguished one, was closed, and Iowa was called upon to mourn the loss of one of her most distinguished pioneer citizens. He had been an unusually useful man of the State and his services, which were able and wise, were rendered in that unselfish spirit which distinguished so many of the early residents of this now prosperous State.





James B. Brown



James W. Grimes.



JAMES W. GRIMES, the third gentleman to fill the Executive Chair of the State of Iowa, was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough Co., N. H., Oct. 20, 1816. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Grimes, were also natives of the same town. The former was born on the 11th of August, 1772, and the mother March 19, 1773. They became the parents of eight children, of whom James was the youngest and became one of the most distinguished citizens of Iowa. He attended the district schools, and in early childhood evinced an unusual taste for learning. Besides attending the district schools, the village pastor instructed him in Greek and Latin. After completing his preparations for college, which he did at Hampton Academy, he entered Dartmouth College, in August, 1832, which was in the sixteenth year of his age. He was a hard student, advanced rapidly, and in February, 1835, bid adieu to the college halls, and with James Walker, of Peterborough, N. H., he began the study of his chosen profession.

Feeling that his native State afforded too limited advantages, and, in fact, being of a rather adventurous disposition, as well as ambitious, he desired broader fields in which to carve for himself a fortune. He accordingly left the home that had sheltered him during his boyhood days, and turning his face Westward proceeded until he had crossed the great Father of Waters. It was in 1836, and young Grimes was indeed young to thus take upon himself such responsibilities; but possessing business tact, determination and tenacity, as well as an excellent professional training, he determined to open an office in the then new town of Burlington, Iowa. Here he hung out his shingle, and ere long had established a reputation which extended far beyond the confines of the little city.

In April, 1837, he was appointed City Solicitor, and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor with

superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the Representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, Nov. 12, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, Dec. 4, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, Dec. 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and all laws for the new Territory passed through his hands.

Mr. Grimes had become prominently identified with the Whig party, and being distinguished as an able lawyer, as well as a fair-minded, conscientious man, he was a prominent candidate for Governor before the convention which met in February, 1854. It was the largest convention of that party ever held in Iowa and the last. He was chosen as a nominee for Governor, was duly elected, and in December, 1854, assumed the duties of the office. Shortly after his election it was proposed that he should go to the United States Senate, but he gave his admirers to understand that he was determined to fill the term of office for which he had been chosen. This he did, serving the full term to the entire satisfaction of all parties. He was a faithful party leader, and so able were his services that, while at the time of his election as Governor Democracy reigned supreme in the State and its representatives in Congress were allied to the slave power, he turned the State over to the Republican party.

His term of office expired Jan. 14, 1858, when he retired from the Executive Chair, only, however, to assume the responsibilities of a United States Senator. Upon the 4th of March of the following year he took his seat in the Senate and was placed upon the Committee on Naval Affairs, upon which he remained during his Senatorial career, serving as Chairman of that important committee from December, 1864. Jan. 16, 1864, Mr. Grimes was again chosen to represent Iowa in the Senate of the United States, receiving all but six of the votes of the General Assembly in joint convention.

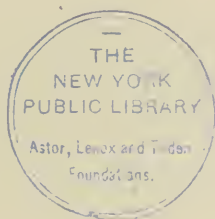
His counsel was often sought in matters of great moment, and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Al-

ways ready to promote the welfare of the State, he gave, unsolicited, land worth \$6,000 to the Congressional College, at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes foundation," and "is to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the Trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes, and assumed July 20, 1865, by the Trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865 from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating \$5,000, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language, and also contributed 600 volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of \$5,000 to Dartmouth College, and \$1,000 to the "Social Friend," a literary society of which he was a member when in college.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe, April 14, 1869, remaining abroad two years, reaching home Sept. 22, 1871, apparently in improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and spent the closing months of his life with his family. He voted at the city election, Feb. 5, 1872, and was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the region of the heart, and died after a few short hours of intense suffering.

Senator Grimes was united in marriage at Burlington, Ia., Nov. 9, 1846, with Miss Sarah Elizabeth Neally. Mr. Grimes stood in the foremost ranks among the men of his time, not only in the State but of the nation. The young attorney who left the granite hills of New Hampshire for the fertile prairies of the West, distinguished himself both as an attorney and a statesman. His personal history is so inseparably interwoven in that of the history of the State that a sketch of his life is indeed but a record of the history of his adopted State during the years of his manhood and vigor.





R. P. Lowe



Ralph D. Lowe.

RALPH P. LOWE, the fourth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born in Ohio in the year 1808, and like many others of the distinguished men of Iowa, came within her borders in early pioneer times. He was a young man but a little over thirty years of age when he crossed the great

Father of Waters, settling upon its western bank at the then small village of Muscatine. He at once identified himself with the interests of the growing city, and ere long became quite prominent in local affairs and of recognized ability in

questions of public policy. He was shortly afterward chosen as a representative from Muscatine County to the Constitutional Convention of 1844, which framed the Constitution which was rejected by the people.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became District Judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward famous as President Grant's Attorney General. He was District Judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by Judge Claggett. In the summer of 1857 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in

the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspay for Lieutenant-Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know-Nothing" party, and bearing the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against 36,088 for Mr. Samuels, and 1,006 for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years, but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Gov. Lowe was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind, and to provide for taking a State census.

No events of importance occurred during the administration of Gov. Lowe, but it was not a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The Governor said in his biennial message of Jan. 10, 1860, reviewing the preceeding two years: "The period that has elapsed since the last biennial session has been one of great disturbing causes, and of anxious solicitude to all classes of our fellow-citizens. The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one-half of the usual product, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic coast in the autumn of 1857, did

not reach its climax for evil in our borders until the year just past."

He referred at length to the claim of the State against the Federal Government, and said that he had appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent upon the military land warrants that the State is justly entitled to, which then approximated to a million of dollars. The payment of this fund, he said, "is not a mere favor which is asked of the General Government, but a subsisting right which could be enforced in a court of justice, were there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction."

The subject of the Des Moines River grant received from the Governor special attention, and he gave a history of the operations of the State authorities in reference to obtaining the residue of the lands to which the State was entitled, and other information as to the progress of the work. He also remarked "that under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for defense and protection of our frontier, approved Feb. 9, 1858, a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Capt. Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the 1st of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River, the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months they were disbanded.

"Late in the fall of the year, however, great

alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From representations made of the imminence of their danger and the losses already sustained, the Governor summoned into the field once more the frontier guards. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out."

Gov. Lowe was beaten for the renomination by Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, who was considered much the stronger man. To compensate him for his defeat for the second term, Gov. Lowe was appointed one of the three Judges under the new Constitution. He drew the short term, which expired in 1861, but was returned and served, all told, eight years. He then returned to the practice of law, gradually working into a claim business at Washington, to which city he removed about 1874. In that city he died, on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1883. He had a large family. Carleton, one of his sons, was an officer in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the war.

Gov. Lowe was a man of detail, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. In religious faith he was inclined to be a Spiritualist.







Samuel O. Smith



Samuel J. Kirkwood.



HE fifth Governor of Iowa was Samuel J. Kirkwood. He was born in Hartford County, Md., on his father's farm, Dec. 20, 1813. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, who became the mother of two sons. After the death of this companion, the elder Kirkwood was united in marriage with Mary Alexander, who bore him three children, all of whom were sons. Of this little family Samuel was the youngest, and when ten years of age was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by John McLeod, a relative of the family. Here he remained for four years, giving diligent attention to his studies, at the close of which time he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk. In this capacity he continued with the exception of eighteen months, until he reached his majority. During the interval referred to, young Kirkwood was living the life of a pedagogue in York County, Pa.

In the year 1835, Samuel quit Washington and came westward to Richland County, Ohio. His father and brother had preceded him from Maryland, locating upon a timbered farm in the Buckeye State. Here Samuel lent them valuable assistance in clearing the farm. He was ambitious to enter the legal profession, and in the year 1841, an oppor-

tunity was afforded him to enter the office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio. The following two years he gave diligent application to his books, and in 1843, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He was then fortunate enough to form an association in the practice of his profession with his former preceptor, which relations continued for eight years.

From 1845 to 1849 he served as Prosecuting Attorney of his county. In 1849 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his county and district in the Constitutional Convention. In 1851 Mr. Bartley, his partner, having been elected to the Supreme Judiciary of the State, Kirkwood formed a partnership with Barnabas Barns, with whom he continued to practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the West.

Up to 1854 Mr. Kirkwood had acted with the Democratic party. But the measures proposed and sustained that year by the Democracy in Congress, concentrated in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska Act, drove him with hosts of anti-slavery Democrats out of the party. He was besought by the opposition in the "Richland District" to become their candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled two miles northwest of Iowa City, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clark, in the milling business, and kept aloof from public affairs. He could not long conceal his record and abilities from his neighbors, however, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate from the district com-

posed of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and served in the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City and the first one held at Des Moines.

In 1859 Mr. Kirkwood was made the standard-bearer of the Republicans of Iowa, and though he had as able and popular a competitor as Gen. A. C. Dodge, he was elected Governor of Iowa by a majority of over 3,000. He was inaugurated Jan. 11, 1860. Before the expiration of his first term came the great Civil War. As Governor, during the darkest days of the Rebellion, he performed an exceedingly important duty. He secured a prompt response by volunteers to all requisitions by the Federal Government on the State for troops, so that during his Governorship no "draft" took place in Iowa, and no regiment, except the first, enlisted for less than three years. At the same time he maintained the State's financial credit. The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, authorized the sale of \$800,000 in bonds, to assist in arming and equipping troops. So frugally was this work done, that but \$300,000 of the bonds were sold, and the remaining \$500,000 not having been required, the bonds representing this amount were destroyed by order of the succeeding Legislature.

In October, 1861, Gov. Kirkwood was, with comparatively little opposition, re-elected—an honor accorded for the first time in the history of the State. His majority was about 18,000. During his second term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Denmark, but he declined to enter upon his diplomatic duties until the expiration of his term as Governor. The position was kept open for him until that time, but, when it came, pressing private business compelled a declination of the office altogether.

In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the Senatorship upon

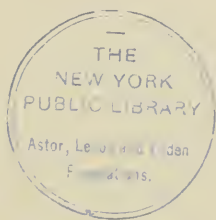
his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief Senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

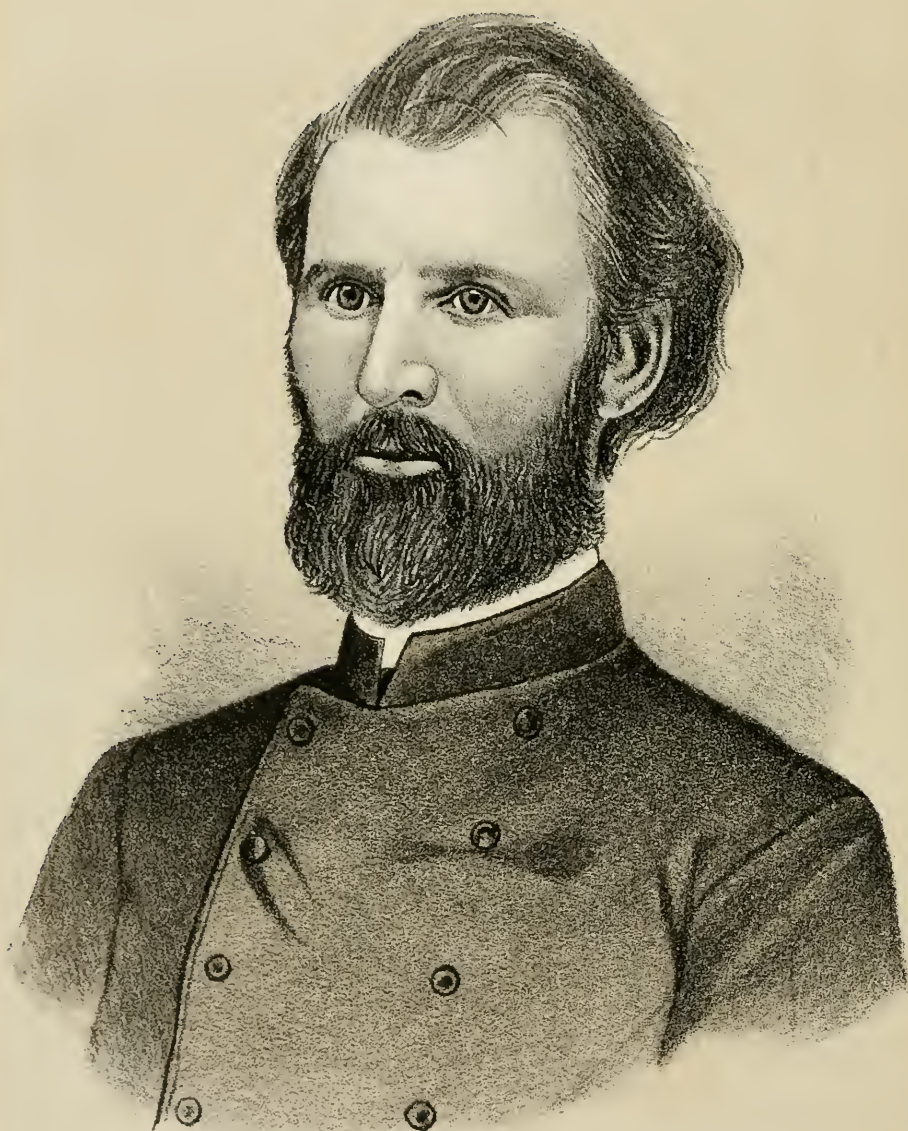
At the close of his Senatorial term, March 4, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the Presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated Jan. 13, 1876. He served but little over a year, as early in 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. He filled this position four years, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's Cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Gov. Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, being now advanced in years. He was married in 1843, to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio.

In 1886 Mr. Kirkwood was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of his district. Considerable interest was manifested in the contest, as both the Labor and Democratic parties had popular candidates in the field.







J. M. Stone



William M. Stone.

WILLIAM M. STONE, the sixth Governor of Iowa, was born Oct. 14, 1827. His parents, Truman and Lavina (North) Stone, who were of English ancestry, moved to Lewis County, N. Y., when William was but a year old. William's grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. When our subject was six years of age his parents moved into Ohio, locating in Coshocton County. Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months.

In boyhood he was for two seasons a team-driver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade, and he followed that business until he was twenty-three years of age, reading law meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his reading with Gen. Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ranney, Supreme Judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, which has remained his home since. The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the *Knoxville Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State Convention, which met Feb. 22, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial District when the new Constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. At that time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties—duties to his country.

In May he enlisted as a private; was made Captain of Co. B, Third Iowa Inf., and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mill Mo., in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh, the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis

he was paroled for the time of forty days, with orders to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result within the period specified, he returned to Richmond and had his parole extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose and was exchanged.

In August, 1862, he was appointed by Gov. Kirkwood Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, which rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, the same month. The regiment was occupied for several months in guarding supply stores and the railroad, and escorting supply trains to the Army of the Southeast Missouri until Jan. 27, 1863, when it received orders to join the army under Gen. Davidson, at West Plains, Mo. After a march of five days it reached its destination, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, Col. Stone commanding, and was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Southeast Missouri. April 1 found Col. Stone at Milliken's Bend, La., to assist Grant in the capture of Vicksburg. He was now in immediate command of his regiment, which formed a part of a brigade under Col. C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin. In the advance upon Port Gibson Col. Harris was taken sick, and Col. Stone was again in charge of a brigade. In the battle of Port Gibson the Colonel and his command distinguished themselves, and were successful.

The brigade was in the reserve at Champion Hills, and in active skirmish at Black River.

On the evening of May 21 Col. Stone received Gen. Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's lines at 10 A. M. on the 22d. In this charge, which was unsuccessful, Col. Stone was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in the left forearm. Col. Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf Department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa.

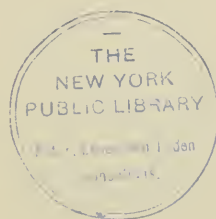
He was nominated in a Republican convention, held at Des Moines in June, 1863, and was elected by a very large majority. He was breveted Brigadier-General in 1864, during his first year as Governor. He was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1864, and was re-elected in 1865, his four years in office closing Jan. 16, 1868. His majority in 1863 was nearly 30,000, and in 1865 about 16,500. His diminished vote in 1865 was due to the fact that he was very strongly committed in favor of negro suffrage.

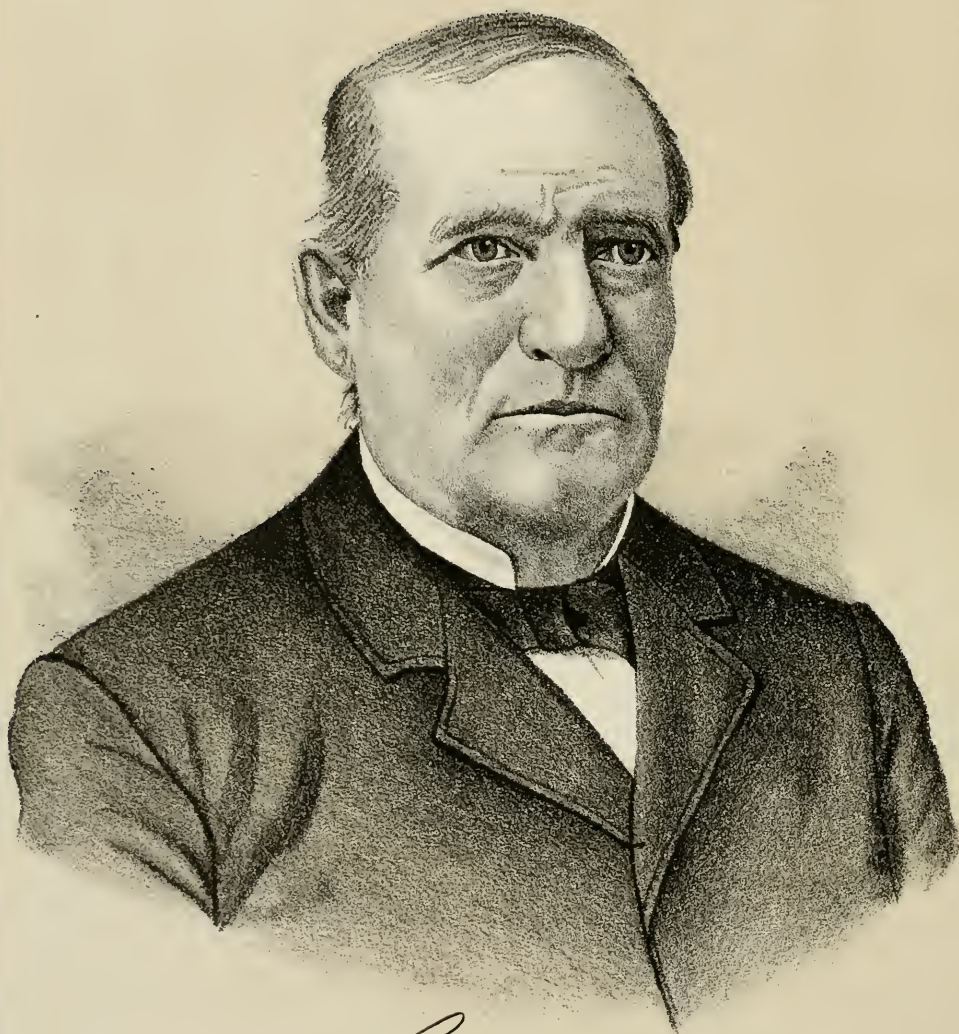
Gov. Stone made a very energetic and efficient Executive. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has sought to escape the public notice, and has given his time to his private business interests. He is in partnership with Hon. O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, in legal practice.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1877, and served one term.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Carloact Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They have one son—William A.







Sam Murray



Samuel Merrill.

SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor from 1868 to 1872, was born in Oxford County, Maine, Aug. 7, 1822. He is a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from England and settled in Maine

in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung most of the Hills in America. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who came from England in 1636, and located in Massachusetts. Nathaniel had a son, Daniel, who in turn had a son named John, and he in turn begat a son called Thomas. The

latter was born Dec. 18, 1708. On the 4th of August, 1728, was born to him a son, Samuel, who was married and had a family of twelve children, one of whom, Abel, was taken by his father to Boston in 1750. Abel was married to Elizabeth Page, who had five children, one of whom, Abel, Jr., was the father of our subject. He married Abigail Hill June 25, 1809, and to them were born eight children, Samuel being the youngest but one. At the age of sixteen Samuel moved with his parents to Buxton, Maine, the native place of his mother, where his time was employed in turns in teaching and attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, and feeling that the South offered better opportunities, he immediately set out for that section. He

remained, however, but a short time, as he says "he was born too far North." Suspicion having been raised as to his abolition principles and finding the element not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the sunny South and went to the old Granite State, where the next several years were spent in farming. In 1847 he moved to Tamworth, N. H., where he engaged in the mercantile business in company with a brother, in which he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England he determined to try his good fortune on the broad prairies of the fertile West.

It was in the year 1856 that Mr. Merrill turned his face toward the setting sun, finding a desirable location near McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm. The population increased, as also did their trade, and their house became one of the most extensive wholesale establishments on the Upper Mississippi. During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active part in politics. In 1854 he was chosen on the abolition ticket to the Legislature of New Hampshire. The following year he was again returned to the Legislature, and doubtless had he remained in that State would have risen still higher. In coming to Iowa his experience and ability were demanded by his neighbors, and he was here called into public service. He was sent to the Legislature, and though assembled with the most distinguished men of his time, took a leading part in the important services demanded of that body. The Legislature was convened in an extra session of 1861, to provide for

the exigencies of the Rebellion, and in its deliberations Mr. Merrill took an active part.

In the summer of 1862, Mr. Merrill was commissioned Colonel of the 21st Iowa Infantry, and immediately went to the front. At the time Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals, Col. Merrill was placed in command, with detachments of the 21st Iowa and 99th Illinois, a portion of the 3d Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he being at the time eighty miles distant. On the morning of Jan. 11, 1863, he came across a body of Confederates who were advancing in heavy force. Immediate preparations for battle were made by Col. Merrill, and after briskly firing for an hour, the enemy fell back. Merrill then moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the enemy in force under Marmaduke, being about eight thousand strong, while Merrill had but one-tenth of that number. A hot struggle ensued in which the Twenty-first distinguished itself. The Confederate loss was several officers and three hundred men killed and wounded, while the Union loss was but seven killed and sixty-four wounded. The following winter the regiment performed active service, taking part in the campaign of Vicksburg. It fought under McClelland at Port Gibson, and while making the famous charge of Black River Bridge, Col. Merrill was severely wounded through the hip. He was laid up from the 17th of May to January, when he again joined his regiment in Texas, and in June, 1864, on account of suffering from his wound, resigned and returned to McGregor. In 1867 Mr. Merrill was chosen Governor of the State, being elected upon the Republican ticket. He served with such satisfaction, that in 1869 he was re-nominated and accordingly elected.

Under the administration of Gov. Merrill, the movement for the erection of the new State House was inaugurated. The Thirteenth General Assembly provided for the building at a cost of \$1,500,000, and made an appropriation with which to begin the work of \$150,000. With this sum the work was begun, and Nov. 23, 1871, the corner stone was laid in the presence of citizens from all

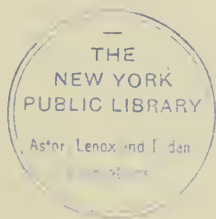
parts of the State. On this occasion the Governor delivered the address. It was an historical view of the incidents culminating in the labors of the day. It was replete with historical facts, showed patient research, was logical and argumentative, and at times eloquent with the fire and genius of American patriotism. It is a paper worthy of the occasion, and does justice to the head and heart that conceived it.

During the gubernatorial career of Gov. Merrill, extending through two terms, from January, 1868, to January, 1872, he was actively engaged in the discharge of his official duties, and probably no incumbent of that office ever devoted himself more earnestly to the public good, standing by the side of Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin. The two were instrumental in placing the slack-water navigation between the Mississippi and the Lakes in the way of ultimate and certain success. The Governor treated this subject to great length and with marked ability in his message to the Thirteenth General Assembly, and so earnest was he in behalf of this improvement, that he again discussed it in his message to the Fourteenth General Assembly. In the instigation of the work the Governors of the different States interested, called conventions, and through the deliberations of these assemblies the aid of the General Government was secured.

Samuel Merrill was first married to Catherine Thomas, who died in 1847, fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was united in marriage with a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. She became the mother of four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living to be only two and a half years old.

After the expiration of his public service he returned to McGregor, but shortly afterward removed to Des Moines, where he is now residing, and is President of the Citizens' National Bank.

Thus briefly have been pointed out the leading features in the life of one of Iowa's most prominent citizens, and one who has made an honorable record both in public positions and private enterprises. He is highly esteemed in the city where he resides and is regarded as one of the faithful representatives of the sons of New England. In stature he is fully six feet high and finely proportioned.





C. C. Carpenter



Cyrus Clay Carpenter.

CYRUS CLAY CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa from 1872 to 1875, inclusive, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov. 24, 1829. He was left an orphan at an early age, his mother dying when he was at

the age of ten years, and his father two years later. He was left in destitute circumstances, and went first to learn the trade of a clothier, which, however, he abandoned after a few months, and engaged with a farmer, giving a term in the winter, however, to attendance upon the district school. When eighteen he began teaching school, and the fol-

lowing four years divided his time between teaching and attending the academy at Hartford. At the conclusion of this period he went to Ohio, where he engaged as a teacher for a year and a half, spending the summer at farm work.

In the year 1854 Mr. Carpenter came further westward, visiting many points in Illinois and Iowa, arriving at Des Moines, then a village of some 1,200 inhabitants. This place, however, not offering a favorable location, he proceeded on his journey, arriving in Fort Dodge June 28, 1854. Owing to his being without funds he was compelled to travel on foot, in which way the journey to Fort Dodge was made, with his entire worldly possessions in a carpet-sack which he carried in his hand. He soon found employment at Fort Dodge, as assistant to a Government surveyor. This work be-

ing completed, young Carpenter assisted his landlord in cutting hay, but soon secured another position as a surveyor's assistant. In the early part of the following January he engaged in teaching school at Fort Dodge, but in the spring was employed to take charge of a set of surveyors in surveying the counties of Emmet and Kossuth.

On his return to Fort Dodge he found the land-office, which had been established at that place, was about to open for the sale of land. Being familiar with the country and the location of the best land, he opened a private land-office, and found constant and profitable employment for the following three years, in platting and surveying lands for those seeking homes. During this period he became extensively known, and, being an active Republican, he was chosen as a standard-bearer for his section of the State. He was elected to the Legislature in the autumn of 1857. In 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he volunteered and was assigned to duty as Commissary of Subsistence, much of the time being Chief Commissary of the left wing of the 16th Army Corps. In 1864 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Logan, as Chief Commissary of the 15th Army Corps. He continued in the service until the close of the war, and in August, 1865, was mustered out.

Upon the close of his service to his country he returned to his home at Fort Dodge, but, owing to so many changes which had taken place, and such an influx of enterprising men into the city, he found his once prosperous business in the hands of

others. He turned his attention to the improvement of a piece of land, where he remained until his election, in the autumn of 1866, as Register of the State Land-Office. He was re-elected in 1868, and refused the nomination in 1870. This position took him to Des Moines, but in 1870 he returned to Fort Dodge. During the summer of the following year he was nominated by the Republican party for Governor. He was elected, and inaugurated as Chief Executive of Iowa Jan. 11, 1872. In 1873 he was renominated by his party, and October 14 of that year was re-elected, his inauguration taking place Jan. 27, 1874. Gov. Carpenter was an able, popular and faithful Executive, and was regarded as one of the most honest, prominent and unselfish officials the State ever had. Plain, unassuming, modest, he won his public position more through the enthusiasm of his friends than by any personal effort or desire of his own. Everywhere, at all times and upon all occasions, he demonstrated that the confidence of his friends was justified. He took an active part in the great question of monopolies and transportation evils, which during his administration were so prominent, doing much to secure wise legislation in these respects.

Gov. Carpenter has been regarded as a public speaker of more than ordinary ability, and has upon many occasions been the orator, and always appreciated by the people.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor Mr. Carpenter was appointed Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, which position he resigned after a service of fifteen months. This step was an evidence of his unselfishness, as it was taken because another Bureau officer was to be dismissed, as it was held that Iowa had more heads of Bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of the higher grade saved the position to another. In 1881 he was elected to Congress, and served with ability, and in the Twentieth General Assembly of Iowa he represented Webster County.

Gov. Carpenter was married, in March, 1864, to Miss Susan Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. No children have been born to them, but they have reared a niece of Mrs. Carpenter's.

During his entire life Mr. Carpenter has been devoted to the principles of Reform and the best

interests of all classes of citizens who, by adoption or by birth-right, are entitled to a home upon our soil and the protection of our laws, under the great charter of "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." In an address in 1852 he took advanced views upon the leading subjects of public interest. He had already laid the foundation for that love of freedom which afterwards found an ample field of labor with the Republican party. There was nothing chimerical in his views. He looked at every strata of human society, and, from the wants of the masses, wisely devined duty and prophesied destiny. He would have the people of a free Republic educated in the spirit of the civilization of the age. Instead of cultivating a taste for a species of literature tending directly to degrade the mind and deprave the heart, thereby leading back to a state of superstition and consequent barbarism, he would cultivate principles of temperance, industry and economy in every youthful mind, as the indispensable ingredients of good citizens, or subjects upon whose banner will be inscribed Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

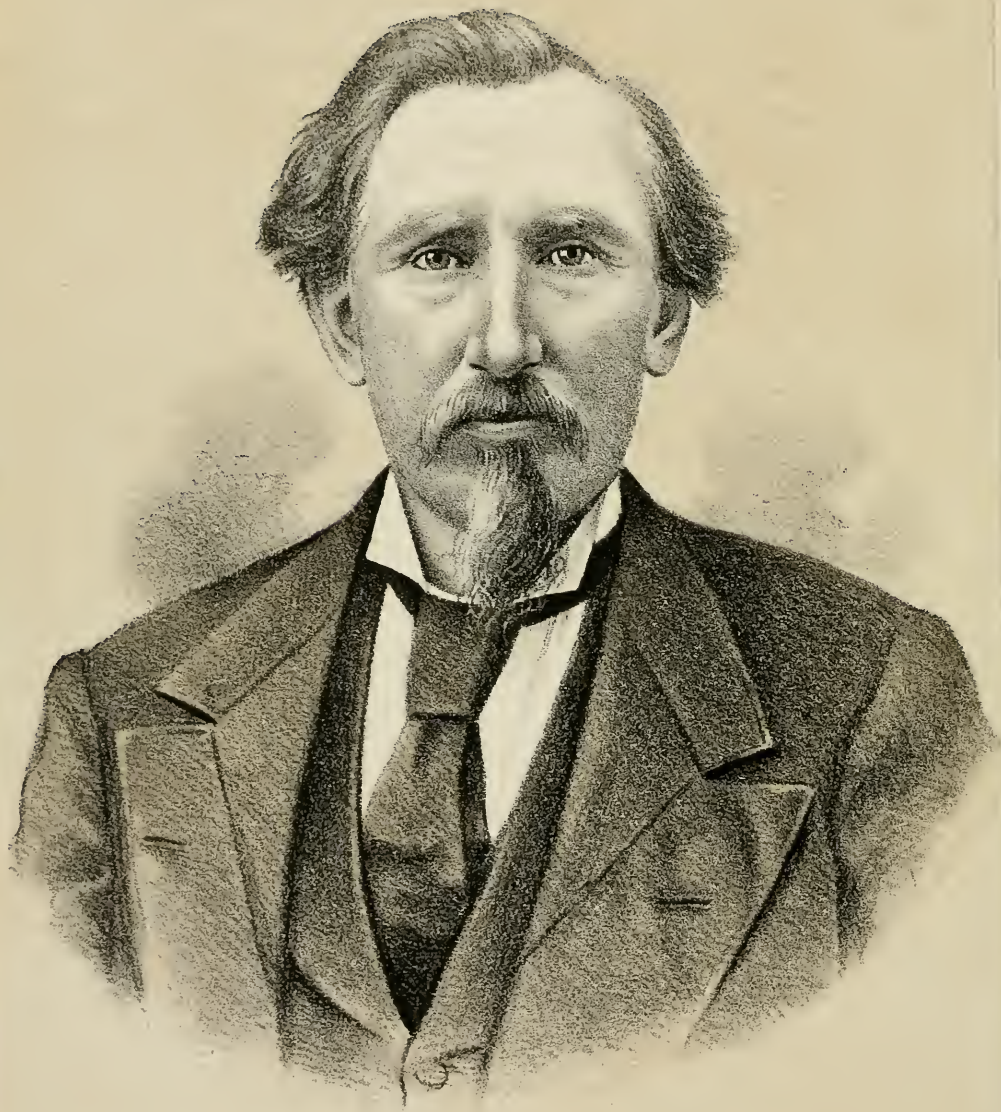
Thus early in life Mr. Carpenter saw the destined tendency of our American institutions, and the advancing civilization of the age. He saw it in the peace congress, whose deliberations have made the Rhine thrice immortal. He saw it in the prospective railway, which he believed would one day unite the shores of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific—a fact realized by the construction of the great continental railway.

It was thus early that he began to study the wants of the world, and with what clearness and directness may be seen by the correctness of his vision and the accomplishment of what he considered an inevitable necessity.

Thus, growing up into manhood, and passing onward in the rugged pathway of time, disciplined in political economy and civil ethics in the stern school of experience, he was prepared to meet every emergency with a steady hand; to bring order out of discord, and insure harmony and prosperity.

Gov. Carpenter is now engaged in the quiet pursuits of farm life, residing at Fort Dodge, where he is highly esteemed as one of her purest minded and most upright citizens.





J. G. Newbold



Joshua G. Newbold.



OSHUA G. NEWBOLD, the ninth Governor of Iowa, is a native of Pennsylvania. He comes from that excellent stock known as the Friends, who very early settled in New Jersey. Joshua G. is the son of Barzilla and Catherine (House) Newbold, and was born in Fayette County, May 12, 1830. He was born a farmer's boy and was reared in the vigorous employment of farm work. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Westmoreland County, Pa., where, in the common

schools and in a select school or academy, young Newbold received his education. When sixteen years of age he accompanied the family on their return to Fayette County. Here for the following eight years he assisted his father in running a flouring-mill as well as devoting much of his time to teaching school. When about nineteen years of age our subject began the study of medicine, devoting much of his time while teaching to his medical books. He, however, abandoned the idea of becoming a physician and turned his attention to different walks in life.

In the month of March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

At the end of one year he removed to Cedar Township, Van Buren County, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry County, and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for 600,000 men to finish the work of crushing the Rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Company C, 25th Regiment of Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months he served at the South he filled the position of Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Ala.

His regiment was one of those that made Iowa troops famous. It arrived at Helena, Ark., in November, 1862, and sailed in December following on the expedition against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou. At the latter place was its first engagement. Its second was at Arkansas Post, and there it suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded more than sixty.

After Lookout Mountain it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's flying forces to Ringgold, where it engaged the enemy in their strong works, November 27, losing twenty-nine wounded. The following year it joined Sherman in his Atlanta Campaign, then on the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mer-

cantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock-dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years. Mr. Newbold was a member of the 13th, 14th and 15th General Assemblies, representing Henry County, and was Chairman of the School Committee in the 14th, and of the committee on appropriations in the 15th General Assembly. In the 15th (1874) he was temporary Speaker during the deadlock in organizing the House. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood.

His Democratic competitor was E. D. Woodward, who received 93,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair Feb. 1, 1877, and vacating it for Gov. Gear in January, 1878.

Gov. Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878, shows painstaking care and a clear, business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to \$340,826.56, more than \$90,000 in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Gov. Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dilatoriness in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will

invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation. The following recommendation shows that Gov. Newbold was abreast with foremost thinkers, for it proposes a step which yearly finds more favor with the people: "The inequalities of the personal-property valuations of the several counties suggest to my mind the propriety of so adjusting the State's levy as to require the counties to pay into the State treasury only the tax on realty, leaving the corresponding tax on personalty in the county treasury. This would rest with each county the adjustment of its own personal property valuations, without fear that they might be so high as to work injustice to itself in comparison with other counties."

Gov. Newbold has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines, having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a Christian for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free-Will Baptist Church. He found his wife, Rachel Farquhar, in Fayette County, Pa., their union taking place on the 2d of May, 1850. They have had five children and lost two. The names of the living are Mary Allene, Emma Irene and George C.

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State or county in other capacities in the coming years.



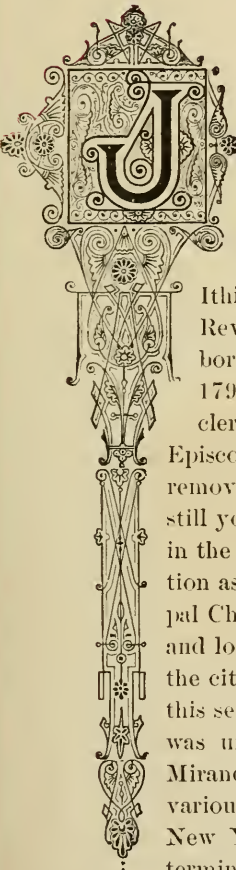




Mott Gun



John H. Gear.



JOHN H. GEAR, the tenth gentleman to occupy the Executive Chair of Iowa, is still a resident of Burlington. He is a native of the Empire State, where in the city of Ithica, April 7, 1825, he was born. Rev. E. G. Gear, his father, was born in New London, Conn., in 1792, and became a distinguished clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His family had removed with him, while he was still young, to Pittsfield, Mass., and in the year 1816, after his ordination as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, he went to New York and located at Onondaga Hill near the city of Syracuse. Shortly after this settlement, the young minister was united in marriage with Miss Miranda E. Cook. After serving various congregations in Western New York for many years, he determined to become a pioneer in

the year 1874, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

The only son born to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Gear was J. H., afterward the distinguished Governor of Iowa. As above stated the birth occurred in 1825. In 1843, when still a young man, he came West to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside, her most distinguished citizen. Shortly after his arrival in the young city, he embarked in his mercantile career, engaging at the time with the firm of Bridgman & Bros., in the capacity of a clerk. Remaining with this firm for a little over a year, he left them for an engagement with W. F. Coolbaugh, who at one time was President of the Union National Bank, of Chicago, and who at that early period was the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He served Mr. Coolbaugh so faithfully, and with such marked ability for the following five years, that, when desirous of a partner in his business, the wealthy merchant could find no one in whom he could place greater confidence and with whom he could trust his extensive business relations that pleased him better than the young clerk. Accordingly he was associated as a partner under the firm name of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. Under this arrangement the firm did a prosperous business for the following five years, when Mr. Gear purchased the entire business, which he carried on with marked success until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is at present, besides filling other prominent business relations, President of the Rolling Mill Co., of Galesburg.

Northern Illinois, which at the time, in the year 1836, was being rapidly settled up. He found a desirable location at Galena where he remained until 1838, when he received the appointment as Chaplain in the United States army while located at Fort Snelling, Minn. He lived a long and active life, doing much good, quitting his labors in

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected Alderman; in 1863 was elected Mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its President. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was also active in promoting the Burlington & South-western Railway, as well as the Burlington & North-western narrow-gauge road.

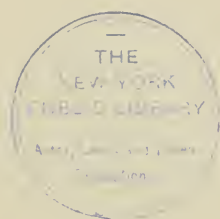
He has always acted with the Republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the 14th General Assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the 15th General Assembly. The Republican caucus of the House nominated him for Speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of Speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the House, independent of party affiliations, joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the Assembly by the Republican party, and while his county gave a large Democratic vote he was again elected. He was also again nominated for Speaker by the Republican caucus, and was elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the State who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position a second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the House of Representatives for his courtesy and impartiality, and for the able and satisfactory manner in which he had presided over that body.

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup and 38,226 for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish

was 42,193. He was inaugurated Jan. 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879 by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 85,056; Campbell, 45,439; Dungan, 3,258; Gear's majority over all competitors, 23,828. His second inauguration occurred in January of the year 1880.

Gov. Gear's business habits enabled him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State at a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants out-standing, but not bearing interest, Sept. 30, 1881, amounted to \$22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for \$125,000 negotiated by the Executive, Auditor and Treasurer, under the law of the 18th General Assembly, and \$2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to \$245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the Normal School and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a Board of Health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State Inspector, and liberally for the military arm of the Government."

Gov. Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married in 1852 to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of the town of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living.





B. P. Sherman,

Buren R. Sherman.

ONE of the most distinguished gentlemen who was ever honored with the position of Chief Executive of the State is Buren R. Sherman, the eleventh Governor of

Iowa, who is a native of New York. It was in the town of Phelps, in Ontario County, that he was born to his parents, Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, on the 28th of May, 1836, and was the third son of a distinguished family of children.

His parents were likewise natives of the Empire State. Buren R. attended the public schools of his neighborhood, but was subsequently given advantages of the schools at Almira, N. Y., where he acquired a very thorough knowledge of the English branches. His father, who was a mechanic, advised him at the close of his studies to apprentice himself to learn some trade. He accordingly made such arrangements with S. Ayers, of Almira, to learn the trade of a watchmaker. In 1855, however, he left this position and joined his family on their removal to the then new State of Iowa. They settled upon a piece of unbroken prairie land on what is now Geneseo Township, Tama

County, his father having previously purchased land from the Government. Here Buren R. labored diligently in developing his father's fields, devoting, however, leisure hours which he was granted, to the study of law. Before leaving his Eastern home he had decided upon that profession and began its study while yet in Almira. He soon secured a position as a book-keeper in a neighboring town, and with the wages earned there, materially assisted his father in the development of their home farm. In the meantime he had applied himself diligently to the study of his books, and so studious had he been that in the summer of 1859, he was enabled to pass a creditable examination and to be admitted to the bar. The following spring the young attorney moved to Vinton, hung out his shingle and began the practice of his profession. He was associated with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman. The new firm rapidly grew into prominence, building up a prosperous practice, when Mr. Sherman withdrew to tender his services to the Government in defense of her integrity and honor.

It was early in 1861, directly after the enemy had assaulted the American flag on Sumter, that the young attorney enlisted in Co. G, 13th Iowa Vol.

Inf., and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use his crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned his judgeship and accepted the office of Clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office of Auditor of State, to which office he had been elected by a majority of 28,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was renominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Growneweg (Democrat) and Leonard Browne (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Col. Eilboeck (Democrat) and G. V. Swearer (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his special share of the State's business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor.

The campaign was an exciting one. The General Assembly had submitted to the people the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This, while not a partisan question, became uppermost in the mind of the public. Mr. Sherman received 133,330 votes, against 83,244 for Kinne and 28,112 for D. M. Clark, or a plurality of 50,086 and a majority of 21,974. In 1883 he was re-nominated by the Republicans, as well as L. G. Kinne by the Democrats. The National party offered J. B. Weaver. During the campaign these candidates held a number of joint discussions at different points in the State. At the election the vote was:

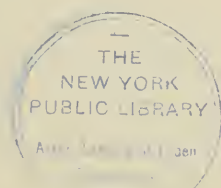
Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman's plurality, 25,089; majority, 2,000. In his second inaugural Gov. Sherman said:

"In assuming, for the second time, the office of Chief Magistrate for the State, I fully realize my grateful obligations to the people of Iowa, through whose generous confidence I am here. I am aware of the duties and grave responsibilities of this exalted position, and as well what is expected of me therein. As in the past I have given my undivided time and serious attention thereto, so in the future I promise the most earnest devotion and untiring effort in the faithful performance of my official requirements. I have seen the State grow from infancy to mature manhood, and each year one of substantial betterment of its previous position.

"With more railroads than any State, save two; with a school interest the grandest and strongest, which commands the support and confidence of all the people, and a population, which in its entirety is superior to any other in the sisterhood, it is not strange the pride which attaches to our people. When we remember that the results of our efforts in the direction of good government have been crowned with such magnificent success, and to-day we have a State in most perfect physical and financial condition, no wonder our hearts swell in honest pride as we contemplate the past and so confidently hope for the future. What we may become depends on our own efforts, and to that future I look with earnest and abiding confidence."

Gov. Sherman's term of office continued until Jan. 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by William Larabee, and he is now, temporarily, perhaps, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and his services as a campaign speaker have been for many years in great demand. As an officer he has been able to make an enviable record. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the approval of his fellow-citizens.

He was married, Aug. 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. Their union has been happy in every respect. They have two children—Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.

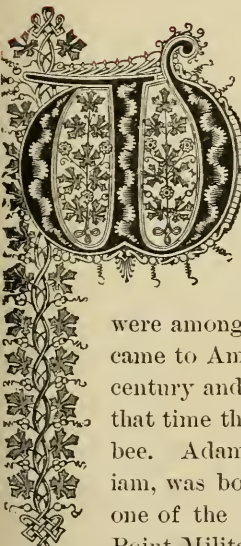




W. Leavelle



William Larrabee.



WILLIAM LARRABEE, the present able Governor of Iowa, and the twelfth gentleman selected by the people as the Chief Magistrate of the great Commonwealth, is a native of Connecticut. His ancestors were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century and located in Connecticut. At that time they bore the name of d'Larrabee. Adam Larrabee, the father of William, was born March 14, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of the West Point Military Academy. He served his country during the War of 1812, with distinction, holding the position of Second Lieutenant, to which he was commissioned March 1, 1811. He was promoted to the Captaincy of his company Feb. 1, 1814, and on the 30th of the following March, at the battle of Lacole Mills, during Gen. Wilkinson's campaign on the Saint Lawrence River, he was severely wounded in the lung. He eventually recovered from the injury and was united in marriage to Hammah G. Lester. This much esteemed lady was born June 3, 1798, and died on the 15th of March, 1837. Capt. Larrabee lived to an advanced age, dying in 1869, at the age of eighty-two years.

As above mentioned, William, our subject, was

born in Connecticut, the town of Ledyard being the place of his birth and Jan. 20, 1832, the date. He was the seventh child in a family of nine children, and passed the early years of his life upon a rugged New England farm, enjoying very meager educational advantages. He attended, during the winter seasons, the neighboring district schools until he reached the age of nineteen years, when, during the following two winters, he filled the position of schoolmaster. He was ambitious to do something in life for himself that would bring fortune and distinction, but in making his plans for the future he was embarrassed by a misfortune which befell him when fourteen years of age. In being trained to the use of firearms under his father's direction, an accidental discharge resulted in the loss of the sight in the right eye. This consequently unfitted him for many employments usually sought by ambitious young men. The family lived near the seashore, only two miles away, and in that neighborhood it was the custom for at least one son in each family to go upon the sea as a sailor. The two eldest brothers of our subject had chosen this occupation while the third remained in charge of the home farm. William was thus left free to choose for himself and, like many of the youths of that day, he wisely turned his face Westward. The year 1853 found him on this journey toward the setting sun, stopping only when he came to the broad and fertile prairies of the new State of Iowa. He first joined his elder sister, Mrs.

E. H. Williams, who was at that time living at Garnavillo, Clayton County. It was this circumstance which led the young boy from Connecticut to select his future home in the northeastern portion of Iowa. He resumed his occupation as a pedagogue, teaching, however, but one winter, which was passed at Hardin. The following three years he was employed in the capacity of foreman on the Grand Meadow farm of his brother-in-law, Judge Williams.

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1874 when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer, he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

After selling the mill Mr. Larrabee devoted himself to farming, and started a private bank at Clermont. He also, experimentally, started a large nursery, but this resulted only in confirming the belief that Northern Iowa has too rigorous a climate for fruit-raising.

Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as Treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was re-elected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even

make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally Chairman, and was also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him, he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds, his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1881, but entered the contest too late, as Gov. Sherman's following had been successfully organized. In 1885 it was generally conceded before the meeting of the convention that he would be nominated, which he was, and his election followed as a matter of course. He was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1886, and so far has made an excellent Governor. His position in regard to the liquor question, that on which political fortunes are made and lost in Iowa, is that the majority should rule. He was personally in favor of high license, but having been elected Governor, and sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, he proposes to do so.

A Senator who sat beside him in the Senate declares him to be "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily clear reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment," and says that "he brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights."

Gov. Larrabee was married Sept. 12, 1861, at Clermont, to Anna M. Appelman, daughter of Capt. G. A. Appelman. Gov. Larrabee has seven children—Charles, Augusta, Julia, Anna, William, Frederic and Helen.

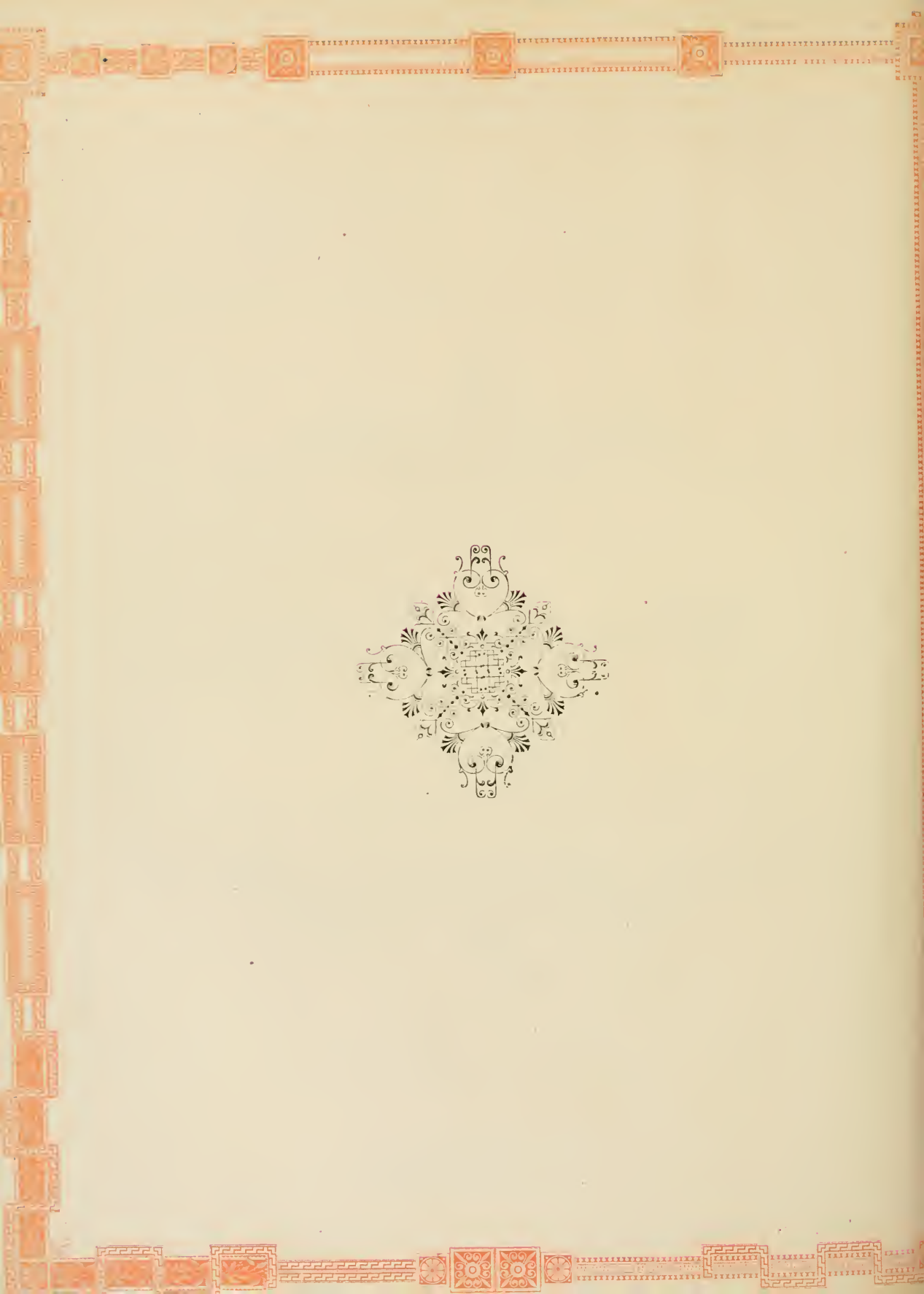




Mahaska County,

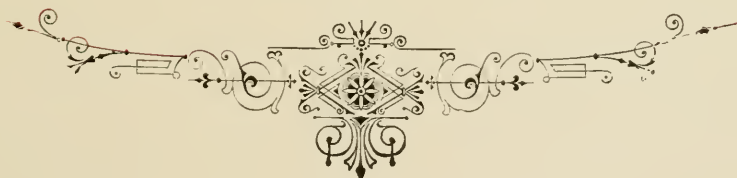
Iowa.

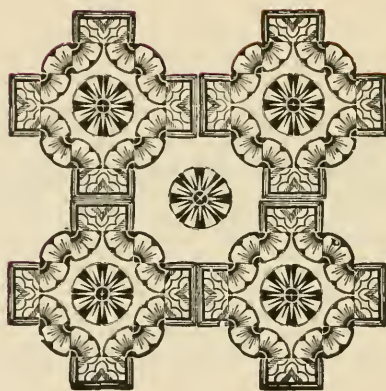






BIOGRAPHICAL.





INTRODUCTORY.

THE time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of this county to perpetuate the names of their pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age and the duty that men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity, demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In biographical history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a

safe vessel in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this country from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the great and aged men, who in their prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the incidents of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that an actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of events without delay, before all the early settlers are cut down by the scythe of Time.

To be forgotten has been the great dread of mankind from remotest ages. All will be forgotten soon enough, in spite of their best works and the most earnest efforts of their friends to preserve the memory of their lives. The means employed to prevent oblivion and to perpetuate their memory has been in proportion to the amount of intelligence they possessed. The pyramids of Egypt were built to perpetuate the names and deeds of their great rulers. The exhumations made by the archeologists of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of those people

to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The erection of the great obelisks were for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period, we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monuments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements and carry them down the ages. It is also evident that the Mound-builders, in piling up their great mounds of earth, had but this idea—to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and characters of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely anything of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain objects only of curiosity; the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust.

It was left to modern ages to establish an intelligent, undecaying, immutable method of perpetuating a full history—immutable in that it is almost unlimited in extent and perpetual in its action; and this is through the art of printing.

To the present generation, however, we are indebted for the introduction of the admirable system of local biography. By this system every man, though he has not achieved what the world calls greatness, has the means to perpetuate his life, his history, through the coming ages.

The scythe of Time cuts down all; nothing of the physical man is left. The monument which his children or friends may erect to his memory in the cemetery will crumble into dust and pass away; but his life, his achievements, the work he has accomplished, which otherwise would be forgotten, is perpetuated by a record of this kind.

To preserve the lineaments of our companions we engrave their portraits, for the same reason we collect the attainable facts of their history. Nor do we think it necessary, as we speak only truth of them, to wait until they are dead, or until those who know them are gone: to do this we are ashamed only to publish to the world the history of those whose lives are unworthy of public record.







Truly Yours, *R. Rice*



BIOGRAPHICAL.

CAPTAIN M. M. RICE, the present Mayor of Oskaloosa, and whose portrait we give on the opposite page, is a native of Franklin County, Ohio, where he was born March 17, 1836. It being generally believed that heredity and environment have much to do with the formation of character, and that our lives are stimulated by the immediate or indirect influence of our ancestors, a short *resume* of the lives of Mr. Rice's parents may serve as the index to the liberal and humane impulses which mark his daily life and

County, but removed to Keokuk County, where the elder Rice purchased land, opened up a farm and cultivated it up to the time of his death in 1866. In politics he was an old-line Whig, but later on became a member of the Republican party. He was an active, energetic man, and took great interest in the promotion of educational progress. Both himself and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Rice's demise occurred Aug. 30, 1866. His widow, however, still survives, at the age of seventy-six years. Of the children born to them three are living: Adaline, wife of L. H. Keys, of Colorado; Edith, wife of W. A. Rector, of Washington County, Kan., and the subject of our sketch.

which have won for him the esteem of those who know him. Jason Rice, his father, was a native of Vermont, and possessed many of those traits so prominent in the New England character. He emigrated to Ohio at an early day in the history of that great State, and in fact, when the territory was practically a wilderness. His wife, the mother of Capt. Rice, and whose maiden name was Julia Lathrop, was a native of Connecticut, and, like her husband, possessed many of those remarkable characteristic traits of the original New Englander. This couple were married in Ohio, in 1829, and for the following twenty years lived in that State. They then came to Iowa, being among the early pioneers of the State. They located for a short time in Mahaska

Capt. M. M. Rice was educated in the common schools and in the Iowa Western University at Mt. Pleasant. He grew up to manhood, active and patriotic, and in August, 1862, offered himself to his country by enlisting in the 40th Iowa Infantry. This regiment, as the history of the late war will always show, saw much hard and dangerous service. We cannot in this brief sketch rehearse the daring deeds of its men, their loyal sacrifices and heroic achievements, but all the experiences of war were theirs. In the early winter the regiment was sent to Columbus, Ky., thence to the Yazoo River, and participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg in 1863; from Vicksburg the regiment was sent to Little Rock, Ark., crossing a pontoon bridge over

the river under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy. They were incorporated into the Seventh Army Corps, and were sent South to re-enforce Gen. Banks, and finally, into the Indian Nation, where they served until the close of the war. The subject of this sketch was promoted Second Lieutenant at Vicksburg, First Lieutenant at Little Rock, and was Captain of the company at its muster out of service at Ft. Gibson, Ind. Ter., at the close of the war.

After the war, Capt. Rice returned to Keokuk County, Iowa, remaining two years, and in the fall of 1868 came to Mahaska County, and engaged in farming for two years, when he sold out and embarked in the grocery business in Oskaloosa. In 1879 he was elected Recorder of Deeds for Mahaska County, and held that position for six years. The March following his retirement from that office, he was elected Mayor of the city of Oskaloosa, and is now serving his second term in that capacity. The Captain was a charter member of Phil Kearney Post, No. 40, G. A. R., is a Knight Templar in Masonry, and a member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F., in which latter order he has filled all the chairs in the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment, and has twice been elected Representative to the Grand Lodge of Iowa, I. O. O. F.

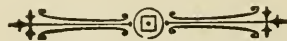
Capt. Rice was married in Keokuk County, Iowa, May 15, 1861, to Miss Margrette E. Carter, a native of Ohio. Four sons have been born to them, three of whom are living: John J., born March 28, 1867; Joe A., July 19, 1871; Charles M., April 19, 1877; Huntley, born March 19, 1862, died in infancy. Capt. Rice has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and as Chief Executive of the city, he is giving his undivided attention to the duties of the position he occupies, and merits and receives the commendations of being the best Mayor Oskaloosa ever had.

GOODMAN G. STROM resides on section 11, Prairie Township. He was born in Norway, Jan. 1, 1842, and is a son of Goodman and Bertha Strom, the former of whom died when our subject was two years old. There were six children in the family, as follows: Jacob, now a

resident of Story County, Iowa; Knud is a resident of Hamilton County, this State; Caroline is deceased; Sarina is the wife of Soren Kelsem, in Story County; Bertha is the wife of Ole Watland, and Goodman G., our subject. The widow came to the United States with her family in 1858, and located at Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, residing there some five or six years, when she came to Mahaska County, and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Watland.

Goodman G. Strom grew to manhood on the farm, and in 1862 came to this county, working for various parties at farming until 1871, when he was united in marriage with Charlotte Winder, a daughter of James and Eliza (Allbright) Winder (whose biography appears elsewhere in this book), removing in 1872 onto the farm of eighty acres where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Strom are the parents of six children—Bertha M., James, Nancy, Garfield, Clarence and Roy.

Politically Mr. Strom usually votes the Republican ticket, and his religious connection is with the Society of Friends. He is an energetic, industrious man, straightforward and honorable in all his transactions in life, and is an excellent citizen in all respects.



CHARLES LEIGHTON, business manager of the *Herald*, Oskaloosa, was born in Wapello County, Iowa, Jan. 25, 1846. He is the son of Tobias and Harriet A. Leighton, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. When our subject was but an infant the family moved to Oskaloosa, which has since been his home. The common schools, together with the "Poor Man's College," the printing-office, were the only educational advantages enjoyed by him, but in the latter institution he has acquired a knowledge of men and events scarcely to be acquired elsewhere. When but fifteen years of age he left the public schools and entered the *Herald* office to serve a three years' apprenticeship to the printers' trade; before the expiration of that time, with the consent of his employer, he enlisted as a soldier in Co. 1, 47th Iowa Vol. Inf., and served from May till October, 1864. He was but one of a number who

enlisted from this office, and sometimes it was difficult to secure printers to issue the paper.

After returning from the army Mr. Leighton again took his place in the office, where he remained till the following year, when he went West, into Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, remaining five years. In 1870 he returned to Oskaloosa and engaged in the lumber business, in which he continued until 1878, the first six years alone, and then with H. C. Moore as partner. In 1878, on the death of his brother, H. C. Leighton, he was appointed administrator of his estate, and at once took business control of the *Herald*. In January, 1879, he purchased an interest in the office, and has since been connected with it as business manager.

On his return from the West Mr. Leighton was united in marriage with Hester A. Wray, the marriage ceremony taking place Sept. 21, 1870. Mrs. L. is a daughter of Wiley and Hannah Wray, and was born Dec. 13, 1850, in Shelby County, Ind. Two children were born of this union, both of whom died young. Mr. Leighton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has attained the Knight Templar degree, being a member of De Pâyens Commandery, of Oskaloosa. He is a thorough, practical business man, who as a citizen and friend commands the respect of all. Politically he is a "true blue" Republican.

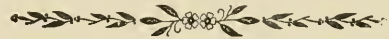


THOMAS LYONS, one of the most intelligent and well-informed citizens of Pleasant Grove Township, was born in County Down, in the North of Ireland, in March, 1825. He came to America when a young man, in 1848, located in Philadelphia, and engaged in merchandising for three years; then disposing of his business he went to Michigan, and after a residence of four years in that State came to Iowa in 1855, and located. On April 18, 1850, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna J. Lester, born in his own county, in Ireland, and they became the parents of three children, of whom David is the present representative of this county in the General Assembly of Iowa; Anna is deceased; Jane is the wife of James Sturgeon, and lives in Nassau, Iowa. Mr.

Lyons is an uncompromising Republican, and his position as leader of the party in this section of the county has never been disputed. Both he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Lyons' first purchase of land, on coming to this county, was forty acres; later on he added a quarter section, and at the present time is the owner of 160 acres of some of the finest soil in the township. His land is in the highest state of cultivation, with first-class improvements.

Thomas Lyons is a scholar and a student, and possesses a large fund of information on all topics of general interest. He has the happy faculty of being able to express himself readily and forcibly. He is of genial disposition, and his home is one of genuine hospitality, where friends and acquaintances delight to go, and where they receive a generous welcome.



WALLACE T. WOLCOTT is a member of the firm of Wolcott & Jackson, dealers in fresh and salt meats, New Sharon. He was born in Monroe County, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1846. His parents, C. M. and Margaret (Parker) Wolcott, were also natives of the Empire State, and were there united in marriage in 1842. In the year 1855 the family came to Iowa, settling in Poweshiek County, where they engaged in farming. The father died in October, 1884; the mother is still living, and resides in Greeley County, Neb. There were seven children in this family: Martin P., Wallace T., Lyman; Belle is the wife of J. C. Bagg, and lives in Greeley County, Neb.; Wheeler died at the age of thirty-two years; Lemman and Diana.

The subject of this sketch, Wallace T. Wolcott, was reared on the farm, educated at the public schools of Montezuma, and subsequently taught school a few terms. In 1863 he began mercantile life as a clerk in a general store in Montezuma, and continued in that business until 1866, when he established a restaurant at Montezuma, and followed that business for eighteen months. He then removed to Forest Home, where he was engaged in

general merchandising until 1875, when he removed his business to Ewart; he then, in 1878, disposed of his goods and removed to Rooks County, Kan., where he homesteaded 160 acres of land, and took up a like amount as a timber claim. The crops proved a failure, and he returned to Iowa in 1881, located in New Sharon, and has since conducted a meat-market in that city, and is doing a most excellent business.

In July, 1870, Mr. Wolcott was married to Mary E. Kisor, a daughter of James and Lavina Kisor, of this county. She was born in Knox County, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1849. They are the parents of eight children, four yet living—William, Edith, James and Alice.

Mr. Wolcott is a member of Mahaska Lodge No. 336, A. F. & A. M., of which he is the Secretary. In his political affiliations he is a member of the National Greenback party. He was Postmaster at Forest Home for seven years, and has also served as Township Clerk and Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Wolcott is very popular among the people where he resides, and has made his present business a success where others have signally failed. He is a pleasant gentleman in his social and business relations, honorable and upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, and respected and esteemed generally.

JOHAN ZARING is a retired farmer living on section 9, Cedar Township. He was born in Oldham County, Ky., Oct. 8, 1806, and is the son of Phillip and Massa Zaring. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Indiana at a very early date in the settlement of that place, and both died there. John Zaring came to this county in the fall of 1849. He was married to Martha Little in 1826. She was the daughter of Alexander and Rachel (Robinson) Little, both of whom died in Washington County, Ind., where she was born in 1804. Mr. and Mrs. Zaring are the parents of ten children—William W., Eli, Eliza J., Alexander, Lydia, Alvin, Rachel, Sarah, Philip and J. W. The mother of these children died April 1, 1874.

Mr. Zaring is a member of the Methodist Episco-

pal Church, and a Republican politically. He is the owner of a quarter section of fine land, all in good cultivation, with the best class of improvements. He has retired from the active pursuit of his lifelong occupation, and has a sufficiency to enable him to enjoy his declining years in a comfortable, pleasant way. He has been a long-time resident here, and in all these years no blot or stain has appeared to mar his excellent reputation as a Christian gentleman and citizen.

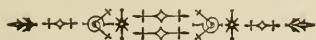
HENRY W. LUNT, a wealthy and influential farmer and stock-grower, owns and occupies a fine estate on section 24, in Richland Township. He is a native of the Green Mountain State, having been born in Orleans County, Jan. 7, 1839. His father, Johnson Lunt, was born in Littleton, N. H., Aug. 25, 1796. He is a farmer by occupation, and is still living at the old homestead in Vermont. The mother of our subject, Mrs. Sarah (Boynton) Lunt, was born in Compton, Lower Canada, in 1806, and is yet living. There were eleven children in the family, all of whom grew to maturity, and ten are still living, the youngest being forty years of age: Harriet, the widow of William Dearborn, lives in Orleans County, Vt.; Elias lives in Buxton, Mass.; Charles lives in Orleans County, Vt., as does also Amanda, the wife of Juel Dustin; Moses and Aaron reside in Jasper County, Iowa; Henry W., of this sketch; Asa lives in Prairie Township, this county; Gardner died in Richland Township in 1882, leaving a family; Mary Jane, Mrs. George Parlington, and Emma, the wife of Lewis Nye, live in Orleans County, Vt.

Henry W. Lunt, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on the farm, receiving in the meantime an excellent common-school education. He left his native State in 1857 for the West, and came as far as Logan County, Ill., where he remained a few years, working by the month. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Miss Mattie W., a daughter of Robert W. and Mary Ann (Rumford) Gardner. Mrs. Lunt was born in Wilmington, Del., and removed with her parents to Illinois in 1851. Our

subject and his wife are the parents of five children—Johnson R., Elba Jane, Walter Leslie, William Colby and Mattie E.

After marriage Mr. Lunt entered 960 acres of land in Thayer County, Neb., but continued to reside in Logan County, Ill., and purchased land there after having disposed of his Nebraska lands, and farmed the same until 1879, when he sold 200 acres of his farm to William Scully for \$9,700; the remainder was disposed of to other parties. Following this sale he came to Iowa, and purchased 300 acres of land. The home farm now consists of 310 acres of the best land in Richland Township, all in a high state of cultivation, with splendid improvements of all kinds. Mr. Lunt devotes his principal attention to the raising of Clydesdale horses.

Politically our subject is a Democrat. While in Illinois he served as Township Assessor and School Director, and since coming to Iowa has been Justice of the Peace, and is at present one of the Trustees of the township. He is Secretary of the Iowa Detective Association, and one of the Directors of the New Sharon District Fair. He was made a Mason at Lincoln, Ill., in 1869, but is now a member of Central Lodge at Peoria, Iowa. He is a man of more than usual ability, as his success in life attests. He is a progressive farmer and public-spirited citizen, and takes a genuine interest in the welfare of the country at large.



HON. DAVID L. LYONS, of Pleasant Grove Township, was born in Oakland County, Mich., in 1851, and is the son of Thomas and Ann (Lester) Lyons (whose biography see elsewhere in this book). He is the eldest child of a family noted for their intelligence, sound judgment and sterling worth. He arrived in Iowa with his parents, Feb. 15, 1855, and lived upon the farm with his father until he became of age, receiving in the meantime a good education.

He was united in marriage with Miss Jane Hazlett, March 4, 1874, and they are now the parents of four children: Elmer T., born Aug. 18, 1876;

Samuel R., March 6, 1879; Walter C., Aug. 2, 1881, and Olive, July 16, 1884.

Mr. Lyons is a member of the Republican party, and at the election held Nov. 3, 1885, was elected Representative in the General Assembly of Iowa, in which position he acquitted himself in a manner creditable to himself and constituents.

Our subject is the owner of 160 acres of good land, under excellent cultivation and well improved. In addition to his own land he cultivates a large portion of that belonging to his father.

David Lyons comes of that sturdy stock, North of Ireland people, who possess unusual force of character, and a large amount of unadulterated common sense. His convictions upon all questions, moral or otherwise, are of the positive order, and he is equally as positive in the expression of his views. He has been very successful in life, the result of energy, industry and good management. He is an estimable citizen in all respects, and enjoys the confidence of a large circle of friends.



ERNEST H. GIBBS, capitalist of Oskaloosa, is one of the prominent and representative men of Mahaska County. He is a native of Massachusetts, born in Blandford, Feb. 10, 1848, and is the son of Israel M. and Cleotha V. (Fitch) Gibbs, the former also a native of Blandford, Mass., but of English descent, tracing his connections to an old family in Yorkshire, England. His grandfather Gibbs was a wealthy farmer, possessing an estate of nearly 1,000 acres adjacent to the city of Blandford. He was a buyer and shipper of stock, in which he was very successful, realizing a handsome fortune.

The subject of this sketch was reared in his native town, where he attended the common schools until he was seventeen years old, and then entered upon a course of study at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. From there he was sent by his father to Fairfield Seminary, at Little Falls, N. Y., but instead of remaining there he continued on his way West, practically running away, and going to Amboy, Ill., where he had relatives. He prospected around for some time and then purchased at

auction a piece of property near the city limits, which he sold at sufficient profit to give him a good start without any investment. He then entered the Exchange Bank of Amboy with George Ryan, where he remained for two years, until August, 1868. From Amboy he went to Parkersburg, Iowa, and in company with his brother, I. M. Gibbs, opened an Exchange Bank and did a large collection business over a wide extent of territory. Thirteen months later he disposed of his interest there, came to Oskaloosa, and established the Union Savings Bank, in company with a cousin, Dr. H. L. Gibbs, and the brother with whom he had been formerly associated. They operated until 1874, when the Doctor withdrew, the business being conducted under the firm name of Gibbs Bros., in the building now occupied by Mr. Gibbs and the Farmer's and Trader's National Bank, which they erected that year for banking purposes. Three years later, Mr. Gibbs organized the Farmer's and Trader's Bank, but soon afterward withdrew that he might give his attention solely to his private business. In 1882, Mr. Gibbs, in company with Judge Crookham and others, was instrumental in the organization of the Mahaska County Bank, and the Oskaloosa Insurance Company, the latter subsequently being transferred to Des Moines.

Shortly after becoming a citizen of Oskaloosa, Mr. Gibbs was united in marriage, April 1, 1871, with Miss Martha J. White, a daughter of John and Martha J. White. (See sketch of John White). Of this union there was one son, who was born Feb. 12, 1874, and died Aug. 11, 1876, and one daughter, Nellie, born Sept. 21, 1877.

Since coming to Oskaloosa Mr. Gibbs has led a very active life, and in every enterprise calculated to build up or advance the interest of the place, he has been a leading spirit. Without disparagement to others, it can truthfully be said that in the matter of public and private buildings, he has done more for Oskaloosa than any other citizen. The fine brick block now occupied by H. L. Spencer & Co., wholesale grocers, was erected by him; also the Times Block, which was destroyed by fire Dec. 22, 1886. At the time of its destruction Mr. Gibbs was in Chicago. On receipt of a telegram giving an account of the fire, he hastened home, and within

two hours after his arrival, had twenty men working at the ruins, and within sixty days had the building re-erected and ready for occupancy. Such enterprise is indeed commendable. In erecting this building in the dead of winter, with the thermometer half the time below zero, he showed what could be done when there was a will back of it. In building at that season of the year, Mr. Gibbs gave employment to many to whom the work was a God-send, enabling them to provide more comforts for their families than were usually enjoyed during the inclement season.

In the building of the Rock Island and other railroads now centering in Oskaloosa, Mr. Gibbs took an active part, devoting much of his time and more of his money to secure their construction to this place. In the various banking and manufacturing enterprises he has invested liberally of his means, and is a stockholder in the greater number. Since the death of his father-in-law, John White, Mr. Gibbs has carried out the plan of the latter in issuing scholarships in Oskaloosa College, which are donated to those persons who are made eligible for such gifts under the college law. In this way he is doing great good.

Politically Mr. Gibbs is a Democrat, one who believes strongly in the principles of that party, and who is ever ready to give a reason for the faith that is in him. As a Democrat, his counsel is sought by the leaders of the party in both county and State. He was mainly instrumental in establishing the Oskaloosa *Times*, the only Democratic paper in the county, and for a short time was its editor. That he designed the paper should be a permanent fixture in Mahaska County politics, is evidenced from naming the block in which it is printed, the "Times Block."

Though defeated in the State Convention as a delegate to the National Convention in 1880, it was on account of his known adherence to Mr. Tilden. He was, however, elected an alternate. In 1884 he was chosen a delegate to the National Democratic Convention on account of his devotion to Tilden, he being his claim until he retired from the field, when he was for Cleveland, recognizing that without New York his party could not succeed, and believing that Cleveland could carry that

State. Though now out of politics, Mr. Gibbs has served as a member of State Central Committees, and Chairman of Congressional and County Committees.

As a gentleman who has materially aided in the worthy business projects of this community, Mr. Gibbs is highly valued. As a neighbor and citizen, he is fulfilling all his obligations in a highly creditable and faithful manner. The family occupy a handsome residence, surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.



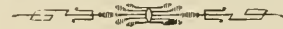
MRS. HARRIET WILLHOITE, of Adams Township, was born in Owen County, Ky., Feb. 6, 1823, and came to this county in 1844. She was married, April 13, 1843, to James M. Willhoite, also a native of Owen County, Ky., born Oct. 24, 1817, and who died in this county April 8, 1857. He was reared and educated in his native county. In 1851 he came to Iowa, located in Mahaska County, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was a good man in every sense of the word, a loving and indulgent husband and father, a kind neighbor, and a valued member of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Willhoite became the parents of seven children, as follows: John H., born Nov. 1, 1844, married Miss Cynthia Green and lives in Adams Township; Mary E., born Aug. 21, 1846, married Marion Bass and is living in Pratt County, Kan.; William T., born Aug. 31, 1848, died the same year; Willis J., born Oct. 25, 1849, married Miss Josie Wymore, and is living in Adams Township; Lucy A. was born Oct. 2, 1852, and died in 1859; James W., born Nov. 8, 1854, died in 1870; Miranda M., born May 31, 1850, married Byron Parr, and is living in Monroe Township.

Mrs. Willhoite came to this county in the days when luxuries were unknown, and when it was a continuous struggle to obtain that which was essential to health and fair living. If it required courage on the part of a man to brave the hardships and privations of pioneer life, what did it not require on the part of woman to endure these same trials? In every instance where sacrifice was nec-

essary, the pioneer women seldom failed in courage and endurance, and the country is indebted for its development and progress as much to the noble wives and mothers, who performed their duties bravely and faithfully, as to the sterner sex who wielded the ax and guided the plow. Those days have now passed with the subject of this sketch, who is living in peace and plenty at the old homestead she assisted in establishing, and, surrounded by her children and a host of warm friends, dwells as much in the past, perhaps, as in the present. Mrs. Willhoite is a member of the Baptist Church, with which she became connected thirty-five years ago.

Henry B. Stringfellow, father of Mrs. Willhoite, was born Jan. 19, 1796, in Culpeper County, Va., and died July 2, 1884; Elizabeth Stringfellow, his wife, was born Oct. 11, 1800, in Stafford County, Va., and departed this life in March, 1876. They were married in Franklin County, Ky., March 20, 1817, and in 1822 united with the Baptist Church, with which they were connected the remainder of their lives. With one exception all their children were born in Owen County, Ky., and the record is as follows: M. S. was born March 2, 1818; J. A. S., Jan. 2, 1820; H. S., Feb. 6, 1823; M. J. S., Feb. 10, 1826; E. F. S., July 15, 1827; A. E. S., May 13, 1832; J. H. S., Aug. 19, 1834; G. W. S., Aug. 16, 1837; W. B. S., the youngest, was born in Mahaska County.



JAMES WINDER, deceased, the second man to settle at New Sharon, was a native of Ross County, Ohio, and was born on the 19th day of March, 1812. He was raised a farmer boy until he arrived at the age of eighteen years, when he left the farm and learned the trade of carriage-making.

Five years later, Oct. 22, 1835, he was united in marriage with Eliza Allbright, who was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., May 26, 1813. They became the parents of eight children, one of whom died in childhood and seven attained their majority, as follows: William W. is a barber at New Sharon; Francis resides at Oskaloosa; Nancy is the wife of Jared Rockwell, at New Sharon; Hope became the

wife of Benton Rakestraw, and died July 25, 1868; Charlotte is the wife of Goodman Strom, and lives in Prairie Township; Joseph A. resides in Dickinson County, Kan.; Abner J. is railroading in Kansas.

In 1838 Mr. Winder removed to Champaign County, Ohio, and worked at carriage-making until 1852, when he loaded his family and household goods into a covered wagon and started for the further West. After a journey of twenty-one days they arrived in Mahaska County, and settled on a farm at Center Grove, near the present city of Oskaloosa. Here he purchased about seventy acres of land, on which the family resided while Mr. Winder worked at carpentering. In 1857 he sold his little farm, and removed to what is now New Sharon, where he had erected the second dwelling in the place. He continued to work at the carpenter trade as long as his health permitted, and departed this life Aug. 21, 1881. His wife still survives, and resides at New Sharon.

In his political affiliations Mr. Winder was in early life a Whig, and afterward a Republican, and was frequently honored by the people with important local offices. Religiously he was a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Winder was the first Postmaster at New Sharon and the first merchant of that little city. He will be remembered by many of our earlier settlers as a man of excellent Christian character, industrious, hard-working, strictly conscientious, and in all respects a man of estimable character.



HON. THOMAS R. GILMORE, proprietor of 1,036 acres of valuable land in Harrison Township, resides on section 35, where he is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was born in Ohio, April 30, 1825, being a son of Francis and Sarah (McBride) Gilmore, both natives of County Cavin, Ireland. Their parents came to America while they were children, and settled in Ohio while it was yet a wilderness, and the greater portion of it occupied by Indians. They were united in marriage near Cadiz, Ohio,

Dec. 20, 1811, and of the union there were born seven children, as follows: William (deceased), Margaret, John, Mary A. (deceased), Sarah, Thomas R. and Samuel. The mother of our subject died in 1840, and her husband, Francis Gilmore, in 1846.

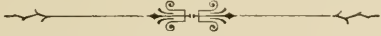
Thomas R. Gilmore, accompanied by his brother Samuel, emigrated from Ohio to this county in 1853, where both have since made their home. The greater part of the farm of our subject is in a high state of cultivation. The buildings and other improvements are the finest in all that section of the county, and it may be truthfully said that, taking this farm as a whole, it has no superior in this county.

The marriage of Thomas R. Gilmore and Miss Catherine Milligan, a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, was celebrated on the 7th of November, 1854, and after a brief interval of happy married life, the young wife died a few months later, on June 7, 1855. Mr. Gilmore was the second time married, May 12, 1860, to Miss Ellen Steele, a native of Ireland, and of this union there were born four children: Clara E., now the wife of James T. Koger; William R.; Jessie D., the wife of R. J. Woody, and Charles V. The latter died Dec. 20, 1884. The mother of these children died Sept. 1, 1873. On the 29th of December, 1875, our subject was married to his present wife, formerly Francis E. Wilson, and to them have been born two children—Harry W. and Mabel C.

Mr. Gilmore is a man of liberal education, possessing broad and intelligent views upon the leading questions of public interest. At the early age of fifteen years he began a classical course of study at New Athens, Ohio, but afterward changed to Jefferson College, whence he graduated in 1846 with the honors of his class. After graduation he spent a few months teaching, and then engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he has since followed. Of the latter branch of business he makes a specialty, raising and shipping large numbers of cattle and horses annually.

Politically Mr. Gilmore is a Republican, and though not an office seeker, has been twice honored by the suffrage of his fellow-citizens. In 1874, by reason of the removal from the State and resignation of Hon. James A. Young, Mr. Gilmore was

elected Senator to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and in the year 1875 was re-elected, and served a full term of four years in the General Assembly of Iowa, filling this honorable position in a creditable manner. Both himself and wife are influential members of the United Presbyterian Church.



S G. TURNER, the "village blacksmith" of Oskaloosa, was born in Hemphill County, Mass., April 20, 1827, and is a son of John and Hettie (French) Turner. John Turner, a native of Lancashire, England, came to America when a young man. In the old country he was a boss spinner in a woolen factory. His wife was a native of Massachusetts. They were the parents of two children, our subject, and Lyman, who is deceased. Mrs. Turner died when our subject was a child, and his recollection of his mother is very faint. His father was again married, at Conway, Mass., to Miss Emily F. Fuller, and the three children born to them have all passed away. In 1843 John Turner removed to Sumner County, Ill., where he died the following year; Mrs. Turner died in 1866. Upon the death of his mother the subject of this sketch was adopted by Robert Robertson, by whom he was reared to manhood. He attended the common schools of that day in the old-fashioned log cabin, with its open fireplace and slab seats without backs. When young he began to learn blacksmithing, and being a natural mechanic, learned it rapidly and thoroughly.

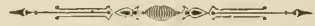
At the breaking out of the Mexican War, Mr. Turner enlisted in the 5th Indiana Infantry, which was recruited by the (afterward) celebrated Gen. James Lane, of Kansas notoriety. The regiment was made up and sent to Gen. Scott in Mexico, and our subject served with the command until the close of the war, when he returned to Indiana. Feb. 7, 1849, he was married to Miss Hannah, a daughter of Moses and Jane (Adair) Buntain. She was born in Highland County, Ohio, July 1, 1831, and her father was one of the early pioneers of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Buntain were the parents of eight children, five of whom are still living, to wit: Moses and Eli live in Miami County, Ind.; Mary

A. became the wife of Robert Robertson; Jane is Mrs. Hiram Mowry, of Cass County, Ind., and Hannah. Mr. Buntain was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died when Mrs. Turner was a small child. Her mother was a member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner soon after their marriage went to Fulton County, Ill., where our subject built a shop and followed his trade for several years. From there he removed to Miami County, Ind., and subsequently to Big Rapids, Mich., and in June, 1866, to Otronto, Wis. Two years later, in 1868, he came to Oskaloosa, where he has since resided. During the late war he was drafted, but was exempted by reason of having been a soldier in the Mexican War. In early life he was an abolitionist, but affiliated with the Republican party upon its organization. At present he is an ardent supporter of the Greenback faith. He has never held nor desired office at the hands of his fellow-men.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner became the parents of seven children, five living; Henry I., a blacksmith in Oskaloosa, married Miss Mattie Ferris; Emma is the wife of Miles K. Prine, of this county; Della is Mrs. Wilbur Johnson, and Anna, Mrs. William White, both of Oskaloosa; Jacob Heenan is a blacksmith of this city; he married Miss Palma Prine.

Mr. Turner has led a busy life, and since his retirement from active labor has traveled extensively. He receives a handsome pension from the Government for his services in the Mexican War. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and, surrounded as he is by his children, enjoys that leisure and comfort to which his age and the services rendered his country justly entitle him.

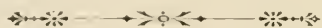


W J. UPTON, of Adams Township, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, Oct. 21, 1822. He came to America with his parents in 1829, first settling in the State of New York, and remained there until he reached the age of twenty-three years. He then removed to Ohio, where he lived six years, and thence to Illinois, whence after three years he came to this county, in 1854, where he has since continuously made his home.

Mr. Upton has been twice married. His first

wife, Laura E. Pangborn, to whom he was married May 24, 1845, was a native of New York, born Aug. 24, 1820. She died in this county Jan. 28, 1876. By this union there were born nine children, of whom the record is as follows: Cynthia N. is the wife of William Golden, of Oskaloosa; Alonzo W. lives in Story County; Mary O., Mrs. Alfred White, Esther A., Mrs. James White, and Charles A. are residents of Guthrie County; Angela is in Logan, formerly St. John County, Kan.; Lucy is the wife of George Graham, and lives at Pleasant Plain, Iowa; Hiram B. resides in Logan County, Kan.; William E. is at home. The second marriage of Mr. Upton occurred Feb. 10, 1879, with Mrs. Amelia C. (Wells) Tudor, the widow of George Tudor. By her first marriage there was born one child, George, and by this marriage there have been three children—Warren E., Merrill and Ernest M.

Mr. Upton, originally a Whig, is a member of the Republican party. His religious connection is with the Presbyterians, and Mrs. Upton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Upton's first purchase of land in this county was 120 acres, to which he has added until his home farm now consists of 280 acres of fine land, in excellent cultivation and well improved. Our subject has been fairly successful in his present occupation; has good business ability and is an excellent manager. He is highly esteemed by friends, neighbors and acquaintances.



WILLIAM P. SOPHER, an efficient minister of the Society of Friends, owns a comfortable homestead on section 33, Spring Creek Township. He was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, March 24, 1852, and is a son of William K. and Agnes Sopher (whose biography see elsewhere in this volume).

The subject of this sketch was married, Oct. 4, 1875, to Anna, daughter of Dr. David and Rachel Coulson, of this county. By this union there have been four children: Mary H., born Sept. 4, 1871; Jesse L., Aug. 20, 1873; Hattie and Bertha, deceased.

Mr. Sopher owns ninety-eight acres of excellent

land, all well improved, with good buildings and other appurtenances, and in an advanced state of cultivation. Himself and wife are both members of the Society of Friends, of which he has been a devoted minister for eight years. Mr. Sopher is Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in the success of his party. Aside from being Road Supervisor of his township, he has never held office. He is descended from good stock, is a man of a high order of literary ability, zealous and efficient in the work of the ministry, and by his words and works is leaving his impress for good upon his fellow-men as he passes along the path of life. While he receives the commendation of friends here, it will be said of him after awhile, when the book shall be opened, "Well done, good and faithful servant."



JOHN LISTER was born in County Down, Ireland, and came to this country in 1849, locating at once in Pleasant Grove Township, this county. Here he purchased 365 acres of excellent land, has brought it to a high state of cultivation, and has good improvements on the same.

Feb. 23, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Asenath Northrup. They have become the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are living: Joseph C. is at home; Margaret J. is the wife of J. Wymore, of Pleasant Grove Township; John, William F., Robert L., David, Thomas, Fred, Charles E., and an infant unnamed, are at home. Those deceased were James G and Asenath.

In his political relations Mr. Lister is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He brought with him from Ireland a love of liberty and a laudable ambition to succeed in his new home. Coupled with these was energy, industry, and the ability to manage his affairs prudently and economically, and he has succeeded in securing a fair share of the wealth of the world. He is a man of splendid intelligence, well posted on current topics, and able to discuss them in an able manner, and to give a reason for the opinions he has upon any and all subjects.



L. J. Allen

CAPT. L. J. ALLEN, Chief Marshal of the city of Oskaloosa, was born in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., July 31, 1833, and is the son of Jesse and Sarah (Lanning) Allen, natives of New Hampshire, who settled in Steuben County at an early day. About the year 1840 they removed to Oakland County, Mich., where they remained until 1848, when they removed to Iowa, and are at present living in Decatur County. They are the parents of four sons and one daughter: Charles, a farmer of Decatur County, Iowa; Oliver P., of Current Creek, Col., who has been a member of the Legislature of that State; L. J., our subject; Edward, a soldier in the late war in the 3d Iowa Cavalry, who, while serving in Arkansas, received injuries by the falling of his horse that have disabled him for life; Albert J., also a soldier in the late war, was a member of Co. B, 19th Iowa Vol. Inf., and participated in all the engagements of that command. He was taken prisoner at Morganzie Bay, on the Mississippi and sent to Para, Tex. The rebels robbed their prisoners of their shoes, and their line of march could be followed by a trail of blood. He is a resident of Decatur County, Iowa, where he has been twice elected to the office of Sheriff. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are at present residing in Leon, Decatur Co. Iowa.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools. He was married at Fairfield, Iowa, in 1856, to Miss Martha Noble. Two children are the result of this union, Curtis and Everett P., who are now in Chicago, and engaged in the business of steel-fitting. Capt. Allen enlisted in 1862 in Co. B, 19th Iowa Vol. Inf., and participated with his command in the engagement at Prairie Grove, Ark., and in the general skirmishing over that State. Returning to St. Louis the regiment was ordered to Vicksburg, where they formed a part of the investing army, and were the second regiment to march into the city after its surrender on the 4th of July, 1863. After the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, and formed a part of the expedition to Matamoros, remaining there until nearly the close of the war. Our subject was in the battles of Fts. Fisher and Blakeley, and participated in all the charges of the line. He was promoted from the ranks to Sec-

ond and First Lieutenant, and afterward to Captain, and was mustered out at Keokuk, Iowa, at the expiration of his term of service.

After the war Capt. Allen went to Fairfield, Iowa, but soon after removed to Ottumwa, where Mrs. Allen died in 1879. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a sincere Christian, an active member of the church, and highly respected by all who knew her. The Captain was again married, in the spring of 1883, to Miss Alida Richardson, a daughter of Judge Richardson, of Albia, Iowa. The Captain came to this city in June, 1883, and in 1886 was appointed to his present position, Chief Marshal of the city. He had previously served the city of Ottumwa as its Chief Marshal for a period of three years, and was also upon the police force of that city for a like term.

Capt. Allen is a member of the G. A. R., and was the first Post Commander of Phil. Kearney Post, No. 40, of this city. Upon his retirement from that position he was presented with an elegant gold watch, valued at \$100, as a token of esteem from his comrades. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias, in which latter order he is District Deputy Grand Chancellor and Colonel of the Second Regiment of the uniformed rank of that order, of which he holds a commission for four years. He has filled all the chairs in the I. O. O. F. and has represented that order in the Grand Lodge of the State. The Captain is a genial gentleman and is uniformly polite to all with whom he comes in contact, yet is a fearless and efficient officer and discharges the duties of his position without fear, favor or affection. A lithographic portrait of Capt. Allen accompanies this sketch.

GEORGE A. WELLS, of Wells Bros., dealers in stoves and tinware, at Oskaloosa, was born in Knox County, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1841, and is the son of E. W. and Mary (Arnold) Wells. He came to Oskaloosa with his parents in 1851, and received a common-school education in the city schools. He afterward learned the tinner's trade and worked at it as a journeyman until 1869, when he formed his present partnership with his

brother, O. O. Wells. The firm carries an average stock of between \$3,000 and \$4,000, and shows a fine assortment of goods. They also make a specialty of galvanized iron work, such as cornices, building fronts, etc., and the many fine specimens of their skill in this peculiar branch in this and other surrounding cities, are the best possible testimonial as to their ability in this direction.

The subject of this sketch was married at Oskaloosa, in January, 1862, to Miss Carrie, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Dwight Riggs. Two children were born to this marriage, a son and daughter—M. Louise and E. Walter. Mrs. Wells died in February, 1868. July 7, 1872, Mr. Wells was again married, Miss Jane Martin, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of George Martin, becoming his wife. To this latter marriage four children have been born—G. Elmer, Bert, Ada and Raymond. Mr. Wells is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. His life from boyhood has been one of unceasing labor, and what he has accumulated is the result of his toil and prudent management, for he had only the labor of his hands at the beginning, with a thorough knowledge of his trade as his capital stock. As a skilled mechanic in certain branches of his business, he has few, if any, equals, and no superiors in this section of the State.

P. MARTIN is a farmer residing on section 23, Spring Creek Township. He was born in Jefferson County, Ill., Jan. 30, 1820, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Mercer) Martin, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of South Carolina. Their grandparents were of Scotch-Irish and English descent. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Amanda L. Jack, born Jan. 5, 1823, in Wayne County, Tenn., and a daughter of Milton and Elizabeth Jack. To them have been born six children: Mary E. is the wife of M. W. Crozier, they reside in Spring Creek Township and are the parents of eight children; John N. married Melissa J. Sims, they reside in Oskaloosa, and are the parents of four children; Byron B. is at home; Samuel C. married Rose Ann Capper, they live in this county

and are the parents of two children; William C. is married to Clara B. Heffner, and has three children, they are living in Spring Creek Township; Charles P. is deceased.

Mr. Martin is the owner of 200 acres of land, seventy of which is timber. The home place of 120 is in a most excellent state of cultivation, has good buildings of all kinds, and all the necessary appurtenances round about to make his farm a model one, and the home comfortable. Mr. Martin is extensively engaged in raising hogs, cattle, horses and sheep, and by excellent management, good judgment, careful investments, prudence and economy, has accumulated a competency. Himself and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Martin is a Republican of the unwavering and stalwart kind, a man fully in accord with the advanced ideas of his party on all questions having for their purpose the greatest good to the greatest number. As a first-class citizen in every respect no man stands higher in the esteem of his fellows than the subject of this sketch.

R. B. F. McMILLEN, one of the leading physicians of Oskaloosa, was born in Burlington, Lawrence Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1820. His father, John McMillen, was born in Derry, Ireland. His mother, Margaret (Hopkins) McMillen, was born in Waterford, Ireland. The McMillen ancestry were Scotch Protestants, reaching back to the days of John Knox. The parents of Dr. McMillen emigrated to America in 1804, and their first residence was at Pittsburgh, Pa., where the father entered the army, and served under Gen. Harrison in his Ohio campaign in the War of 1812. He was one of the men who built Ft. Meigs. For his military service he received a land warrant for eighty acres of land, in 1852 or 1853, which he located in Keokuk County, Iowa, in 1853, in the land-office at Iowa City.

The subject of this sketch was induced to enlist with his brother Alexander in a company of volunteers under Capt. Charles Colerick, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in September, 1836, to enter the Texan army

in the war for independence. They reached the Texan army, then a small force under Gen. Felix Huston, on the Lavaca River, where the tide water was perceptible, and near a point now called Texana, in November, 1836. He was honorably discharged in the summer of 1837, and saw his brother die of fever in the month of August of that year, at a point now called Hallettsville. The Doctor made an enclosure, with his own hands, on that wild frontier to prevent the wolves from tearing open his brother's grave.

While in the army Dr. McMillen witnessed the sequel of the duel between Felix Huston and Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston. He saw the soldiers carry the wounded chief to camp, and heard the story of the fight from one of the seconds, a Maj. Phillips or Phelps. He also saw the bullet cut out of the hip of Gen. Johnston, and saw him months later, leaning on crutches, a sad looking wreck, cadaverous and worn, standing in the door of the little cabin to which the soldiers had borne him. This warrior of magnificent presence left his impress on the boy's imagination never to be effaced. After becoming a citizen of the then Republic of Texas, and passing through many adventures wild and strange, he returned to Ohio in the spring of 1840. After studying medicine for four years he began his practice in 1844. His first preceptor was the noted Dr. Swingley, of Chesterville, Knox Co., Ohio. Settling permanently in Richwood, Union Co., Ohio, in 1847, he remained there as a laborious practitioner of medicine until the year 1868, when he removed to Iowa, and settled permanently at Oskaloosa, in March, 1870, where he has since remained as a regular practitioner to the present time, August, 1886.

On the 1st of January, 1845, he was married to Miss Caroline A. Maxwell, at Cardington, Morrow Co., Ohio. She was the daughter of Robert Maxwell, a gentleman of the old school, of a slave-holding family of West Virginia, near Clarksburg. A brother, Lewis Maxwell, was a member of Congress from that district. Robert Maxwell lived to the age of ninety-two years, and died at Cardington in the year 1883. Of the five children born to Dr. and Mrs. McMillen two died in Ohio, and three are living in Oskaloosa, viz.: Liston, Leoni and Lena.

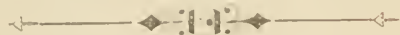
The first-named is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and a lawyer noted for his zeal in enforcing the Iowa law against the dram-shops.

Dr. McMillen had the good fortune, in the year 1857, to embrace Christianity in earnest, his conversion being, like many others of that year, characterized by much of the supernatural so often seen among Methodist societies. He has remained an enduring member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is still ready at all times and places to confess the name of Christ and tell of His power to save. He esteems as his greatest loss in life the death of the brother he loved as his own soul. This was Dr. A. S. McMillen, who died in Sunbury, Ohio, in 1866. A costly monument now marks his last resting-place. His son, Dr. John McMillen, is now a physician and surgeon of much eminence in Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Dr. B. F. McMillen, our subject, has been noted through all the years since 1840, among those who have known him well, as a diligent and persistent student of medicine and its collateral sciences, as well as in general Biblical hermeneutics. He hopes to live long enough to present to the public a volume on the treatment of diseases, entitled "McMillen's Reformed Medicine." The book will be designed especially to meet the wants of the suffering poor, and will contain many startling innovations, as the writer has long since divested himself of all trammels of schools and systems, and has become in an eminent degree a law unto himself. His theory as now developed is, that no tolerably sound person of reasonable age should ever be allowed to perish with any acute idiopathic disease, but this theory does not include surgery or traumatic disease.

It should have been stated that the subject of our sketch is one of a numerous family who have all passed away, and he now remains as the last of his race, waiting in hope for the end that comes to all, full of labors for the suffering poor. Providence has granted him a moderate competence, and while the trump of fame has never heralded his name as one of the three mightiest, nor yet as one of the thirty chief ones, yet he lives in the belief that the blood of the Eternal covenant has made for him a sufficient atonement, and that he shall be

permitted at last to see the King in His beauty, and know that his name is enrolled among the mortal inheritors of the long immortality.



CLARK G. BYRAM, Recorder of Deeds of Mahaska County, Iowa, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, and a son of David D. Byram, a native of Darke County, Ohio, who emigrated to Illinois in 1859. Prior to his removal from Ohio, David was married to Miss Eliza Law, a native of that State. He was a wagon-maker by trade, but when he came to Illinois he abandoned that business and engaged in farming, settling in Macoupin County. In early life he was a Whig, and voted with that party until 1856, when he supported James Buchanan. In 1860 he supported Abraham Lincoln for President, and affiliated with the Republican party from that time until his death, which occurred Sept. 28, 1882. In 1880 David Byram and his six sons went to the polls and cast their votes for James A. Garfield for President. He was a zealous Christian, and a consistent member of the old-school Baptist Church for more than forty years, holding during that time many of its important official positions. His wife was also a member of that church.

To David Byram and wife were born nine children, all of whom are living: Milton W. is a druggist, at Fremont, this county; Ezra P. is a carpenter, at Redwood Falls, Minn.; C. G. Byram, our subject; Francis N. is a minister at Fremont; Amy is the wife of S. H. Heinzman, a carpenter at the same place; Maria B. is the wife of M. B. McEwen, a farmer of Mahaska County; James L. is a carpenter at Walnut Grove, Minn.; John C. is engaged in teaching at Fredonia, Iowa; Kate A. is the wife of A. K. Reese, of Ottumwa, this State. Francis N. was a soldier in the late Rebellion, enlisting in the 122d Illinois Infantry, and participated in many severe engagements. Ezra P. enlisted in the 14th Illinois Infantry and served until the close of the war, participating with his regiment in many of the leading and important battles of the Rebellion. Mrs. Eliza Byram died Aug. 12, 1876, after a long and well-

spent life. Of the family of nine children six have been school teachers.

The subject of this sketch, Clark G., was educated in the common schools of Macoupin County, Ill. When twenty-one years of age he began teaching, following that profession more or less for twenty-one years. He was married April 28, 1869, in Oskaloosa, to Miss Sarah Smith, a native of Mahaska County, born Nov. 20, 1849, and a daughter of William and Margaret (Baird) Smith. By this union there were three children, one living, Frank W. In 1884 Mr. Byram was elected by the Republicans, Recorder of Deeds for this county, and having fulfilled its duties with credit to himself and friends, was honored with a re-nomination to the same position in 1886 by the unanimous vote of the Republican County Convention. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



GEORGE W. LAFFERTY, senior partner of the law firm of Lafferty & Morgan, Oskaloosa, and a resident of Mahaska County since July 16, 1864, was born in Mercer County, Pa., April 9, 1840, and is the son of William and Sarah A. Lafferty. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, in which State his father died in 1854; his mother departed this life at Oskaloosa. Mr. Lafferty was educated at Westminster College, in Lawrence County, Pa., and possesses very liberal acquirements. He enlisted in April, 1861, as a member of the Mercer Rifles, which organization subsequently became a part of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. His first term of service was for ninety days. In July, 1861, he re-enlisted in the service for three years, and served until May 31, 1864, when he received an honorable discharge. During his enlistment he participated in the second battle of Bull Run, at Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, the battle of the Wilderness, and many other engagements in which his company and regiment took part. He served continuously in the Army of the Potomac, and it is his proud boast that he was always ready for duty, was never in the hospital, and never rode in an ambulance.

After his return from the army Mr. Lafferty re-

mained only a short time at his old home and then came to this city. Here he entered the law office of Hon. John R. Needham, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Iowa, read law for a time, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1865. Shortly after his admission he formed a partnership with his preceptor, which continued until the death of Mr. Needham, July 8, 1868. On the 1st of August of that year, a partnership was formed with Hon. J. K. Johnson, which association continued until his partner was chosen Judge of the District Court of this judicial district, Jan. 1, 1883. The 1st of March following, he formed a partnership with William H. Needham, son of his former partner. Mr. Needham was a young man of very fine ability, a thorough student, and gave excellent promise of high rank in the near future in his profession. He was but fairly established in practice when he was taken ill, and died Nov. 14, 1884, having been sick only a few days. On the 24th of the same month, Mr. Lafferty formed the existing partnership with Mr. George C. Morgan.

The subject of this sketch is an ardent Republican, and has taken an active part in many campaigns in support of his party's nominations. He was elected District Attorney of this judicial district in the fall of 1874, entered upon the duties of the office Jan. 1, 1875, and served until Jan. 1, 1879. In 1866 Mr. Lafferty acted as Deputy United States Collector of Internal Revenue for this county. He was married in Oskaloosa, in the fall of 1865, to Miss Sina A. Fisher, a daughter of Dr. Isaac Fisher, a prominent physician of this city. Three children were born of this marriage, two sons and a daughter, only one of whom is living, George Claude, born Jan. 4, 1881. Mrs. Lafferty died in July, 1886.

Mr. Lafferty has been connected with the Congregational Church for many years, is a member of Phil Kearney Post, G. A. R., and is a Knight Templar Mason, and also a member of Commandery No. 6, of this city. His office, situated immediately over the Oskaloosa National Bank, is an elegant suite of rooms, in which may be found one of the finest law libraries in the State. For nearly twenty-two years he has been a member of the Oskaloosa bar, and his career as an attorney has been a most

successful one. He is possessed of a high order of legal ability, is yet a close student, an indefatigable worker, and makes the interest of a client his own. As District Attorney, during his term of service, he achieved an enviable reputation as public prosecutor, and was one among the most successful of those engaged in that particular business in the State.

HON. THOMAS C. BEACH, of Garfield Township, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 11, 1832, and is a son of Caleb and Mary A. Beach. Mrs. Beach was a native of New York City, and the father, of Newark, N. J. Caleb Beach was born Oct. 12, 1803, and died in Jacksonville, Ill., May 8, 1838; his wife, born June 29, 1807, is still living at Jacksonville, Ill. She is a member of the Christian Church, and a woman greatly esteemed for her piety and good deeds.

The subject of this sketch worked on the farm in Illinois until 1853, when he came to this county and settled two miles south of Granville, purchasing 120 acres of land, and farmed it for thirteen years, when, disposing of the place, he removed to section 5, in Garfield Township, in 1866, and has lived there ever since. At the date of his first settlement in Richland Township that country was all raw prairie. There were very few neighbors in the township, and the nearest one on the east was ten miles away. He came to Iowa, as did many others, because the land was cheap and good and there was ample opportunity for the selection of the best. His early life was a struggle, and the first compensation he received for his services was \$8 per month and board.

Mr. Beach was married, April 17, 1853, to Martha Campbell, a native of Scott County, Ill., born June 3, 1833, and a daughter of Joseph and Sophia (Kennedy) Campbell. To them have been born five children: Mark W., Sept. 15, 1854, is now living in Richland Township; Luke, born June 17, 1856, is a resident of Spring Creek Township; Thomas C., Jr., born May 4, 1858, now lives in Querida, Custer Co., Col., and is engaged in mer-

chandising; Joseph C., born Aug. 31, 1860, and Mary E., April 24, 1863. Joseph Campbell was born in Lincoln County, Ky., May 9, 1806. Sophia Kennedy was born in Casey County, Ky., Dec. 17, 1813. They were married in Morgan County, Ill., Dec. 22, 1831.

Mr. B. has 195 acres of land in his present farm, which is all under a high state of cultivation. He not only carries on the farm, but is a breeder of Short-horn cattle, and has a fine herd, among them representatives of the best families now on this continent, and keeps at all times a fine lot of calves for sale. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar. Politically he is a Republican, and at the session of 1874-75 represented Mahaska County in the General Assembly of Iowa, in the Lower House. Mr. Beach is a man who has grown with the growth of this county, and has witnessed its development to its present high position among the counties of the State, and his life among us has ever been an open book that might be read and known of all men. He is an honorable, high-minded, upright citizen, a systematic and successful farmer, and enjoys in esteem of his fellow-men.

PARISH GARNER, deceased, was born in Kentucky, near Crab Apple Orchard, Sept. 22, 1823. His parents died in Kentucky. He learned the tanner's trade, and followed it many years, and while yet a young man removed to Ohio, where he became acquainted with and was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Payne, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1821. Her parents were William and Mary Payne. Mr. and Mrs. Garner were married in January, 1847. By this union there were three children, viz: Lafayette A., born Dec. 9, 1849; Harriet L., born June 8, 1854, and died Aug. 5, 1860; Margaret E., born April 27, 1860, now the wife of A. W. Glaze of Atchison, Kan.

Mr. Garner served twelve months in the Mexican War, and received an honorable discharge. He was also a soldier of the late war, enlisting in 1861 in Company H, 97th Ohio Volunteers. He was always found at his post, and discharged every duty imposed upon him with fidelity. He participated

in the hard-fought battles of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and many other battles and skirmishes. During his service he contracted disabilities necessitating his discharge, and from the effects of which he died in Oskaloosa, July 31, 1882.

Mr. Garner was a member of the I. O. O. F., Magnolia Lodge, Agency City, Iowa, in which he was insured for \$1,000. He was a loving husband and an indulgent father, and a man respected by all who knew him. His widow still survives, and resides in Oskaloosa.

JOSEPH JONES. In 1856 the subject of this biographical notice established a business in the city of Oskaloosa which still exists, and is, at this writing, the oldest of its kind in the city or county. The business which he so successfully conducts is that of manufacturing phaeton buggies and spring-wagons, his office and works being located on West Main street. He employs in his business from twelve to fourteen hands, and from 100 to 150 vehicles, besides doing a large amount of repairing annually. It is but just to state that his success in business is attributable to his own energy, good judgment and perseverance, for he has never been the recipient of a legacy.

Joseph Jones was born in Wales, March 27, 1833, and is a son of Elias and Jennette (Davis) Jones. Our subject emigrated to the United States in 1851, and located at Milwaukee, Wis. He learned his trade in that city, and after spending three years there went to Chicago, where he worked as a "jour" for some time. He then went to Lowell, La Salle Co., Ill., where he spent a short time, and May 1, 1856, came to Oskaloosa. Arriving in this city he started a blacksmith-shop, which he operated until 1861, when he merged into the carriage business. He has increased his business as the development and increase in population has permitted, and has succeeded most admirably.

Mr. Jones was united in marriage, Jan. 8, 1857, at Oskaloosa, to Miss Catharine, daughter of William and Susan Gilmore. She was born in Union County, Ind., and has borne our subject twelve children, six sons and six daughters, all born at Os-

kaloosa, and nine of whom are living. They are Joseph, working with his father; Susan, wife of De Roy Carriel, who resides at Minneapolis; William, a telegraph operator working for the N. P. R. R.; Edwin and Franklin died at the age of eighteen years; Alice; Nellie; Ida; Grace; Ernest died aged one year; Cecil C. and Owen. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Congregational Church. In politics our subject votes with the Republican party. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., holding fellowship with Mahaska Lodge No. 16.



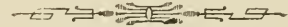
WILLIAM H. BARRICKMAN, of the firm of McCurdy & Co., Oskaloosa, was born in Armstrong County, Pa., March 3, 1813, and is a son of John and Sarah (Beatty) Barrickman. Mr. John Barrickman was in the War of 1812, and held a commission as Captain of what was known as the Pittsburgh Blues. He enlisted for six months, and served the full term of his enlistment. By occupation Mr. Barrickman was a boat-builder. They were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom lived to maturity. William H., and Sarah, widow of Roswell B. Webster, of Story County, Iowa, are the only ones now living.

Mr. Barrickman died in 1819, and Mrs. Barrickman was again married, to William Foreman. By this marriage there were born nine children, six of whom are living: Samuel resides at Stockton, Cal., where he went in 1849, and is engaged in farming; George lives at Coon Rapids, Iowa, and is a miller; James is engaged in farming in Marion County, Ohio; Margaret, widow of Andrew Rice, lives at Bourbon, Ind.; William is a farmer in Marion County, Ohio, and Silas is engaged in the same occupation near Lima, the same State. Mrs. Foreman died in Ohio in 1881. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

The subject of this sketch remained with his mother until he was fourteen years old, when he was apprenticed for four years to the tailor's trade, receiving for his services his board and clothes. He was married in Pennsylvania, in 1833, to Miss Margaret Reynolds, who was a native of Lancaster

County, Pa., born March 18, 1813. In 1835 or 1836 he removed to Marion County, Ohio. It was a new country, and his wife not being pleased with their location, he returned to Pennsylvania, where he staid only a short time, and went back to Marion County, where he remained until 1854. During that year he came West, stopping first at Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa, then at Montezuma, Poweshiek County, where he engaged in the milling business, and where he remained until 1864, when he came to Oskaloosa, where he has since resided. The firm of which he is a member is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, and is the leading business house in those lines in this county.

Politically Mr. B. is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. B. are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. In estimating the qualities of a man, actions speak louder than words. Measuring Mr. Barrickman by this rule we class him as a most estimable citizen, possessing all those qualities which should, and do, commend him to his fellow-men, and which have made him a host of friends, and few, if any, enemies.



HENRY H. PRINE, of Garfield Township, is a farmer and breeder of Hambletonian, Bashaw and Clay horses, and came to this county in 1846, locating a claim on section 10, which is now a part of the 500 acres which constitutes his home, and is one of the finest farms in the county, where he has continuously resided since. He was born in Fleming County, Ky., and is a son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Shawhan) Prine, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Kentucky. Matthew was a farmer and removed with his family to Rush County, Ind. Henry followed farming with his father until the fall of 1846, when he came to this county as above stated. Prior to leaving Indiana in 1842, he was married to Elizabeth Fox, of Rush County, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Ellis and Mary Fox. By this marriage there have been seven children: Mary, wife of William Bartlett, of this township; Ellis, a farmer in Garfield Township; George K.

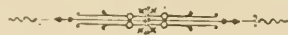
died at the age of eighteen years; Amos B., John F., Joseph H. and Frank, are at home.

Mr. Prine owned little of this world's goods when he came to the county, but was the possessor of a will not easily daunted by surrounding circumstances, and he pursued the occupation of farming, working incessantly and laboriously, and early and late, until the year 1855. Having by that time accumulated considerable means, he engaged in the buying and shipping of stock until 1871, in the meantime caring for and cultivating his extensive farm. In 1872 he became interested and engaged in the breeding of Short-horn cattle. This business he continued until 1877, when he made a public sale, disposing of his entire herd, and discontinuing that line of business. He purchased of D. P. Shawhan, of Rushville, Ind., the registered Hambletonian mare, Mollie Patterson, one of the finest animals of that breed in the West, and with her began the raising of that stock of horses. He has now at the home farm three of her colts; namely, Mollie, Bay Sallie and Prine's Hambletonian, all fine representatives of that celebrated family of fleet horses.

Mr. Prine has been a stockholder in the Mahaska County Agricultural Society ever since its organization, was its Secretary in 1873, Vice President the two years following, and in 1876 was elected President, which office he has continued to fill ever since. Mr. Prine has taken great interest in the success and prosperity of the society, has given much time and labor, and has really by his great energy, made the Mahaska County Fair the grandest success of any similar organization in the State. Year by year, as the funds of the society would admit, he has added to its acres and to its comforts and conveniences, until now its grounds are ample, and the conveniences for the care of stock, and the products of the soil are not excelled by those of any other agricultural society. So popular has the Fair become under his management that the privileges alone, which do not include games of chance, gambling or pool-selling, these being excluded from the grounds, yield a large revenue to the society.

Mr. Prine was Vice President of the First National Bank of Oskaloosa from the time it began

business until it went into liquidation and surrendered its charter. Politically he is a Democrat, but not of that class of politicians who are seekers after the loaves and fishes. His greatest aim in life is and has been, to make life a success in a business way, and the best evidence of his ability in this direction is the success he has attained.



HON. J. KELLY JOHNSON, Judge of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District, is a native of Ohio, born in Greene County, Aug. 22, 1841. He is the son of Abijah and Elizabeth (Bailey) Johnson, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. When thirteen years of age he removed with his parents to Indiana, and in Wabash College and Battle Ground Institute received his literary education. After completing his studies in those institutions he entered the Law Department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, attending one winter. While at Ann Arbor his parents moved to Oskaloosa, where he also came in April, 1865. Shortly after his arrival here he entered the law office of J. R. Barcroft, at present a prominent attorney of Des Moines, where he pursued the study of law for a time, and then went into the office of Seevers & Williams. He subsequently attended law school at Des Moines, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. On his admission he went to Eddyville, where he formed a partnership with Henry N. Clements, a fellow student of Ann Arbor, who is at present practicing law in San Francisco, Cal.

Soon after going to Eddyville Judge Johnson was appointed by the Council of that place City Attorney, which office he held until his removal to Oskaloosa in 1868, where he was first associated with George W. Lafferty in the practice of his profession, and which partnership continued until his elevation to the judgeship in 1883. In 1869 he was appointed by the council, City Solicitor, and was elected at the next regular election and held the office nearly six years. In the year 1879 he was elected to the State Senate, and participated in the deliberations of the memorable Eighteenth and Nineteenth General Assemblies of Iowa, when the

Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, was framed and submitted to the people. In the Nineteenth General Assembly he was Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments in the Senate. In 1882 he was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Judge of the District Court of the Sixth District, was elected, and in the month of January following took the oath of office, the duties of which he filled so ably and impartially that June 10, 1886, he was re-nominated for the same position. The Democratic and Greenback parties at their joint convention in 1886, appreciating the fine abilities of the Judge and his absolute fairness under all circumstances, paid him the high compliment of passing a resolution that no nomination should be made against him.

The Judge is yet a young man, hardly in the prime of life, possesses legal ability of the highest order, is a close and analytical student, possesses a mind free from bias, and is considered by those most competent to criticise, one of the ablest District Judges of Iowa. He was married, April 27, 1871, to Miss Ann E. Gruwell, daughter of Dr. J. P. Gruwell, a native of Ohio. By this marriage there were seven children, five living—Irving C., Bessie, Carl, Alice and Emily; Ralph and Herbert are deceased.

JOHIN ZEAR, of Oskaloosa, was born near Strasburg, France, Jan. 21, 1833. When eight years old he came to America with his parents, locating in Wayne County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. When fourteen or fifteen years old he was put to work in the flouring-mill, and continued in that business until the year 1850, when he came to Henry County, Iowa, where he followed farming for three years. Disposing of his farm he again entered the mill, and since 1856 has been continously engaged in that business. In 1857 he went to Van Buren County, Iowa, and took charge of a mill.

Mr. Zear was married at Agency City, Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1859, to Miss Mary E. Small. To

them have been born six children, three living: Emma, born Oct. 22, 1866; William Guy, July 19, 1870, and Thomas, March 24, 1872. In 1868 our subject came to Oskaloosa and took charge of the Glendale Mills, remaining in charge until they were moved to Oskaloosa in the fall of 1884, when he came and took charge of them and has occupied that position since. Mr. Zear is a practical miller and thoroughly posted in all the details of the business. Politically he is a Republican, casting his first vote for Fremont in 1856, and has voted and acted with that party ever since. He is a quiet and unassuming citizen, a man whose character is above reproach, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-men.

MK. PRINE, of Garfield Township, is a native of Pendleton County, Ky., where he was born Feb. 22, 1822, and is a son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Shawhan) Prine, who were natives of the same State. In 1825 his parents removed to Rush County, Ind., where he lived until the fall of 1860, when he came to this county and settled on section 4 of Garfield Township, where he has since resided. He was married in Fayette County, Ind., Oct. 15, 1845, to Miss Mary Nelson, a native of Indiana, born July 25, 1822, and a daughter of Jacob and Mary Nelson. They are the parents of two children: George S., who resides in Madison Township, this county, and Joseph D., at home.

Mr. Prine owns 265 acres of land, all in a very fine state of cultivation, indeed it is in many respects a model farm, and reflects great credit upon its owner. The firm of M. K. Prine & Son are extensive breeders of Short-horn cattle and Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. His cattle are of the best families in America, with full recorded pedigrees, and they always have male calves for sale. They are the leading breeders in this country of Poland-China and Berkshire swine, all of which are recorded stock. His male hog, Dandy, took the sweep-stakes premium at the State Fair in Des Moines in competition with seventy-two other entries. Mr. Prine is always a lively competitor at

the County Fair, and has always succeeded in having the leading premium on cattle and swine awarded him, and his revenues from the sales of fine stock are large. He has spared no expense in fitting up proper buildings for the shelter of his animals from the blasts of winter, and in this respect sets an example worthy of imitation by farmers generally.

Politically Mr. Prine is a Republican, evincing a deep interest in the success of the party, but seeks none of the honors of office at the hands of his fellow-citizens, preferring rather to devote himself to the business of general farming and stock-raising, in which he has attained such eminent success. And this is his best encomium, that he has been successful in what he has undertaken.



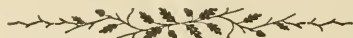
DR. CARLETON GUY OWEN. The oldest physician and longest in practice of any in Mahaska County, as well as one of the most successful, is the gentleman whose name heads this biographical notice. He came here in 1845 and has been in practice continuously since. By carefully diagnosing his cases and treating his patients with that skill which years of practice and study enable him to bring to bear, he has not only been successful but has been enabled to establish a lucrative practice.

Dr. Owen was born in Derby, Orleans Co., Vt., Aug. 9, 1806, and is a son of Dr. James and Lucinda (Sweetland) Owen. When seven years of age he accompanied his parents in their removal to Ontario County, N. Y. They spent only a year or two there, and in 1816 the family removed to Michigan Territory, and located on Raisin River at French Town. They lived there for eleven years, when our subject moved to Stark County, Ohio, where we find him engaged in the duties of a pedagogue, which he continued in that county for a couple of years, when he went to Pennsylvania and was there two years, and then returned to Ohio.

Dr. Owen was married in Michigan, Sept. 11, 1828, to Miss Maria Roop, daughter of John Roop. She was born in Ohio, and bore our subject two children: Eliza M., widow of John Gilliland, who resides with her father, and Henry Byron, who mar-

ried Philena Barton, and is living in Oskaloosa. The kind and loving wife and mother departed this life to join the silent majority on the other shore in the fall of 1841, and three years later, in October, 1844, the Doctor was again united in marriage at New Lisbon, Ohio, to Electa C., daughter of William Frederick. She was born in New Lisbon, and remained the faithful companion of our subject until 1858, when she died without issue.

Dr. Owen removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1839, and settled at Astoria, Fulton County. He had read medicine one year with his father, and, returning to Ohio, spent two years in study, and in 1843 returned to Illinois and entered on the practice of his profession in company with his father. Two years later, in 1845, he came to Oskaloosa, and has since been in practice at that place. Religiously he is a member of the Christian Church. Prior to the organization of the Republican party he was a Whig, but since 1856 has voted with the Republicans. He is a genial, kind-hearted gentleman, and much respected by those who know him.



ABIJAH JOHNSON, deceased, was born in Warren County, Ohio, and there grew to manhood. He was married in Clinton County, that State, to Miss Elizabeth Bailey, a native of Virginia, and daughter of David Bailey. Eight children were born to them, five sons and three daughters: Sylvia B., wife of Amos McMillan, of Henry County, Iowa; J. Kelly, of Oskaloosa; Micajah D., of Los Angeles, Cal.; Rebecca O., wife of William Ranson, of Henry County, Iowa; Overton A., a merchant in Muncie, Ind.; Warren C., of Oskaloosa; A. Henry, of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Anna, also living in Los Angeles.

After his marriage Mr. Johnson engaged for a time in farming, but subsequently in milling and merchandising in Ohio. In 1854, with his family he removed to Crawfordsville, Ind., where he also engaged in merchandising. While still residing in Crawfordsville he traded for a farm in Tippecanoe County, in the same State. Having great faith in the future of Iowa, "the beautiful land," he determined upon removing to this State, and in 1865

came to Oskaloosa with his family. Here he again embarked in the mercantile business, which he followed for a number of years, and here Mrs. Johnson died Feb. 11, 1870.

In 1881, on account of failing health, Mr. Johnson went to California, in the hope that the balmy breezes of that fair land would bring again to his cheeks the rosy hue of health. But it was not so to be; Death claimed him for his own in the summer of 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were active members of the Society of Friends, and died in the blissful hopes of immortality and eternal life beyond the grave. In the days of African slavery Mr. Johnson did not fear nor hesitate to avow his friendship and sympathy for the down-trodden negro, and ever aided them as opportunity offered. In his church relations he was an active and influential member; as a citizen none enjoyed the confidence and respect of neighbors and friends more than he. His word was as good as his bond, and once given was never forfeited.

LEWIS HILLEARY, residing on section 14, Spring Creek Township, is a general farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in Harrison County, Ky., Feb. 4, 1825, and is the son of Francis and Charlotte (Arnold) Hilleary. The father was a merchant and teacher in Kentucky, but came to Iowa, locating near Burlington, in the year 1834, and was one of the early pioneers in that section of the State. He came to Mahaska County on a visit during the year 1841. His wife died in their home in Burlington about the year 1851.

The subject of this sketch, Lewis Hilleary, was married, May 15, 1859, to Miss Delilah Bond, a daughter of Henry and Susannah (Stanfield) Bond, both of whom were pioneer settlers of Iowa and residents of this county, and are now deceased. Of this union there have been six children: Clara; Ida, deceased; George, Ransom, Sarville and Verlie. Mr. Hilleary is the owner of 180 acres of land on the home farm, upon which there are very fine improvements. His house, barns and out-buildings are of the best character, and well adapted to his business of general farming and stock-raising. He also owns

155 acres of improved land on section 15, both of which farms are in a high state of cultivation. He is engaged in the breeding of Clydesdale horses and thorough-bred Short-horn cattle, and is accumulating a nice herd of very desirable animals that rank well with the best as to pedigree and family.

Mr. Hilleary is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his political affiliations is a Republican. That he has made life a success is due to his untiring energy and application, combined with careful management of his affairs. His is an hospitable home, where is always found an abundance of the best, and at his board friends and acquaintances are always welcome visitors. He may properly be classed as one of the pioneers of this county who has grown with its growth, and who has accumulated a competence where others have failed. As a citizen, neighbor and friend, he is greatly esteemed.

HORACE W. GLEASON, attorney at law, and senior member of the firm of Gleason & Haskell, of Oskaloosa, is a native of Warren, Grafton Co., N. H., where he was born May 2, 1846. He is a son of Rev. Salmon Gleason, a native of New Hampshire, who was a graduate of Wilbraham Seminary, Massachusetts, at present known as Fisk University. Salmon Gleason was one of the mechanics employed in the erection of that building, and was a man of more than ordinary ability. Among the first abolitionists of his native State, he was ever the friend and benefactor of the down-trodden and oppressed colored man. Because of the advocacy of his views in this regard he was at one time arrested in his pulpit and cast into prison, where he was confined for two weeks, and where his friends did not dare to visit him, but was finally released without further action. His buildings were burned down over his head, and for years he was persecuted because of his anti-slavery sentiments, yet he lived to see the slaves set free, and the dream of his early life fulfilled, and is living at the present time at the ripe old age of eighty-four.

Salmon Gleason married, in 1823, Miss Jerusha Willard, a native of Vermont. She was born in June, 1803. Of the issue of this marriage there are

four sons living: Salmon W., at Mankato, Minn.; Rev. George L., a Congregational minister, at South Byfield, Mass.; Orange S., of Warren, N. H., and the subject of this sketch, Horace W. Mrs. Gleason died Feb. 17, 1876. She was a very earnest and sincere Christian woman, well beloved by all who knew her.

Horace W. Gleason remained at home until he was sixteen years of age, receiving his rudimentary education at the common schools and Newbury Academy, at Newbury, Vt. On the call for 300,000 troops by President Lincoln, he enlisted in June, 1862, in Co. G, 12th N. H. Vol. Inf., as a private soldier, and participated with his regiment in the engagements at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, the siege of Richmond, Weldon Railroad, Appomattox, the battle of the 14th of June, 1864, and many other battles and skirmishes. In the action at Gettysburg he was wounded. He was promoted Sergeant Major and subsequently to First Lieutenant, and was detailed as an aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Whipple, who was killed in action at the battle of Chancellorsville. At the closing up of the war Lieut. Gleason was detailed and placed in charge of the Government property, at Bermuda Hundred, and was engaged in the gathering up of military stores, disposing of them and turning the proceeds over to the Government, which duties were discharged in a manner so entirely satisfactory that he received a compliment of special mention in general orders from his superior officer. Sept. 22, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Fortress Monroe, Va., and returned to his eastern home.

In the spring of 1866, acting upon the advice of Greeley, Mr. Gleason came to the boundless west, stopping one year at Mankato, Minn. In 1867 he removed to Benton County, Iowa, where he taught school and read law at the same time, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1869, at Toledo, Iowa. From there he removed to Jasper County, Iowa, where he followed his profession until May, 1872, when he came to Oskaloosa and formed a partnership with Hon. J. A. L. Crookham, which continued for seven years, and soon after its dissolution, his present partnership was formed.

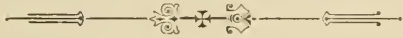
Oct. 20, 1875, Mr. Gleason was married in Oskaloosa, to Miss Flora A. Howard, a daughter of Henry Howard, Esq., of this city, who came to Mahaska County with her parents when only one year old. Of the children born to them two are living: Howard L., born Feb. 1, 1877, and Warren E., June 6, 1884. Mr. Gleason is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Blue Lodge Chapter and Commandery, Council and Consistory, and has represented both Chapter and Commandery in the grand bodies of the State. He is also a member of Phil Kearney Post No. 40, G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican, and in 1878 was elected by that party as its representative in the Lower House of the General Assembly of Iowa, participating actively in all the work of the session, and acquitting himself in a manner alike creditable to himself and his constituents. He is a man of fine legal attainments, is a close student, a good counselor and an eloquent advocate, ranking high in his profession at home and wherever known abroad.

CHARLES B. WEST, of the firm of C. B. West & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, drain tile, etc., started the business in 1882, John H. Dusenberry becoming his partner. During the four years in which the firm has carried on business, they have, by honest dealing with their customers and constant attention to business, established a good and paying trade.

Charles B. West was born in Morgan County, Ill., June 5, 1848, and is a son of Ezekiel and Susan (Bateman) West. Charles came to this county with his parents when about a year old. They settled in what was then Oskaloosa Township, and it was there, in the common schools and at Oskaloosa College, that Mr. West received his education. He was brought up on the farm, and on arriving at the age of maturity continued to labor at his vocation, adding thereto the shipping of stock, until 1882. During that year he engaged in his present business, and has devoted the major portion of his time to its interest. He still owns his fine farm of 320 acres, located in Garfield and Scott Townships.

Mr. West was married in Oskaloosa, March 28,

1878, to Miss Miranda T., the accomplished and intelligent daughter of John Dusenberry. She was born in this county, and her union with our subject has been blest by the birth of four children, namely, Lena, Clifford B., Fay and Guy. In politics Mr. West votes with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Triluminar Lodge at Oskaloosa and also to the Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery No. 6 of this city.



GEORGE S. PRINE, of Madison Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., Oct. 29, 1847, and is a son of M. K. and Mary (Nelson) Prine (a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this book.) He came with his parents to this county in the fall of 1860, and located in Garfield Township. He was married, Feb. 10, 1870, to Mary Himes, a native of Ohio. By this marriage there was one child, Alford, who died at the age of five months. His wife died one year after her marriage. He was again married, Aug. 16, 1876, to Miss Frances B. Zollars, a native of Greene County, Pa., born Sept. 16, 1851. There were two children by this marriage: Mary H., born July 7, 1878, and Matthew Kenneth, Feb. 28, 1883.

Mr. Prine is a graduate of Oskaloosa Commercial College, of the class of 1875. Politically he espouses the Republican faith. He is the partner of his father in his extensive stock farm, for full particulars of which see biography of M. K. Prine elsewhere in this volume.



WILLIAM E. VERNON, patentee and manufacturer of Vernon's Steam Nut & Coffee Roaster at Oskaloosa, is one of the foremost business men of that city. He is engaged in manufacturing steam-engines, does job work, and started his business in that place in 1878. He has, nevertheless, been a resident of Mahaska County since 1869. He was born in Lancashire, England, Oct. 22, 1842, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Hall) Vernon. He emigrated to the United States with his parents when only three or four years of

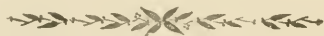
age, and lived with them in Newark, N. J., where he was reared to the age of maturity, and where, in the common schools, he was educated. When eleven years of age, in 1853, his parents both died, leaving a family of seven children, six in this country. In 1854 he went to England with his brother Varnam. They both went to be educated by their brother, but he being a Roman Catholic and requiring them to become members of that church, they left him and worked at various kinds of business for two years, when they received from their sister Martha the necessary funds for their return, and both came back together.

In December, 1860, he came to Illinois on a visit, and on the breaking out of the late Civil War, April 22, 1861, he enlisted in Joliet, in Co. F, 20th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served three years and four months. Prominent among the battles in which he participated were those of Donaldson, Shiloh, Corinth and Bretton's Lane. He then went back to Memphis, then to Lake Providence, La., from there to Milligan's Bend, then to Ft. Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills and Vicksburg. He was in the campaign under Sherman, returned to Vicksburg, and from there went to Cairo, Ill., at which time his term of enlistment had expired. In connection with others he drove some 2,200 head of cattle to Chattanooga. He was detached from his regiment and took part in the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, after which he returned to Nashville, Tenn., and was there mustered out in July, 1864.

In September, 1864, Mr. Vernon came to Oskaloosa, where he was employed for a short time, and in the spring of 1865 went to Montana and there engaged in placer mining at Silver Bow. He remained in Montana until 1869, occupying his time while there in mining, and also in the running of a pony express between several of the towns. He returned to Oskaloosa in 1869, and in 1870 purchased a steam bakery at that place and carried on the business until 1882. He also dealt in fancy groceries, and in 1878 invented the coffee roaster, of which he is the patentee, and since 1879 has been engaged in the manufacture of his roasters. He was also Superintendent of the Currier Middling Mills one year. He has a fine farm near the city limits, on which he has a fine brick residence and

a number of blooded horses and fine stock. As a business man and farmer he may be reckoned as second to none in the county.

Mr. Vernon was united in marriage, June 7, 1870, at Oskaloosa, with Miss Lydia Fisher, daughter of Dr. Isaac Fisher. She was born in Harveysburg, Ohio, March 15, 1838, and has borne our subject four children, three of whom are living—William E., Cyrus F., and an infant unnamed; May is deceased. Mrs. Vernon is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics our subject votes with the Republican party. He has been a member of the City Council for one term, and socially belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is also a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor, and is one of the respected and honored citizens of Mahaska County.



MARTIN BACON. Among the old and respected citizens of Oskaloosa who are at present engaged in business in that city is the subject of this biographical notice. He is carrying on the grocery trade, and is meeting with that success which energy and perseverance, coupled with honest dealing are sure to bring.

Martin Bacon was born in Washington County, Ohio, March 25, 1822. He is a son of William and Ellen (Miller) Bacon, and was brought up to the trade of a carpenter, which he mastered and followed for many years. He was married in his native county in August, 1843, to Miss Lucy Benjamin. Of their union three children have been born, two sons and one daughter, the two elder in Ohio, the youngest in Van Buren County, this State. Henry married Florence F. Mattox, and is engaged in the grocery business in Oskaloosa; Eliza J. was united in marriage with Johnson Henderson, and departed this life to join the silent majority on the other shore, Aug. 6, 1874; Charles married Annie Nelson, and they are living in Oskaloosa.

The subject of this notice moved to Mahaska County in 1851. In 1855 he went to Van Buren County, where he was engaged in running a paper mill. Remaining in the latter county until 1862 he removed to Oskaloosa, and was occupied as a millwright until 1878. During that year he engaged in his

present business and has continued the same since, meeting with success. His good wife died July 10, 1883. In politics Mr. Bacon votes with the Republican party, and socially is a member of the I. O. O. F.



M. BARNES resides on section 23 of Spring Creek Township, and is a farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 12, 1824, and is a son of J. J. and Mary A. (Derrick) Barnes. His mother was of English descent and birth, while his father was born in Maryland and was of German parentage. Both parents died in Richland County, Ohio, and during their lives followed the occupation of farming.

The subject of this sketch was married, May 1, 1845, to Miss Caroline Wellsager, born Jan. 7, 1827, a native of Maryland, and a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Welsh) Wellsager. To them have been born six children: J. E.; Charles O., deceased; John R.; Sadie, deceased; M. W. and Anna, deceased. His wife died July 19, 1868, and he was again married, in what is now Spring Creek Township, May 6, 1869, to Mrs. Mary C. Thompson nee McAlister, daughter of John B. and Mary B. (Boon) McAlister, and born in Spring Creek Township, Oct. 26, 1842. They have two children, Mand and Mabel. Her father was one of the first settlers of Spring Creek Township, came here before the land was in the market, and took up 160 acres on section 22. He died in the Indian Territory while on a visit, Aug. 15, 1881; the mother in Spring Creek Township, May 7, 1855.

In 1850 Mr. Barnes made a trip to California, remained eighteen months, then came home again, and has since visited Colorado, where he remained eighteen months. He came to Iowa in the fall of 1854 and rented a farm in Richland Township, three years, and in 1857 he bought a farm of 160 acres of improved land in Harrison Township, this county. This farm he improved and resided on until the spring of 1881, when he sold out and bought 120 acres where he now resides. He gave forty to his son M. W. He has made general farming and stock-raising his principal business, and is a

breeder of imported horses, both Clydesdale and Norman, making a specialty of this class of animals. He is also engaged in the breeding of Short-horn and Durham cattle, and Poland-China swine, and in these lines has in his herd some of the best animals to be found in the county. Mr. Barnes pays particular attention to the selection of the animals of his herd, buying only the best, regardless of price, his experience having already taught him that the best is the cheapest. In this branch of his business he is meeting with remarkable success, and it is his intention to continue to add to his already fine collection of animals, until they shall be second to none in number and quality.

Mr. Barnes and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which they are consistent and influential members. In his political affiliations Mr. Barnes is a Republican. Personally he is a man of estimable character, straightforward and honest in his dealings with men, reliable in all his representations, and a desirable neighbor, friend and citizen, enjoying in a large degree the confidence and esteem of all his acquaintances.

JOHAN R. BAER, Auditor of Mahaska County, was born in Rockville, Park Co., Ind., on the 11th of March, 1839. His father, George W. Baer, was a native of Virginia, and while a young man went to the State of Ohio and became acquainted with Elizabeth Lundy, a native of that State, with whom he was united in marriage. Soon afterward they removed to Parke County, Ind., and in 1842 to Sarcxie, Mo., locating in the fall of 1844 at Oskaloosa, then a small village. Here he followed his trade as tailor for a short time, and then engaged in general merchandising, and retiring from that occupation, followed that of buying, selling and shipping stock for many years. By his thrift he accumulated a competency, which he afterward lost because he could not say No. to a friend who desired his name as security. In his early life he was an old-line Whig, and under the old laws of Iowa filled the office of Collector and Treasurer of the county for one term. His wife died in May, 1855. She was a very sincere and earnest

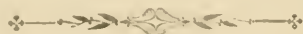
Christian woman, foremost in every good work and word, and greatly beloved by all who knew her. The father is still living, and is with one of his children in Carroll County, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch, John R. Baer, received his education in the public schools of Oskaloosa. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 7th Iowa Vol. Inf., that being the second company raised in this county, and was with his regiment at the capture of Fts. Henry and Donelson, the battle of Shiloh, siege and battle of Corinth, and at Pulaski, Tenn., at which place he was detailed to the commissary department under Hon. C. C. Carpenter, ex-Governor of Iowa, and acted until he was mustered out in August, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn. After his return from the army he engaged in general merchandising at Beacon, Iowa, which business he continued for seven years. He was appointed and served as Deputy Sheriff under ex-Sheriff Marquis Barr, now Warden of Anamosa Penitentiary. For several years Mr. Baer officiated as salesman for leading business houses in Oskaloosa, and for the two preceding his election to his present position, was traveling salesman for Knapp & Spaulding, wholesale hardware dealers of this city. In November, 1885, he was elected by the Republican voters of Mahaska County to his present position.

Mr. Baer was married, Nov. 8, 1866, to Miss Frances Carnahan, a daughter of David Carnahan, Esq., of this county, and a native of Ohio, where she was born June 30, 1846. There are two children by this marriage: Nellie A., born Feb. 11, 1868, and Grace L., Jan. 21, 1875. Mr. Baer is a member of Phil Kearney Post No. 40, G. A. R., this city, and is also a member of Triluminar Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Baer is a leading member of the United Presbyterian Church of this city.

Mr. Baer has been identified with the county nearly forty-one years. There were but few settlers in the county when he came here with his father, and over our beautiful prairies the Indian roamed at will. Here and there among the groves that fringed the banks of the stream, were the houses of the pioneers of that day. By them the prairie was not considered fit to be used for any other purpose than pasturage. In the years that

have passed, he has witnessed all the changes in the county, and has observed its growth from a condition of semi-barbarism to the highest type of civilization. As an officer he is efficient and popular, and his careful business training eminently fits him to discharge the duties of the position to which he has been chosen.



JOHN H. SHEAK, proprietor of Sheak's Elevator, located on the Iowa Central Railway, near the depot, Oskaloosa, came to this city in 1873, and since that time has been constantly engaged in his present business. His elevator proper has a capacity of 20,000 bushels, and Mr. Sheak has additional storage room for from 100,000 to 150,000 bushels of grain.

John H. Sheak was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1837, and is a son of Emery and Sarah (Pettit) Sheak. His parents were natives of New York, and John H. was reared to manhood in that State. On attaining the age of maturity he engaged in the grain trade in New York City, Philadelphia, and also Blairsville, Pa., and was thus occupied for about six years, when he came, in 1873, to this county, and located as stated.

Mr. Sheak was married in Blairsville, Pa., Sept. 10, 1867, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Luther Martin. She was born in Blairsville, Pa., and bore our subject one child, David W., who is deceased. In politics Mr. Sheak is a Republican. He is one of those business gentlemen so essential to the prosperity of a community or city that it is almost impossible to dispense with their presence and expect the city to develop and prosper.



PROF. R. H. JOHNSON, President of Oskaloosa College, is a native of Washington, Ill., where he was born March 2, 1835, and is a son of John and Martha (McCorkle) Johnson, the first a native of Ohio, and the latter of Kentucky, and were married Dec. 29, 1831. John Johnson had a family of seven children: B. W., now editor of the *St. Louis Christian Evangel-*

ist; Eliza J., deceased; J. B., at present pastor of the Christian Church at Lincoln, Neb.; Mary E., wife of James Holland, of Washington, Ill.; Belle, now deceased, was the wife of J. W. Allen, Pastor of Western Avenue Christian Church, Chicago; George is still living with his parents at Washington, Ill.; R. H., our subject.

Prof. Johnson was reared on a farm until he arrived at the age of eighteen years, when he attended college at Eureka, Ill., under the teaching of Prof. Loos, and upon the transfer of the Professor to Bethany College, Mr. Johnson went with him, remaining until July 4, 1859, when he graduated. He then returned to Washington and entered Eureka College as one of its professors, where he remained three years, and during which time, Aug. 11, 1862, was united in marriage with Miss Susan S. Smith, a native of Bridgewater, Vt. In 1864 they removed to Williamsville, N. Y., where Mr. Johnson officiated as Principal of Williamsville Classical Institute for three years, removing from there to Lockhaven, Pa., and assuming pastoral charge of the Christian Church of that place for three years. From there he removed to Tallula, Ill., and was pastor of the churches at that place and Matamora until the spring of 1878, at which time he removed to Oskaloosa, becoming the pastor of the Christian Church at this place in January, 1880. In the fall of 1881 he accepted a professorship in Oskaloosa College, and was advanced, in 1883, to the Presidency of this institution, which he still retains.

President Johnson and wife are the parents of two sons and two daughters: W. H., pastor of the church at Tallula, Ill., was born in Vermont, July 14, 1864, and is a graduate of Oskaloosa College, Class of 1885. He was first pastor at Milton, Iowa, and is now in charge of the same church of which his father was pastor when he was a boy; G. H., now at home, was born in Lockhaven, Pa., June 18, 1867, and is in the Senior Class of 1886-87 at Oskaloosa College; Belle, born at Tallula, Ill., June 20, 1870, is attending school at home; Carol, born Dec. 29, 1878, is at home. President Johnson owns two farms comprising 330 acres on sections 2, 14 and 15, Garfield Township, all of which is improved and in a good state of cultivation. In addition to



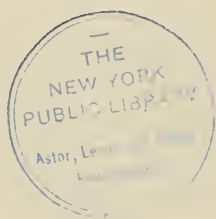
R. H. Johnson



John White



Martha J. White.



his college duties he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising

President Johnson is a man of more than ordinary attainments, and ranks well among the successful educators of the State. The college is prospering under his management, and the standing of its graduates is the best evidence of the thoroughness of the teaching of that institution.



JOHN WHITE, deceased, one of the pioneers of Jefferson and Mahaska Counties, was born in Pepperell, Mass., on the 23d of November, 1813, and was a son of Jeremiah and Anna White, who emigrated to Western Ohio, and settled on the banks of the Big Miami River, near a little town by the name of Venice. Here he grew to manhood and received his early education. His father was a carpenter, which trade he learned in the shop at home. While engaged in plowing his father received serious injuries by the team running away, which soon after caused his death, and upon the son devolved the care of his mother for many years. He removed about the year 1833 to White Water in the southern part of Ohio, and became acquainted with Miss Martha Jane Cloud, to whom he was afterward married in Dearborn County, Ind. She was a daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Cloud, natives of Kentucky, who were among the early settlers of Ohio, emigrating to White Water, Hamilton County, at a very early date. In those early times the Indians were yet troublesome and dangerous, and Father Johnson stood guard many nights with gun in hand, ready for any emergency.

Mr. and Mrs. Cloud were the parents of five children, three daughters and two sons: John, now living near Cincinnati, Ohio; Ruth A., wife of James Van Dolor, now of Bourbon County, Kan., near Ft. Scott; and Martha J., wife of the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Cloud were lifelong members of the close communion Baptist Church. He was an ardent supporter of Gen. Jackson, and a believer in that school of politics. He was a man of strong likes and dislikes, and well informed upon

all matters of importance. They removed to Dearborn County, Ind., and are both now deceased.

In 1840 the subject of this sketch, with his wife and two children, removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, coming by boat to Burlington, and by stage to Fairfield, near which he purchased a piece of land and engaged in farming, remaining there till the month of May, 1843, at the time of the New Purchase, when he visited Oskaloosa and entered a body of land one mile north of the public square. He remained here through the summer, while Mrs. White looked after the farm in Jefferson County. In the spring of 1844 he removed with his family to this county and established himself on his land north of the city. Mr. and Mrs. White came to this county poor, but with a determination to succeed in life, and he eventually became the wealthiest man in the county. His first business was that of farming, in which he engaged extensively and successfully, and by economy and the careful investment of his means, accumulated a large amount of real property. He afterward engaged in the business of banking, and in the year 1857 established the private bank of John White & Co., which continued only a few months, when the firm sold out to W. H. Seevers & Co. who shortly afterward were compelled to close their doors, by the panic of 1857. A few days later this bank was again reopened by John White & Co., and on the 12th of October, 1858, upon the establishment of the Oskaloosa Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, voluntarily quit business and transferred its trade to the new institution, the capital stock of which was \$50,000. Mr. White was a stockholder, one of the Directors, and its first President.

Jan. 1, 1864, the First National Bank of Oskaloosa was established, of which Mr. White was the principal stockholder and President, and the organization continued until Dec. 7, 1868, when it went into voluntary liquidation. Mr. White then opened a private bank, which he operated for a short time, when he bought a controlling interest in the National State Bank, of Oskaloosa, which had been organized May 1, 1865. He removed its books and papers from its location on the north side of the square to his own building, and for several months its business was practically suspended. for

reasons best known to its owners. It was, however, revived, and Mr. White continued as its President until his death in 1870, sometime after which the bank and its franchise was sold to Seth Richards. It has since been succeeded in its business and good-will by the Oskaloosa National Bank of this city, regarding which, see elsewhere in this volume. The building so long used by Mr. White as a banking house is at present occupied by the Mahaska County Bank, of which the Hon. J. A. L. Crookham is President.

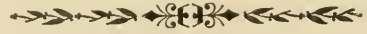
Mr. White was a close observer of men and things, a man of fair education, and a shrewd business man, careful in his investments, which generally yielded good returns, with few, if any, losses. He was a man of temperate habits, using neither tobacco nor intoxicants. Politically he was a Jackson Democrat, and a leader in his party, a man who never desired political prominence or office for himself, but always manifested a deep interest in the success of his friends. By reason of his long experience in the banking business he was well known over the entire State, and abroad as well as at home enjoyed the confidence of the business world, and the esteem of friends and neighbors who best knew him. He was a member of the various Masonic bodies in this city, and upon his death, Dec. 24, 1870, was buried with full honors of Masonry by Commandery No. 6, K. T., of this city, of which he was an honored member.

Mrs. White still survives, and resides in Oskaloosa. She is a lady whose whole life has been a continued work of kind actions and benevolence, and enjoys not only the highest regard of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, but receives as well the blessings of scores of poor people in Oskaloosa, who have been the recipients of her bounty for many years.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. White twelve children, one of whom is yet living: Edmund Bond was born Aug. 13, 1848, and died Jan. 13, 1859; Mary A., born Aug. 16, 1840, died March 12, 1853; Harriet, born July 10, 1842, died the same day; Anastasia, born May 20, 1844, died Oct. 1, 1850; Iowa, born Dec. 2, 1846, became the wife of E. W. Strong, Jan. 10, 1864, and died in this city on the 11th of December, 1864; Jennie was

born Oct. 2, 1856, and is the wife of Ernest H. Gibbs, Esq., a capitalist of this city, and the wealthiest man in the county.

The portraits of Mr. White and wife are presented in connection with this sketch.



WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, residing on section 14, Des Moines Township, was born in South Wales in 1826, and is the son of Erasmus and Elizabeth (Luelans) Williams, both natives of South Wales. His father was a coal miner, and William followed the same occupation. Believing America offered a better chance for a poor man, William decided to emigrate, and landed in New York Nov. 8, 1862, after a stormy voyage of three months on board the steamer Benjamin Adams. He first located at Scranton, Pa., where he lived two years engaged in mining. He then went to California, where he remained one year, engaged in coal mining, after which he returned to Wales, where he visited one year, coming back to America and again locating at Scranton. After the expiration of two years he went to Luzerne County, Pa., and lived one year, from which place he went to Akron, Ohio, and there lived one year, going thence to Brazil, Ind., where he remained two years. Oskaloosa, Iowa, was the next place of his abode. For seven years he remained in the vicinity of Oskaloosa, engaged in coal-mining and farming. He then made a second trip to California, and spent one year subsequently in traveling through Idaho, Oregon, Vancouver's Island and Victoria. He then returned to Oskaloosa and remained one year, then purchased twenty-seven and a half acres of land, where he now lives.

Before coming to the United States Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Catherine Williams, by whom he had two sons—Morgan and William—both of whom are in the old country. Mrs. Williams died in 1872, and Mr. Williams was again married, choosing as a companion Mary Pearce, a native of Wales. Their married life was of short duration, Mrs. Williams dying in 1874. For the third time Mr. Williams was united in marriage, the ceremony taking place Jan. 1, 1880, and

the bride being Jane Edwards, also a native of Wales. Two children have been born to them—David and John. Mrs. Williams is the owner of sixty-seven acres of well-improved farm land. Our subject and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

J C. BARRINGER, M. D., of Oskaloosa, was born in Washington County, Ohio, May 29, 1849. He is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cook) Barringer, and his mother died at his birth. The father was a Methodist minister and died in 1872. Dr. Barringer was reared by Charles D. Cook, and received his education through his means at Marietta College. When twenty years of age, J. C. entered the office of Dr. B. F. Culver, late Surgeon of the 148th Ohio Regiment, afterward the 8th Ohio. Dr. Culver was a graduate of both Starling Medical College and Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., and was one of the most prominent physicians of his State. Here young Barringer pursued his reading, and while with Dr. Culver attended Starling Medical College, graduating with honors in the class of 1873. He immediately went to Williamsburg, Va., and engaged in the practice of his profession. Dec. 1, 1876, he came to Oskaloosa, commenced practicing medicine, and continued alone in the business until 1880, when he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. J. S. Henderson. In 1880 he received the appointment as Surgeon of the Consolidation Coal Company, by its then Superintendent, H. W. McNeill, which position he still holds, as also that of Surgeon of the Burlington & Western Railway. In 1882 he received an appointment as Surgeon of the Excelsior Coal Company, which position he still fills. In 1884 he received the appointment of Surgeon for the American Coal Company and the Western Union Fuel Company, both of which he resigned on account of his increasing city practice. He has been Secretary of the Mahaska County Medical Society for the past nine years.

In the fall of 1879 the Doctor was elected Coroner of Mahaska County, and is now serving his fourth term in that office. He is a member of the

Des Moines Valley Medical Society. Previous to coming to Oskaloosa, he was a member of the State and Washington County Medical Societies in Ohio, held the office of Secretary of the latter Society, and in 1876 represented the county in the State Medical Association. The Doctor is a member of the various Masonic bodies of Oskaloosa, and has represented Hiram Chapter in Grand Convocation as its High Priest. He is also a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias.

Sept. 1, 1869, he was married to Miss Bera Henderson, a native of Virginia. The Doctor enjoys a large and lucrative practice among our best people, and is counted an able physician and skillful surgeon. What he has accomplished is purely the result of self-denial and hard work, no silvered-spoon fortune of circumstance having surrounded the early years of his practice in Oskaloosa, and his success in his chosen profession is but another evidence of what a man can accomplish if he will.

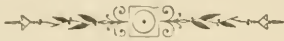
W S. HART, of White Oak Township, dealer in lumber, lime, hair, shingles and lath, is a member of the firm of Kalbach & Son of Oskaloosa, and engaged in business at Rose Hill. He was born in Washington County, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1842, and is the son of David and Amanda (Green) Hart, who are natives of Pennsylvania, but now reside in Ohio and pursue the occupation of farming.

W. S. Hart came to Mahaska County in 1869, but prior to his removal to this State, and in May, 1862, enlisted in Co. A, 87th Ohio Vol. Inf., for three months, and served out his full term of enlistment. He was captured at Harper's Ferry, Va., in August, 1862, by a force of rebels under Stonewall Jackson, was paroled the same day, and sent to Camp Delaware, Ohio, and there mustered out of service.

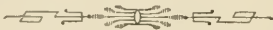
Mr. Hart was married, July 23, 1865, to Miss Lorena Ellis, a daughter of Reuben and Rebecca (Farris) Ellis. The first-named died in Mahaska County, Iowa, and the latter is still living in Rose Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Hart are the parents of three children, as follows: Florence R., William H. and

Charles F.; they also have an adopted child, named Nona B.

Mr. Hart is a member of the G. A. R., and politically is a Republican. As a business man he is thorough-going, energetic, a good manager, and thoroughly conversant with the details of his business. He is a pleasant gentleman, socially and otherwise, and greatly esteemed in the business and social circles of his community.



FATHER M. O'CARROLL was born in Ireland. He was reared in the lower walks of life. His parents were farmers, and he was educated in his native country and spent nearly fifteen years in his studies. He was ordained a priest by Bishop Whalen of Bombay, at Dublin, Ireland, June 24, 1871. Shortly after his ordination as priest he came to America, and was located in Fayette County, Iowa, until 1876, thence to Clayton County, where he remained until 1879, and in the fall of that year was assigned to the church at Oskaloosa. Under his care his church has prospered greatly, more so than under the pastorate of any of his predecessors.

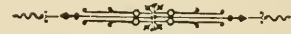


TOBIAS LEIGHTON, one of the pioneers of Mahaska County, was born in Somerset County, Me., April 4, 1812, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Quinby) Leighton. He was reared upon a farm and educated in a common school, supplemented by one term at Anson's Academy. When eighteen years of age he began the trade of carpenter and joiner, serving an apprenticeship of three years, receiving for his services \$60 per year and his board. In the year 1836 he turned his face toward the setting sun, and coming west settled in Scott County, Ill.

He was married, Dec. 3, 1840, to Miss Harriet A. Coe, who was born in Greene County, Ill., Feb. 17, 1823. In 1844 they came to Wapello County, Iowa, and in the spring of 1847 came to Oskaloosa, purchased a lot, and the year following he built his house, where he has lived consecutively since. In

early life he was a Whig, but has affiliated with the Republican party since its organization. He was an anti-slavery man during all the days of the agitation of that subject. He was a member of the first board of Councilmen of the city of Oskaloosa, and during his residence here has held many local offices.

Mr. and Mrs. Leighton are the parents of two living children, Charles and William, both printers and members of the Herald Printing Company. Mr. Leighton is a man who does his own thinking, talks little, but always acts at the proper time and on the right side of all important public matters. He enjoys in a marked degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.



D. EDMUND AUGUSTUS BOYER was numbered among those who were truly pioneers of Mahaska County, and his name will ever be held in grateful remembrance by all who appreciate what the pioneers had to undergo to make the wilderness a happy home for civilized man. Dr. Boyer was a native of Uniontown, Md., born March 13, 1816. At the time of his birth, and for some years afterward, his father was the owner of a number of slaves, but becoming convinced that slavery was a crime, and not wishing to rear his family where they would be surrounded by such evil influences, and where they would be dependent upon others, he liberated his slaves, after liberally providing for them, and moved with his family to Ohio. Here the Doctor grew to manhood and entered the medical profession.

In 1840 Dr. Boyer was united in marriage with Miss Mary Wiley, of West Lake, Ind., but a native of Vermont, and immediately moved to Iowa, locating in Van Buren County, where he remained three years. In April, 1843, he came to Mahaska County, picked out his claim, and in May following, just as soon as the country was thrown open for settlement, moved his family here, becoming one of the first, if not the first, permanent settler of the county. Dr. and Mrs. Boyer reared a family of nine children, five boys and four girls, all of

whom are living save Mrs. Anna Scott, wife of Dr. D. Scott, formerly of this county. The living children are: Mary R., wife of John R. Barnes, of Oskaloosa; William E., merchant, at Tracy, Iowa; Richard M., a farmer in Mahaska County; Frank D., a merchant in Oskaloosa; Ella, wife of Dr. E. B. Young, Red Oak, Iowa; Edmund A., Jr., a real-estate dealer in Dodge City, Kan.; Fannie, wife of Smith McPherson, for four years Attorney General of Iowa, now engaged in the practice of his profession at Red Oak, Iowa; Thomas H., at present United States Mail Messenger on the C. & N. W. R. R., residing in Belle Plaine.

For fifteen years after coming to this county Dr. Boyer practiced medicine. In order to give his undivided attention to his farm and store he then retired from practice. He was a man of large resources, a great reader, and a deep and practical reasoner, and possessing a remarkable memory, it made him a leader among men. He was always a zealous politician, ever working for the success of his party and friends, yet never sought, nor would he accept public position himself. Reared as he was in a home of plenty, and used until nearly grown to all the luxuries and ease of plantation life, with slaves to do his every bidding, yet he was ever self-dependent and free from taint of aristocracy, and always sought to exalt labor and honest self-dependence.

In early life Dr. Boyer allied himself with the Whig party, but being strongly prejudiced against slavery, on the organization of the Republican party, he naturally found a home within its ranks. He was one of the first to espouse its cause in Mahaska County, and was numbered among its organizers here. The Republican party found in him a strong advocate until, as he thought, its mission was ended, and that living issues should be discussed. The friend of the laboring man, and deeply desirous of doing all he could to advance his interests, when the Greenback Labor party was formed, he became one of its adherents and worked as faithfully in its behalf as ever he did in behalf of the Republican party. Strong in his political views, he made both friends and enemies, but all respected him as a man of sterling worth, true to his friends, kind and provident in his family, and always ready

to extend a helping hand to the unfortunate. For nearly half a century he was a resident of Mahaska County. Every change that was made in transforming the wilderness into a thickly settled and prosperous country, he witnessed and participated in. The home which he founded was a hospitable one, and from it have been sent forth some who now occupy useful and honorable positions in town, county and State. Dr. Boyer, after an illness of more than one year's duration, died Feb. 6, 1886, at his farm in Scott Township, on which he first settled when he came to this county. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. M. Baugh, who spoke feelingly of the dead husband, father and friend. The body was then laid at rest in the churchyard at Olivet, there to wait the resurrection morn.

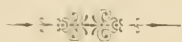


G W. OLLER is manager of the business of J. W. Oller, dealer in groceries and wholesale flour and feed, West High street, Oskaloosa. He was born Sept 19, 1838, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Knowles) Oller, natives of Virginia. They are both deceased. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: Jacob is a farmer in Texas; G. W., our subject; Harrison is a farmer in Illinois; Phian is the wife of Samuel Weldon, a retired farmer at Beloit, Kan.

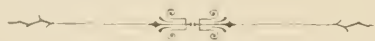
At the age of sixteen the subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Hancock County, Ill., where his father bought a farm, and he assisted in its cultivation. Aug. 28, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Ardenia Trimble, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of John and Rachel Trimble. By this marriage there have been two children: J. W., born in Hancock County, Ill., is a grocer in Oskaloosa, and Ida is the wife of Eli McCorkle, an extensive grain and stock dealer of Superior, Neb.

Mr. Oller first settled at Keokuk, remaining there for a short time, and in 1866 came to Oskaloosa, and engaged with Mattison Bros., grocers, as salesman, remaining with them about seven years, and afterward followed farming for a time. In the

fall of 1881 the present business was started by his son, but the father has been the manager of the business. Their branch store on the southeast corner of the square was established in July, 1886, and it, as well as the parent house on West High street, is doing a fine business. Mr. Oller is a member of the Masonic fraternity. While comparatively a new man in the business circles of this city he has succeeded in building up a fine business, which is rapidly growing, and has done this by fair dealing and the sale of the best goods at a moderate profit.



JAMES LEIGHTON was born Jan. 10, 1772, and was married May 20, 1802, to Elizabeth Quinby, who was born March 10, 1782. He was a farmer and miller, and built the first flouring-mill in his neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Leighton were the parents of eleven children, all of whom lived to man and womanhood. Five yet survive, as follows: Dr. James Leighton, of Manchester, Ill., a graduate of Bowdoin College; Elizabeth lives in Du Quoin, Perry Co., Ill.; William is now a farmer in Logan County, Ill.; he has held several offices, among them those of County Judge and Clerk of Courts; Rebecca Walker, widow of Smith Walker, of Du Quoin, Perry Co., Ill.; Tobias, of Oskaloosa. Jonathan was a surgeon in the Black Hawk War, and a graduate of Bowdoin College; he died in 1837. Mr. James Leighton died July 18, 1827. His widow survived him until Jan. 9, 1863. They were both members of the Baptist Church.



R. H. BACON. The firm of Cruzen & Bacon, grocers at Oskaloosa, composed of Jerome B. Cruzen and R. H. Bacon, has established a good and constantly increasing trade. Their success has been attained by fair and honest dealing, and is attributable to their own energy and perseverance. R. H. Bacon was born in Washington County, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1845, and is a son of Martin and Lucy A. (Benjamin) Bacon. He came to Ma-

haska County in 1851, and took up his residence in White Oak Township. A year and a half later he went to Van Buren County, where he resided for eight years, when he returned to White Oak Township, and after being engaged in agricultural pursuits there for upward of three years, moved to Oskaloosa. He then engaged as engineer, and for seven years was occupied in that capacity in a flouring-mill. He then spent two years on the farm, when he came to Oskaloosa and embarked in the grocery business, which he continued for about a year, and then disposed of the same. In August, 1885, our subject formed a partnership with Mr. J. B. Cruzen, under the firm name of Cruzen & Bacon, which co-partnership exists at the present time.

R. H. Bacon was united in marriage, at Oskaloosa, Nov. 10, 1875, with Miss Florence E., daughter of Cyrus Mattox. She is a native of that place, and has borne our subject one child, a daughter, Daisy May. Mrs. Bacon is a member of the Christian Church, and holds fellowship with the denomination at Oskaloosa. In politics Mr. Bacon votes with the Republican party, and socially is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Triluminar Lodge No. 18.



C. MORGAN is a farmer and fine stock-raiser on section 31, White Oak Township. He was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1857, and is the son of Louis B. and S. A. (Smith) Morgan, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. Louis B. Morgan first left his native State and went to Illinois in an early day, remaining there until about 1845, during which year he came to this county, and settled in White Oak Township. This was long prior to the time when land came into market, but he staked off a claim, built a cabin thereon 10x12, and lived in it until the land came into market. He built the first frame house erected in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He was one of the heavy tax-payers in this township during his life, took an active interest in everything that tended to advance the interests of the people around him and build up his county, and was very prominent in its early development. He died at

the home farm, Oct. 26, 1864, and his remains lie in White Oak Cemetery. His widow survives, and is sixty-eight years old.

The subject of this sketch, C. C. Morgan, was married, Feb. 28, 1880, to Miss Alice Bond, a daughter of Edwin and Nancy J. (Bridges) Bond. Mrs. Bond was born in an Indian bark house in this township. Her father was a prominent man among the early settlers, and himself and wife are still living a retired life in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been born four children—S. Clay, Artimesia, Rena and Ida. Politically Mr. Morgan is a Democrat. He is the owner of seventy-five acres of land, all in excellent cultivation and well improved. Like his father before him, he is a pleasant gentleman, whom to know is to like. His home is one of generous hospitality, and friends are ever welcome there.



WILLIAM M. SPRINGER. of Garfield Township, is a native of Marshall County, Ill., where he was born Feb. 26, 1849, and is a son of Isaac and Charlotte (Ijams) Springer, the first a native of Maryland and the second of Ohio. Isaac was born in Maryland, May 7, 1798, and was a son of John and Rebecca Springer. When two years of age he removed with his parents to West Virginia, where he remained a few years, and then removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, where he was married in the spring of 1826. They were the parents of twelve children, and the subject of this sketch was the eleventh child. Isaac died March 17, 1853, and his wife in June, 1870. She was an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William M. Springer was reared on a farm, but entered Hedding College at Abingdon, which he attended for three years, receiving a very liberal education. Upon leaving school he went to Chicago, and officiated as Deputy Recorder in that city for two years, and then returned to his home farm, and engaged in the breeding of Short-horn cattle, continuing that business for five years, when, having disposed of his interest in Illinois, he came

to this county in the year 1882, and located at the western limit of Oskaloosa, where he still resides, and at once engaged extensively in the importation and breeding of French draft horses. His first importation was five head of horses in July, 1883, and the next year four. In 1885 he imported nineteen head, and in 1886 twenty-nine head. At the head of his stables is the celebrated horse Montevilliers, No. 2495, of the National Register of French draft horses, which horse is always kept at the home farm. His barns, one 40x60 feet and 24-foot posts, and one 40x100 feet, are models in their arrangement for the care of these fine animals. He keeps on hand at all times horses of all ages for sale, and is prepared to load and ship at any time, a single horse or carload of them.

Associated with Mr. Springer in this enterprise is Mr. C. T. Willard of this city, under the firm name of Springer & Willard, and it is the intention of the firm to continue the importation of the best families of this breed of horses in the future in larger numbers than ever before. The good results of his importations are already apparent in the improvement of the stock of this county, and the firm seems to encounter no difficulty whatever in disposing of fine animals at good round figures. All of the importations have been made by Mr. Springer, who has visited France, spending several months of each year in that country, making his selections from the best families of horses, with little regard to price, where the qualities of the animal seem to justify it. That he has always made good selections is best proven by the national reputation he now enjoys and the ready sale of the animals selected by him. Men who inaugurate such enterprises as this, in which they take a proper pride, as does the subject of this sketch, certainly deserve more than ordinary commendation in any community. They are benefactors, in that they seek to do good unto others while financially benefiting themselves. Mr. Springer enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and is a most honorable and high-minded gentleman, whose words have always proven good as gold.

Mr. Springer was married, March 1, 1877, to Mary Reece, a daughter of David Reece, of Abingdon, Ill. They are the parents of five children:

Frederick Reece, born May 28, 1878; Florence M., Dec. 17, 1881; Paul Melville and Pauline Clara, April 28, 1881; Paul M. died Aug. 30 of the same year; and Gertrude Louisa was born Oct. 13, 1885.

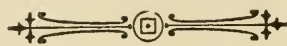


SANFORD COCHRAN is a farmer and stock-raiser on section 32, White Oak Township. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1817, and is the son of Larkins and Christina (Warner) Cochran, who were natives of Virginia. They removed to Ohio in the early settlement of that State, pursuing the occupation of farming. The father died in Ohio, in the year 1820, and the mother in McLean County, Ill., in 1859.

The subject of this sketch, Sanford Cochran, emigrated to Wisconsin from Ohio in 1851, coming to Mahaska County, in 1855, where he has resided ever since. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Vandevender in the State of Indiana, in 1839. She is the daughter of Louis and Mary (Evans) Vandevender, both of German descent, and both of whom are now deceased. The former died in 1877, and the latter in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are the parents of nine children: George W., born Jan. 11, 1841, is married to Anna Baitsel, and lives in Cedar Township; Amanda, born Feb. 19, 1843, was the wife of R. W. Caldwell, now deceased; Wilson S., born Oct. 14, 1846, died Feb. 26, 1848; Lewis C., born Dec. 4, 1848, was married to Lilian Perkins, and died in California in May, 1875; Oliver C., born Nov. 28, 1850, was married to Ellen Rice and resides in Cedar Township; John W., born Dec. 6, 1853, lives with his parents; Laura, born Nov. 8, 1857, is the wife of J. C. Williams, residing in Taylor County, Iowa; Clara, born March 3, 1862, lives with her parents; Mary E., born July 8, 1864, is also at home. Mrs. Cochran is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Politically Mr. Cochran is a Democrat, but has never been an office-holder, beyond the position of Township Trustee. His homestead consists of 223 acres of fine land, all in cultivation, with good house

and barn, and excellent improvements of all kinds. Mr. Cochran has lived in the county a third of a century and has been a witness of its development to a very high type of civilization. He has passed through the struggles and privations incident to pioneer life, and now enjoys the fruits of those early struggles and trials. He has prospered well, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his numerous friends and acquaintances.

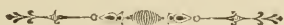


GEORGE GILCHRIST, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 17, Spring Creek Township, was born in Fayette County, Pa., April 16, 1826, and is a son of John and Eleanor (Swearingen) Gilchrist, both natives of Pennsylvania, and both died there. The subject of this sketch, George Gilchrist, came to this county in the spring of 1858, and in the spring of the following year, bought and removed to the land he now owns, where he has continuously resided except five years during the Rebellion. His farm consists of seventy acres of excellent land, all in a high state of cultivation, with a fine dwelling, good barn and out-buildings, and the best character of improvements otherwise.

In August, 1862, Mr. Gilchrist enlisted in Co. K, 33d Iowa Vol. Inf., under Capt. McIntosh. At the organization of this company Mr. Gilchrist was elected First Lieutenant, and when the regiment went into quarters at Camp Tuttle, at Oskaloosa, Lieut. Gilchrist was taken ill with fever and rendered unfit for duty, and the regiment moved to the front without him. At the end of a month, however, he recovered sufficiently to be able to join his command at Memphis, Tenn., and remained with the regiment thereafter until the following March, when he was discharged on account of disability. He went then to Pennsylvania, and remained until the spring of 1868, his wife having gone there while he was in the army, and they returned to their home in Iowa, where they resided until the death of Mrs. Gilchrist, March 12, 1880. Oct. 4, 1881, he was married to Miss Lizzie Vance, a daughter of Samuel Vance, of Harrison Township, this county. By this union there have been

three children: Nannie B. born Jan. 22, 1883; George E. and Elizabeth E., June 5, 1885.

Mr. Gilchrist is a member of the United Presbyterian, and his wife of the Christian Church. Mr. Gilchrist is a very high-minded, upright and honorable gentleman, the very soul of honor in his transactions among men, whose word is as good as a bond, and who occupies the highest possible position in the regards of his fellow-men.



SAMUEL MARTIN, of Garfield Township, is an estimable citizen who enjoys the esteem and confidence of all his acquaintances. He was born in Ohio in 1822, and is a son of Evi and Ann (Mills) Martin, both natives of Ohio. They removed, in 1831, to Montgomery County, Ind., and there resided until their death, the former dying in 1884 at the age of eighty-seven years, and the latter in 1883, at the age of eighty-three. The subject of this sketch was married in 1848 to Rebecca Loughridge, a native of Virginia. They are the parents of four children: William Evi, now at Excelsior, in this county, and a salesman in the Mine store at that place; Eltan, wife of William Doan, died in 1882; Benjamin F. died at the age of fifteen months; Alice is at home. Mrs. Martin was born in 1830, and died Aug. 4, 1876.

Mr. Martin left Indiana in 1850, and went to Linn County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming for eight years; he then went to Linn County, Kan., where he lived only fifteen months, leaving that State on account of drouth, and came to this county, settling on section 33, Garfield Township, where he now resides. He owns 120 acres of land, all improved, and in a good state of cultivation. He follows the business of general farming and stock-raising, in which he has been reasonably successful.



ISAAC KALBACH, senior partner of I. Kalbach & Son, the pioneer lumber firm of Oskaloosa, was born in Berks County, Pa., Nov. 13, 1822, and is the son of John A. and Sarah (Wenrich) Kalbach. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and descendants of the early settlers of that State.

His father's family was originally from Switzerland, and settled in Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary War. His father, John A., was a soldier of the War of 1812 and 1814.

The subject of our sketch was reared in his native State, where he learned the trade of cabinet-making, and engaged in that business. He was married in Schuylkill County, Pa., in November, 1843, to Miss Christina Koch, a daughter of George Koch. Mrs. Kalbach was born in Schuylkill County, in November, 1821. Nine children were born of their union, five daughters and four sons, seven of whom are now living: John A., the eldest, is the managing partner of the firm of I. Kalbach & Son; he married Louie Patterson, and resides at Oskaloosa, Iowa; Sarah, the eldest daughter, is now Mrs. Shinnick, and is also a resident of Oskaloosa; Zachariah T. married Rosa Cole, and was in partnership with his father and brother at New Sharon in the lumber and banking business; he died Dec. 25, 1878; Emma R. died in June, 1886; Clara F. is the wife of William H. Hawkins, of Oskaloosa; Alice is single, and resides with her parents; William H. married Nellie SeEVERS, and is a junior partner of the firm of Huber & Kalbach, hardware dealers of Oskaloosa; George W. is single, and employed in the lumber business with his father and brother; Nellie M. is unmarried and living at home. The three eldest children were born in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kalbach removed to Terre Haute, Ind., in 1849, and from there to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1850. While making his home at the latter city, Mr. Kalbach was employed on the construction of the Government buildings at Ft. Dodge. He removed to Oskaloosa May 13, 1851, and has since been a resident of the city, covering a period of thirty-five years. For several years after coming to Oskaloosa, he was employed in cabinet-work and various other occupations until 1864, when he engaged in the lumber business. The following year he admitted his son, John A., to partnership, and under the firm name of I. Kalbach & Son they have since carried on an extensive and profitable business. On the completion of the Central Iowa Railway through Mahaska County, he established a branch yard at New Sharon, and also engaged in the grain trade

and banking business at that place, under the firm name of I. Kalbach & Sons, having associated with him Mr. Kalbach's second son, Zachariah T., who died, as already stated, Dec. 25, 1878. The business was continued at that place by Mr. Kalbach, his sons, John A. and William H., and his son-in-law, W. H. Hawkins, until 1885, when that branch of the business was closed out by mutual consent. Mr. Kalbach and his eldest son continuing the lumber business at Oskaloosa, while W. H. and Mr. Hawkins have engaged in other lines of business in the same city. Mr. Kalbach and son, John A., established a branch lumber-yard at Rose Hill, which they still operate, under the management of W. S. Hart.

Mr. Kalbach in early days was City Marshal of Oskaloosa for several terms, and has often served in the City Council. He is a member of Commercial Lodge No. 128, I. O. O. F., of Oskaloosa. Mr. K. has retired from active business, and is enjoying the well-earned ease of honorable old age in his tasty and commodious residence in the northeastern part of the city. He has his children settled about him, and is happy in the enjoyment of the friendly regard and high esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



JOSEPH SOPHER is a farmer and stock-raiser on section 28, Spring Creek Township. He was born in Mahaska County, Aug. 26, 1856, and is a son of William K. and Agnes (Hockett) Sopher, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. Joseph Sopher was married to Mary S. Terrell, Oct. 6, 1875. She was born Jan. 1, 1857, in Warren County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Thomas and Lydia S. (Steddom) Terrell, who reside in Garfield Township, this county, and pursue the occupation of farming. By this union four children have been born: Raymond, July 5, 1876, died Feb. 24, 1880; William K., Jr., born Feb. 25, 1880; Thomas T., March 17, 1883; J. Walter, March 26, 1885. Both parents are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Sopher owns 100 acres of good land, twenty of which are in section 26, and eighty in section 33, and all of which

are under good cultivation and well improved. His barn is one of the best in the township, and has been built with a view to the breeding of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, of which he is making a specialty. His herd already embraces a number of fine animals, selected with great care from the best families on the continent. He is giving this branch of his business special attention, and takes especial pains in the breeding and care of his stock. Everything indicates a high order of ability in the business pursued, and is the best possible encomium that can be bestowed upon Mr. Sopher.



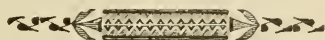
JOHIN R. BARNES, Cashier of the Mahaska County Bank at Oskaloosa, and also a member of the firm of Boyer & Barnes, dealers in general merchandise in that city, has been a resident of this county since 1855, and has been closely connected not only with the advancement and progress that Oskaloosa has made, but with the development of the entire county. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1833, and is a son of Andrew and Eleanor (Robertson) Barnes, natives of Pennsylvania. The father came to this State in 1861, and died in the fall of 1874 in Scott Township, this county. His good wife survives him, and resides on the old homestead in Scott Township.

John R. Barnes was educated in the common schools and at Mt. Union College, and, prior to 1859, was engaged in agricultural pursuits. During that year he formed a partnership with Dr. Boyer, at Rochester, in the mercantile business, which was subsequently removed to Belle Fountain, thence to Oskaloosa, in 1871, and is at present conducted under the firm name of Boyer & Barnes. Prior to and since the Doctor's death, which occurred Feb. 6, 1886, the business has been managed by his son, Frank D. Boyer.

Mr. Barnes was one of the organizers of the Mahaska County Bank, in June, 1883, and since that time has been its Cashier. He was married Dec. 27, 1858, in this county, to Miss Mary R. Boyer, daughter of Dr. E. A. and Mary Boyer. Mrs. Barnes was born in Van Buren County, this State,

and of her union with our subject eight children have been born, five sons and three daughters. The living are Edmund A., Andrew T., Nellie, Frankie, Fred, John R. and Mamie; William died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes attend the Presbyterian Church. In politics our subject is a Greenbacker. In the fall of 1877 he was elected County Treasurer, which office he filled for one term. He has also served as County Commissioner, holding that office from 1868 to 1871. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of Oskaloosa, a thorough and energetic business man, and a genial, whole-souled citizen and neighbor.



JOSEPHUS BOND is residing on section 22, of Spring Creek Township, and rents a farm of 100 acres. He was born in Vermilion County, Ill., Dec. 15, 1835, and is a son of Henry and Susan Bond, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. Henry Bond was a farmer, and died in Springfield, Mo.; his wife departed this life in White Oak Township, Mahaska County.

Our subject was married in Oskaloosa, Nov. 17, 1860, to Miss Susan Belford, a daughter of Brown and Susan Belford, and born in Coshocton County, Ohio, April 8, 1840. They were the parents of nine children, all still living—Lewis, Ira, Samuel, Ada, Harlan, Willie, Amon, Thomas and Mollie. Mr. Bond had the sad affliction of losing his wife, June 5, 1886. Politically he is a staunch Republican.



JOHAN C. WILLIAMS. The legal fraternity of the thriving city of Oskaloosa is well represented, and prominent among the law firms there who are doing their share of the business is that of Nelson & Williams, of which our subject is a member. Mr. Williams has been a resident of Mahaska County since 1872. He was born at Naperville, Du Page Co., Ill., April 5, 1851, and is a son of Robert and Harriet (Parry) Williams.

The subject of this notice was reared on a farm,

and received his education in the common schools. From the age of maturity until 1872 he was engaged in the manufacture of cheese in Illinois. He then matriculated at Penn College, and after following the curriculum of that institution, graduated therefrom in the class of 1877. He then began the study of law in the office, and under the instruction of Bolton & McCoy of Oskaloosa, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in that city, and in November, 1885, formed the existing partnership with William R. Nelson.

Mr. Williams was married, Aug. 29, 1878, at Oskaloosa, to Miss Lillian N., daughter of Titus Boyce. She was born in Salem, Iowa, and their union has been blessed by the birth of a daughter, Bertha H. In politics Mr. Williams is a Democrat. He held the position of County Superintendent of Schools from 1877 to 1879. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to New Sharon Lodge, and of Oskaloosa Lodge No. 58, K. of P. He is a gentleman well read in jurisprudence, and being a constant student and possessed of an unlimited amount of energy, can not but succeed in his chosen profession.



BYRON W. PRESTON, of the law firm of Blanchard & Preston, was born at Newton, Jasper Co., Iowa, Feb. 13, 1858, and is the son of Sylvester and Amelia M. (Wild) Preston. When twelve years of age he removed with his parents to Marseilles, Ill., and a year later to Grinnell, Iowa. He graduated from the Grinnell Academy and attended the college department two years, then went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and graduated from Eastman's Business College. From there he removed to Newton, Iowa, remained a short time, and returned to Grinnell, and in July, 1883, came to Oskaloosa and began the study of law in the office of Judge L. C. Blanchard. He was admitted to the bar in the Circuit Court of this county in March, 1884, and in November following formed the existing partnership with his preceptor, Judge Blanchard.

Mr. Preston was married at Newton, Iowa, Oct.

6, 1880, to Miss Nellie Blanchard, a native of Jasper County, Iowa, and a daughter of M. A. and Mary E. Blanchard. By this union there has been one child, Edith, born May 24, 1882. The father of Mr. Preston is a resident of Grinnell. His mother died July 6, 1883. In his political relations he is a Republican; socially he is a member of Herman Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Grinnell Chapter, R. A. M., and Oriental Commandery, K. T., at Newton. Though young in his profession, Mr. Preston is making rapid strides toward the front rank, and is showing marked ability in the handling of cases intrusted to his care. He is a young man of excellent ability, a close student, hard worker, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, and possessed of a laudable ambition to succeed. He is high-minded and honorable, and of strictest integrity, and is highly regarded by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

JOHAN MONA is a painter by trade, residing in Fremont. He was born in France, Nov. 12, 1845, and is the son of John and Mary (Beck) Mona. The father of the subject of this sketch was a Captain in the French army, and served his country with distinguished gallantry, and becoming disabled by reason of arduous service resigned his commission and engaged in merchandising, which he continued until the time of his death, in France, in 1864. His wife survives him and resides at the old home.

The subject of this sketch came to this country in 1872, having previously served an enlistment of six years and three months in the French army, where he held the position of Sergeant. He was married, in 1876, to Lucinda Weil, who was born in Fremont, Jan. 24, 1853, and is a daughter of Christ and Mary Weil. By this union there have been three children—Philip C., Emil and Ernest J. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Mona is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is politically a Democrat, and is now holding the office of Township Clerk and member of the Town Council of Fremont. Mr. Mona owns

a pleasant home in Fremont, and is a gentleman greatly esteemed by the people among whom he resides.

JAMES C. SELLERS, general fire and life insurance agent, at Oskaloosa, representing the Iowa State Insurance Company; Imperial, of London; Girard, of Philadelphia; Westchester, of New York; Traders', of Chicago, and five others, established his business in Oskaloosa in 1873, and has continued in the same until the present time, meeting with success.

James C. Sellers was born in Garrard County, Ky., Jan. 14, 1828, and is a son of Nathan and Mary (Yowell) Sellers. He removed to Putnam County, Ind., with his parents in 1830, and continued to reside there, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1851. Hoping to better his financial condition in life he, during that year, pushed on further into the undeveloped West, and we find him located in Monroe County, this State, engaged in the labors of a pedagogue. After teaching in that county for one winter, he went to Chariton, the county seat of Lucas County, and taught the first school that was ever taught in that county. Returning to Monroe County he engaged in farming and teaching school until 1873, when he removed to Oskaloosa, and has since been occupied in the insurance business. On coming to Oskaloosa he opened a non-board agency, which excited the hostility of other agencies. He nevertheless made a good fight and kept it up for three years, and until the National Board was broken up, then for several years the business was run on sharp competition until the organization of the Local Board in 1878, which was one of the first in the State, and with which our subject has worked ever since. In February, 1882, Mr. Sellers organized the Iowa Life and Endowment Association, in company with Mr. W. H. Lowe, and of which our subject held the Secretaryship until his resignation, Jan. 1, 1886. He is still a member of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Sellers was married, Dec. 29, 1853, at Albion, this State, to Miss Aby A. Read, daughter of Vincent K. Read. She was born in Putnam County,

Ind., and has borne our subject seven children—one son and six daughters—of whom five survive: Eva is the wife of Dr. L. H. Dowling, of Albia; James C. resides at home; Fannie died at the age of twenty months; Alice is in the Ottumwa city schools, where she has taught for six years, and is at present Principal in Garfield building; Lela died aged eighteen months, and Dell and Carrie reside at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Sellers and the two eldest daughters are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Sellers in early life was a Democrat, but has changed his political views and at present is a radical prohibitionist, voting, nevertheless, with the Republican party, as he believes that through it prohibition will be more speedily accomplished than by the supporting of an independent party.

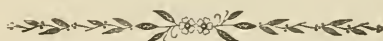


JOHN MATEER, one of the pioneers of Adams Township, Mahaska Co., Iowa, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., March 13, 1797, where he was reared to manhood by his grandparents, receiving such education as the common schools of that day afforded. He removed to Ripley County, Ind., in the year 1828, and in 1835 was married to Miss Susan Roberts, of that county, a daughter of John and Nancy Roberts. In the fall of 1848 they came to Mahaska County, locating in Adams Township, of which they were among the earliest settlers. He purchased a claim on which there was a little breaking done, and upon which a small cabin, 15x12 feet, had been erected, into which he moved his family, until he could build a more substantial and suitable home. The country was at that time wild and very sparsely settled, and their nearest neighbors were miles away. Their trading-point was at Oskaloosa, which at that time contained but one general store, kept by George W. and John W. Jones. All the milling of this section was done at Duncan's Mill on South Skunk River. The country at that time was full of wild game, and deer could be seen on the prairie almost any time. Mr. Mateer came to the county a very poor man, but by industry and economy, has accumulated considerable property.

He removed to this city in 1882, and is living a retired life.

Politically he is a Republican of the stalwart order. Mr. and Mrs. Mateer are the parents of nine children, five of whom are living: Elizabeth, born May 20, 1836, died in November, 1858; William, born Nov. 2, 1838, is a resident of Mahaska County; Christopher C., born May 23, 1840, lives in Mahaska County; James, Oct. 10, 1841, is a resident of this county; Samuel A., born July 20, 1843, died Aug. 4, 1880; George W., born Nov. 19, 1845, lives at Red Oak, Montgomery Co., Iowa; John H., born Feb. 13, 1848, at Oskaloosa, Iowa; Mary A., born Oct. 29, 1850, died April 27, 1876; Nancy J., born May 27, 1858, died Feb. 13, 1883.

Mr. Mateer had two sons in the late Civil War, who enlisted in the 40th Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war, doing every duty imposed upon them in a most creditable manner. Their regiment was under the command of Gen. Steele, and participated in many of the prominent battles of the Valley of the Mississippi. Mr. Mateer has lived for thirty-eight years consecutively in this county, and has observed its growth from a wild waste to a densely populated, highly improved and wealthy county. He is an honorable, high-minded, upright citizen, whom to know is to respect and esteem for his many noble qualities, his kindly disposition and his generous impulses.



JE. FLEENER, dental surgeon, at Oskaloosa, is a native of Jefferson County, Iowa, where he was born Jan. 5, 1861. He is a son of John and Sarah Downey Fleener, natives of Indiana, who emigrated to Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1845, while the present State was still a Territory. They were among the earliest settlers of that county. Dr. Fleener, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the founder of Abingdon, Jefferson Co., Iowa, that town being located on the land entered by him.

J. E. Fleener, the subject of this sketch, was raised upon a farm, and received his early education in the common schools. In the spring of 1880

he entered the office of Dr. T. L. James, of Fairfield, Iowa, a graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, remaining there as a student until the spring of 1881, when he attended McCordsville School, at McCordsville, Ind., graduating there in the teachers' preparatory course in 1882. In the winters of 1883-84-85-86, he attended the State University of Iowa, where he graduated in dental surgery in March, 1886. Following his graduation he came to Oskaloosa, where he formed a partnership with Dr. G. W. Miller in the practice of dentistry.

Dr. Fleener is a young man of good ability in his profession, and may be styled a self-made man. His father died when he was eight years old, leaving him without any means whatever, and his education is the result of his own exertions. John and Sarah Fleener were the parents of eight children, all of whom are living: Robert W. is a farmer at Silverdale, Kan.; John N. resides in Wapello County, Iowa; William J. is engaged in farming at Abingdon, Iowa; Ella is the wife of S. J. Adams, of Hedrick, Iowa; J. E., our subject; Ellsworth M., of Hedrick; Lee R., of Wapello County; George N. is at home. John Fleener died in Keokuk County, Iowa, in 1869, and was a member of the Christian Church. His widow was married to R. Gamble, and at present resides in Abingdon. With one exception the family are all members of the Christian Church.

ship; Lucina, born March 14, 1844, is the wife of Dennis White, of Garfield Township; Joseph H., born May 8, 1846, is married and resides near New Sharon, and is a farmer; he served eighteen months in the War of the Rebellion, in the 33d Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battles of Saline River, Spanish Fort, and numerous other engagements in the Southwest. Nancy M., born Aug. 28, 1848, is the wife of Jacob Smith of Garfield Township; Ellis, born May 31, 1850, and Henry, May 1, 1852, are at home; James Wesley, born Jan. 21, 1855, resides in Garfield Township.

Prior to coming to this State from Ohio, Mr. Williams followed the occupation of milling for about twenty years. He began life as a poor man, and has accumulated his present blessings by hard work, good management and strict economy. He and his wife are sincere, earnest Christian people, and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their home is one of comfort and good cheer, and in it the social qualities largely predominate. There has ever been concert of action, and a most delightful harmony has ever existed between parents and children, and there are no citizens of Des Moines Township who occupy a higher position in the esteem of their fellow-citizens, neighbors and friends, than Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

L D. WILLIAMS, who resides on section 3, Des Moines Township, was born in Logan County, Ohio, in 1817, and is the son of Jeffrey and Elizabeth (Cooley) Williams, both natives of Virginia. Mr. Williams came to this county in 1852, and located on his present farm, which comprises 166 acres of land. He was married in 1840 to Hannah Johnson, daughter of John and Sarah Johnson, natives of Maryland, the father dying in 1846, aged sixty-three years, and the mother some years later. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of seven children: Alaboisa, born April 26, 1841, died June 13, 1845; Francis Marion, born Sept. 2, 1842, is a farmer in this town-

S L. POMEROY lives upon a farm about four miles northwest of Oskaloosa, known as the Highland Farm. He is a native of Erie County, Pa., born Feb. 8, 1834, and is a son of James and Mary (Brown) Pomeroy, the father a native of Massachusetts and the mother of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Medad Pomeroy, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, while his father was a soldier in the War of 1812. The family moved to Indiana in 1843, and in 1847 came to Mahaska County and settled upon section 4, Garfield Township, where the father of S. L. purchased a claim and improved the same. On this farm his father died in 1859, owning at the time of his death 160 acres of land. His father was a carpenter by trade, and built one of the first residences in Garfield Township. There were four sons and one

daughter who came to this county, one son and one daughter remained in Indiana, and one son in Pennsylvania. Harry died April 30, 1885, aged sixty-seven years; Harriet is the wife of Jeremiah Patrie, of Jasper County, Iowa; George died Aug. 30, 1855; Edwin now resides in Jasper County and is engaged in stock business; Stephen L. is the subject of this sketch; W. K. resides in Jasper County; James L., Jr., died Oct. 12, 1861; Eunice, wife of C. R. Troy of this township, died Feb. 3, 1851.

Mr. Pomeroy was married, Aug. 18, 1857, to Miss Eliza Coffin, a daughter of Samuel Coffin, who was a native of North Carolina. They were the parents of six children, five living: Zeilide, born Aug. 13, 1858, died April 3, 1861; Lorie, born Sept. 8, 1860, married O. H. Avey, July 15, 1886, Assistant Postmaster in Oskaloosa; Elmer W., born Jan. 8, 1863; Guy Stephen, Sept. 29, 1870; Eunice, Jan. 26, 1876; William F., May 20, 1881; all at home. Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy are members of the Christian Church. In the year 1874 Mr. Pomeroy commenced the breeding of Short-horn cattle, and began his herd with a purchase of four animals, two from the herd of Milton Briggs, of Jasper County, and two from the herd of L. M. Quarton, of this county. Since 1879 he has sold \$6,000 worth of cattle from Highland Farm, and has now on hand twenty-nine head of all ages, and is prepared to ship fine cattle at any time. His farm is a grandly beautiful place, and is almost surrounded by a solid wall of well-set hedge. Its pastures are covered with blue grass and clover, while here and there over the entire farm burst forth refreshing springs of pure cold water, and these combine to furnish a desirable home for improved stock of any description. Mr. Pomeroy's favorites are the deep-fleshed, broad-backed Short-horn. His motto is, "No pedigree is a good one unless the animal is individually good." Iris Favorite 23,503 and Sharon Bates 40,916 were lords of the harem at Highland Park for many years. They have been the heroes of many a well fought contest in the show-ring, and the red ribbon, the signal of victory, was almost universally awarded them.

Mr. Pomeroy has aided materially in adding to the fame of this county for the quality of fine stock produced by it, and has spared neither time, pains nor expense to perfect his own herd, the reputation

of which is co-extensive with the State, indeed, it could hardly be otherwise, its proprietor being of that class of men who know no such word as fail in their undertakings, and to bring about so desirable a result he has spared neither time, care nor expense.



E H. CRANDALL, of Garfield Township, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., June 10, 1839, and is a son of C. E. and Lucy (Brown) Crandall, natives of New York. In 1854 they removed to Warren County, Ill., residing there for five years, and thence to Henderson County. The former is still living at Gladstone, Ill., and the latter died in November, 1877, at the age of sixty-two years. The subject of this sketch remained at home until the beginning of the war of the Rebellion, and in April, 1861, enlisted in the 10th Illinois Infantry, a regiment of three months' men, and re-enlisted in the 16th Illinois Infantry, serving altogether four years and three months. He was taken prisoner at Hornsboro while on a foraging expedition, and confined in Libby prison for two months. He was with his regiment in the following engagements: Corinth, Island No. 10, Lookout Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, the siege of Atlanta, and Bentonville, N. C. He was wounded at Buzzard's Roost in the knee, has received \$1,100 back pension, and now has an allowance of \$8 per month. After the war he went back to Henderson County, Ill., remaining there until January, 1866, when he came to this county, where he has remained since with the exception of one year. He was continuously engaged in the coal business until April, 1885, when he bought a piece of land and engaged in farming.

Mr. Crandall was married, June 7, 1866, to Minerva Kirkpatrick, a native of Indiana. They were the parents of seven children: Laura, born June 23, 1867, is a graduate of Beacon High School, and follows the profession of teaching; Benjamin, born Dec. 2, 1869, is engaged in the mill at Beacon; Edward, born March 8, 1872; Alonzo, Oct. 18, 1874; Nellie, Feb. 3, 1879; and Claude and Maud, Jan. 9, 1883, are at home.

Mr. Crandall is a member of the I. O. O. F. and

G. A. R. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served that party one year as Chairman of the County Central Committee, and has been a member of the committee for several years. In 1885 he was appointed Postmaster at Beacon by President Cleveland, but declined the position. He has been Constable in Garfield Township for five years. Mr. Crandall is a gentleman who enjoys the full confidence and highest regard of a host of friends and acquaintances.

BENJAMIN R. PERDUE. Prominent among the old settlers of Mahaska County, and a gentleman who, for upward of thirty-seven years, has resided within its boundaries and witnessed its development and growth, and who has done his share toward its advancement, is he of whom we write. He is a retired blacksmith, and ex-Mayor of Oskaloosa, and at present residing in that city, where he is passing the sunset of life in peace and quiet retirement. Mr. Perdue has been a resident of this county, with the exception of a very short time, since 1849. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 15, 1820, and is a son of Bennett and Hannah (Hale) Perdue. His father was born in Loudoun County, Va., and the family were among the early colonists of that State. Our subject's paternal grandfather was a surgeon in Washington's army, and the Perdue family comes of genuine old colonial stock.

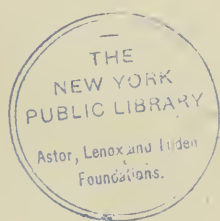
Benjamin R. Perdue was brought up in his native State, and early in life learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he has worked for upward of forty years. He was married in Stark County, Ohio, April 7, 1844, to Miss Catharine, daughter of David and Mary Shriver. She was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in October, 1822, and has borne our subject eight children—five sons and three daughters—six of whom are living at this writing. The children were all born in Ohio: Dallas M. is married, and lives in Rose Hill, Iowa; David is married, and resides in Beloit, Kan.; Mary E. is the widow of Henry Leighton, and is living in Oskaloosa; John T. is married, and is

Clerk of the Court of Wapello County; Pierce married Emma Davis, is a printer by vocation, and resides in Des Moines; Catharine died at the age of twenty-five years; Clementine is the wife of W. C. Carter, of Orange City, this State, and Emerson died when five years old.

In 1849 Mr. Perdue, accompanied by his family, came to this county and located at Oskaloosa, the date of their settlement being in October of that year. They continued to reside in this city until the spring of 1850, when he returned to Ohio, and in May, 1862, came back to Oskaloosa, and has made this his home ever since. He carried on blacksmithing, together with wagon and plow manufacture, in this city for upward of twenty years, meeting with signal success. He was Mayor of Oskaloosa during 1883-84, and was a member of the City Council three or four times. In politics he is a Democrat. His religious views coincide with the tenets of the Unitarian Church. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the 32d degree. He was a charter member of the Commandery of Oskaloosa. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, of which latter order he is High Chief, and Deputy Grand Chief of the State of Iowa.

ISAIAH MYER, Cashier of the Freight Department of the Central Iowa Railway at Oskaloosa, was born in Barton, Alleghany Co., Md., July 9, 1848, and is a son of John and Ruth (Dawson) Myer. The father was a blacksmith, and died when the subject of this sketch was in his eighth year. The mother still lives, and resides near Taintor, in this county. They were the parents of three children, all living: Isaiah is the eldest; Mason P. is a barber in Grinnell, Iowa; Jennie is the wife of W. W. Totten, of Oskaloosa.

Isaiah Myer removed in 1861 to Petersburg, Somerset Co., Pa., and in 1869, to Barton, Md. He first engaged in a tannery, and afterward in farming, painting, etc., until the spring of 1872, when he came to this county, locating near Granville, rented a farm, and followed that occupation two years and a half, and then engaged in buying





William K. Loper.



Agnes Sopher



grain, etc., for several years. In 1878 he came to Oskaloosa, and in February, 1881, obtained a position in the office of the Central Iowa Railway as Freight Clerk and Baggage-man, and officiated as Assistant Ticket Agent for nearly two years. In June, 1886, he was appointed Check Clerk, and held that position until the month of July, when he was appointed Cashier of the Freight Department.

Mr. Myer was married in Petersburg, Somerset Co., Pa., March 25, 1869, to Miss Helen Wirsing, a native of that county, born Jan. 1, 1847. By this marriage there have been eight children: Mary E.; Mason M. is Check Clerk in the Central Iowa Railway office at Oskaloosa; John M., Isaiah, Harry, Roy, Helen R. and Rose.

Mr. Myer has attained his present position solely on his own merits. It is a characteristic of the man to do whatever may be assigned him in a careful, painstaking manner, and however annoying the surroundings may at times have been, the patrons of that road have ever found him courteous and accommodating. His integrity is unquestioned, hence his promotion to his present position, which is a very responsible one, involving the transaction of a large amount of business and the handling of large sums of money. The promotion was a deserved one, and is fully as gratifying to the friends of Mr. Myer as it is to himself.

WILLIAM K. SOPHER, of Spring Creek Township, and one of the best-known men in the county, was born in Washington County, Pa., April 8, 1817, and is a son of Joseph and Phebe (Kenworthy) Sopher. Joseph Sopher was born in Loudoun County, Va., and his wife in Bedford County, Pa. He was a miller by profession, and followed that occupation the greater portion of his life. He also owned an extensive farm, managing and operating it in connection with his other business. He died in Poweshiek County, Iowa, Jan. 14, 1869, his wife having previously died in Pennsylvania, June 3, 1828. The grandfather of our subject, Joseph Sopher, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and our subject has a

pocket glass which he carried all through that war. His wife, grandmother of our subject, was Catharine Cox.

William K. Sopher emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1833, and in the fall of 1834 removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he remained and followed the occupation of farming until the fall of 1843, at which date he moved to Jefferson County, Iowa, with his family—a wife and three children—and there resided until the fall of 1847, when he came to Spring Creek Township, this county, purchasing 140 acres of land and improved the same; he afterward bought 160 more. The first land was mostly timber and coal land, and was sold by him as such at a good advance on the original cost and improvements in 1882, and gave the last 160 to his two sons, William P. and Joseph. He then entered eighty acres of prairie land. In 1853 he entered eighty acres in Adams Township, now the property of Richard Nash. He bought the southeast quarter of section 34, Spring Creek Township, built upon it a good house and barns, and otherwise improved it, and afterward disposed of it to Josiah Emmons. He purchased 160 acres of land in Jasper County, Iowa, which he gave to Abijah T. and Moses H. Sopher. He has reserved to himself twenty acres of land in Spring Creek Township, upon which he resides, and has built a fine frame dwelling, a good barn and other out-buildings, all neat and in good repair.

Mr. Sopher has been one of the foremost men of his township in making the class of improvements that would best develop the general interests of his people and bring about the greatest good to the greatest number, and in all these enterprises has conformed strictly to the Golden Rule, doing unto others as he would they should do unto him. His son Moses served three years in the late war for the preservation of the Union, doing his every duty in a most creditable manner. His son Abijah enlisted, but was obliged to return home on account of disability, and, not being able to return to his command, received an honorable discharge by order of the War Department.

The subject of this sketch, William K. Sopher, was married, March 29, 1837, to Agnes Hockett, who was born July 17, 1816, in the State of Ohio.

a daughter of Moses and Olive (Cook) Hockett. By this union there were five children—Abijah T., Phoebe, Moses H., William P. and Joseph. Phoebe and Moses H. are deceased.

Mr. Sopher has held the offices of Road Supervisor and of School Director a number of times, and has been Township Trustee for three terms. He and his wife are prominent members of the Society of Friends, in which Mrs. Sopher has labored as a minister of Christ since 1852. Mr. Sopher has ever taken an active part in matters relating to Church and State, and the weight of his influence has ever been in the direction looking to the upbuilding of the interests of his fellow-men, spiritually as well as temporally. He is a man widely known and universally respected, and it is with pleasure that the publishers present his portrait in connection with this sketch. As a fitting companion picture a portrait of his esteemed wife is also given.

ISHAM ARNOLD, farmer and stock-raiser, of White Oak Township, resides on section 1. He was born in Harrison County, Ky., Oct. 11, 1828, and is the son of Archibald and Jemima (Scott) Arnold, both of whom were natives of Virginia. They removed to the State of Iowa in 1871, locating in this county, where the former died in 1875, his wife having departed this life in Kentucky about the year 1848.

The subject of this sketch, Isham Arnold, removed from the old home in Kentucky in 1852, coming directly to this county, and was married in 1853 to Miss Drucilla Simpkins, a daughter of Milton and Sally Simpkins, and to them ten children have been born: Elizabeth is the wife of Morris Lister, residing in this township; Nancy E. is deceased; Sarah J. is the wife of Sanford Ewing, and resides in Rose Hill, Iowa; Joseph is married to Louie Rose, and lives in this township; Emma M. is deceased; Alberta, William, and three children died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Arnold is a Greenbacker, and has held several local offices in his township. He

pursues the occupation of general farming and stock-raising, and owns 235 acres of excellent land, in fine cultivation and well improved. He has an elegant home, commodious, comfortable and well arranged, two good barns, and all necessary sheds, cribs and other appurtenances for his well regulated farm. It is, in fact, one of the neatest and best cultivated farms in this section of the county. In his business Mr. Arnold has been more than ordinarily successful. He is careful, painstaking, energetic and industrious, withal prudent and economical, but not sparing his means where the investment of them would indicate a fair return of profit, and is very deserving the esteem in which he is held by his friends and acquaintances.

JW. DOAK is nicely located in one of the finest farm-houses in the county, with all improvements in the way of barns for all kinds of stock, and other buildings needed on a well regulated farm, and is situated on the northeast quarter of section 10, White Oak Township. His parents were born and raised in Washington County, Pa., and moved West (as it was then termed) to Ohio, in 1834, settling in Champaign County, a heavily timbered country, where they experienced all the hardships and privations of frontier life in clearing up a farm in the woods. But they succeeded reasonably well, and secured a farm of about 100 acres.

The subject of this sketch, J. W. Doak, was born Sept. 23, 1845, and was the youngest of a family of eight children, five boys and three girls, one boy dying in infancy. His father, John Doak, died Oct. 6, 1845, thereby depriving the subject of this sketch of a father's care and training. His mother, Rachel Doak, fought the battle of life as best she could, and raised her family of seven children, and is still living in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years, and is yet a remarkably active lady, physically and mentally. J. W. had very little chance of getting even a common-school education, having been taken out of school at the age of fifteen years, in 1860. When those Southern

gentlemen of Democratic proclivities insulted the American flag, and the immortal Lincoln said he needed the boys to protect the Stars and Stripes, his two elder brothers, then living at home, enlisted in 1861, and left him to look after the farm and care for his widowed mother, and the remainder of the family. In the winter of 1865 he attended school two and a half months, walking two miles night and morning, and this was practically the last schooling received by him, and ended all his chances for such an education as he desired and intended to have secured. In the spring of that year he began farming for himself, on a small scale, on his mother's farm and in partnership with an elder brother, which continued until the fall of 1867, when the partnership was dissolved, J. W. taking full charge of the old home farm.

Oct. 20, 1867, Mr. Doak was married to Miss Ollie C. Chidester, a native of North Lewisburg, Ohio, born Feb. 8, 1848. Her parents were natives of West Virginia. She was a young lady of sterling worth, acting well her part in the struggle of life, by caring carefully for the household affairs, and at times lending a helping hand to lighten her husband's labors in the field. In the fall of 1869, being seized with an uncontrollable desire to own a home of their own, he came with his estimable young wife to Iowa, making the long trip in the farm wagon of Ohio dimensions, drawn by a span of heavy French draft mares. They arrived in this county in December of that year, and in March, 1870, purchased a farm of 100 acres near the center of Monroe Township, on to which he moved, and where he lived until the spring of 1875, striving early and late to pay for his land, but by reason of an injury received by him from a wild horse, in his earlier days, he was not physically able to follow the plow, and the failure of his wife's health also compelled him to engage in some occupation other than farming, so he sold his little farm, his cattle, horses and hogs, and set out in search of something else. He had always been a great admirer of fine draft horses, and he soon decided in his mind to introduce the Clydesdale stock in this county, and in the summer of 1875 made a trip to the Eastern States and purchased, for a beginning, a very fine specimen of that family of

horses. In the fall of the same year he bought a small farm, one-half mile east of Rose Hill, near the C., R. I. & P. R. R., moved on to it and commenced the erection of the buildings for the establishment of a fine stock breeding and sale farm. In the spring of 1876, having his new barn completed, he established the Rose Hill Breeding Farm and Sale Barn, which business he still continues, making draft horses and fine hogs a specialty.

Mr. Doak has perhaps done more to improve the draft horse stock of this county than any other one man, because the offspring of his horses were in nearly every school district in the county long before the establishment of any other breeding farms or importing companies in the county. Among the fine draft horses brought to his establishment at Rose Hill, and that are worthy of special mention, are: Young Topsman, Kep-dowrie, Prince Alford, Kino, Black Lofty, Clio, Marcus Claudius, Prince Royal, Donnalld Dinnie, Jr., Norman Frank, Ohio Lad and Zulu. Among this collection are some of the finest draft horses ever owned in the West. Zulu, the fine colt that J. W. brought home from his last purchase, is a dapple bay Clydesdale, weigh-1700 pounds at thirty months old, and his general make-up is nearly perfection. In connection with the breeding of fine horses, Mr. Doak has for several years past kept a fine herd of thoroughbred hogs of different breeds, but of late years has made the Jersey Red swine a specialty, and having such noted hogs as Climax, Billie Waddell, Pride of Rose Hill, Rose Bush, and twenty other recorded animals, with 100 head of young stock to select from, he is prepared to suit purchasers at all times, in price and quality. Being a member of both the Clydesdale horse societies and the Jersey Red Swine Association, he keeps himself thoroughly posted in all matters relating to his business.

Mr. Doak is a man of fine social qualities, jovial and full of life, and can tell or listen to a good story and enjoy a hearty laugh as well as any man in the State. Politically he is and always has been a Republican. He is an earnest, active worker in the field of politics, a leader of the party in his township, and has filled all the offices of trust and importance in the township. His family consists of himself and wife, and Nellie Floy, a bright lit-

tle four-year-old daughter of rare promise intellectually, but delicate physically. Mr. Doak has suffered severely from physical injuries, at one time having both legs fractured, and the bones in both hands badly broken, yet has the full use of his limbs and is a very active man for one who has been so unfortunate. He is not grasping after riches, but is simply desirous of enjoying life while he may, and is willing to take the chances as to the future. Having tried to do as much good as possible, to make friends and keep them, and to have few, if any, enemies, he is willing to continue the battle of life with wife, Nellie Floy, and Jumbo, his dog, and after that enjoy the Poor Man's rest and be contented.



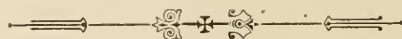
CORNELIUS McCARTY, of Oskaloosa, was born in Loudoun County, Va., July 26, 1814, and is the son of Cornelius and Nancy (Hunt) McCarty, natives of Virginia. He removed with his parents to Belmont County, Ohio, in the year 1828, and subsequently to Morgan County, where the parents both died. They were farmers by occupation, and had a family of five children, four of whom are yet living, viz.: Charles R., of Jackson County, Ohio; Daniel, living in Zanesville, Ohio; Cornelius, our subject, and William W., of Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. McCarty was previously married to Peter Hoffman, by whom there were four children, all now deceased.

When nineteen years old our subject went to Zanesville, Ohio, where he was apprenticed to the trade of painter for two years, when he went to Cincinnati, and finished his trade with a man named Oliver Lovell, and soon after was given the supervision of his shops, holding that position for two years, and was then sent to St. Louis, Mo., as manager of a branch shop for the same man. He was married in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1839, to Miss Nancy Hukill, by whom he had two sons, Joseph, who when last heard of was in Texas in the cattle business, and Charles, deceased. Mrs. McCarty died in Zanesville in 1844. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and greatly beloved by all who knew her. Cornelius was again

married at Zanesville, in 1845, to Mrs. Mary H. Berkey, a daughter of William Perry. By this union there were four children, two now living: Alfred L., a dentist at Des Moines, and Katie, living at home.

In 1854 Mr. McCarty left Ohio and came to Iowa, locating in Oskaloosa, where he worked at his trade for a number of years, then engaged in a meat-market for a few years, and in other occupations. He was in early life a strong Abolitionist, remaining so until the close of the war, since which time he has affiliated with the Republican party; he has held the office of City Marshal for one year. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. McCarty had two sons in the late Rebellion. Joseph H. enlisted in the 5th Kansas Cavalry, was soon after promoted Captain, and was stationed in Arkansas. His principal business was that of scouting and taking care of the bushwhackers of that section, and in the performance of his perilous duties was three times captured by the enemy, each time narrowly escaping with his life. Charles B. enlisted in the 4th Iowa Cavalry, and by reason of poor health was engaged on detached duties during his term of service. Mr. McCarty also had two brothers, Charles R. and William W., who served in the late war, the latter of whom raised a company of which he was elected Captain, and his two sons were elected First and Second Lieutenants, respectively.



JOHN THRASH, of Garfield Township, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., March 12, 1818, and is a son of William and Catherine (Lester) Thrash, who were natives of Virginia. The subject of this sketch left his native place in 1836, locating first in Knox County, Ill., where he resided for two years, and then emigrated to Henry County, Iowa, remaining there until 1843, when he came to this county and settled on section 21 of Garfield Township, where he still resides, and which he has improved, and brought to the highest possible state of cultivation.

Mr. Thrash was married, Jan. 25, 1849, to Miss

Mary T. De Long, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Edward De Long. They are the parents of ten children: William, residing in this township; Elva and Lawrence A., at home; Rachel, wife of David Faulkner, of Poweshiek County; Melitus L., Warren, Stephen A. D., John C., Hilliard and Richard, all at home. Mrs. Thrash is a member of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Thrash came to this county to take advantage of the cheap lands, and really came on to the New Purchase before the Indians had left it. Within twenty-four hours after the lands were open for settlement the whole neighborhood round about him was populated with settlers who, like himself, had been anxiously awaiting that time. Where Oskaloosa now stands was then called The Narrows, because it was the narrowest strip of land on the divide between the Skunk and Des Moines Rivers. At that time there was only one cabin on the present town site, which was located near the center of the present city, and owned by a man named Canfield, and was the first hotel in Oskaloosa.

Mr. Thrash's highly cultivated quarter-section yields him a handsome return as the years go by, and entirely relieves his mind as to future wants. It is, as we have said, in a high state of cultivation, and one of the best farms of that section of the county. Mr. Thrash possesses all those qualities that enter into good citizenship, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

S. McCLAIN, of Fremont, was born in Mahaska County, March 11, 1859, and is the son of Samuel and Jane (English) McClain, whose biography appears elsewhere. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Dinsmore, a native of Ohio, born May 30, 1856, and a daughter of William and Mary (Hampson) Dinsmore, both of whom are living in Cedar Township, one-half mile west of the village of Fremont. By this union there have been two children—Fred and Anna Myril. Mr. and Mrs. McClain are members of the Baptist Church. In his political affiliations he is a Republican.

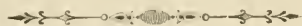
Mr. McClain is engaged in the business of general hardware, pumps and farm implements, and carries a stock of about \$2,000. He is receiving an excellent patronage from the people in and about the little city, and has been reasonably prosperous, and owns his store building and lot, and a good, comfortable home and other property in the city. He is a genial, pleasant man in his business and social relations, and very deserving of the success he is achieving in his business. He is deservedly popular, and enjoys the esteem of his patrons and acquaintances generally.

J. Q. WHITE, a farmer and stock-raiser living on section 13, Cedar Township, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., July 24, 1824, and is a son of James and Mary (Grubbs) White. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and a soldier in the War of 1812, and his wife was born in Indiana. He died in 1858, and she in 1855, in Indiana.

The subject of this sketch was married, in 1844, to Alvira E. Hough. She was born in Shelby County, Ind., July 15, 1828, and was a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Finley) Hough, the latter a sister of the Rev. John B. Finley, of Ohio, who in an early day in that State was a missionary among the Indians, but is now Chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of twelve children: Frances A. is the wife of James T. Brownfield, and lives in Jasper County, Iowa; Mary Jane is the wife of G. L. Phillips, and lives in Cedar Township; Rachel R. is the wife of Frank Rockey; James A., deceased, was married to Frank Reynolds; George W. was the husband of Belle Ray, and died in Keokuk County, Iowa; Florence is the wife of C. A. Eastman, living in this township; John Q., Jr., is deceased; Estella is the wife of George W. Watts, residing in Keokuk County; Eva, Harry, Webb and Rhoda are at home.

J. Q. White came from Indiana to this county in 1849, and has resided on a farm during all these years, and has made for himself a home where there is peace and plenty. He owns 400 acres of

land, all in a high state of cultivation, upon which the improvements are not excelled in the county, and has also twenty acres of land in Wapello County, well improved. Until within the last two years Mr. White has been an extensive shipper of stock, but has since retired from the business, and gives his attention wholly to the management of his fine farm and the raising and feeding of stock for the market. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his political affiliations a member of the National Greenback party. His has been an active life since his residence in this county, and his present easy financial condition is wholly the result of untiring energy and zeal, and careful management of his business. He enjoys very deservedly the confidence of a host of friends.

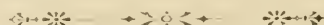


LIVER N. DOWNS. The legal fraternity of this county is well represented, as will appear in another portion of this work, and among the young men of the profession who have a bright future before them, is the subject of this notice. He was born in Logan County, Ohio, May 6, 1861, and came to Mahaska County in 1862 with his parents, continuing to reside here until 1865; thence to Keokuk County, remaining until 1878, when he went to Marion County till 1881. During that year he went to Michigan, where he attended the Law School at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated with honors in 1883.

Having been admitted to the bar in Michigan, and to practice in the United States Courts, he hung out his shingle at Indianapolis, Ind., and there continued to practice his profession during 1883 and 1884, and then came to Oskaloosa, where he has been in practice until the present time. He is a hard student, possessed of an unlimited amount of energy and perseverance, and his past is indicative of a bright future.

Mr. Downs was married in Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 17, 1884, to Miss Lucinda Goodrich, daughter of Cornelius Goodrich. She was born in Michigan, and is a graduate of the Literary Class of the State University, of 1877, receiving the degree of Ph.

B. In politics Mr. Downs is a Republican. Socially he is a member of Oskaloosa Lodge No. 58, K. of P. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.



CAPT. EDWARD GERARD, deceased, was born near Lexington, Ky., Jan. 26, 1817. His father was Benjamin Gerard, a man of French descent, and his mother, Margaret (Thomas) Gerard, a native of Kentucky. Capt. Gerard came to Iowa in the year 1842, while yet a young man, and took up a claim in Lee County. In the month of April of that year he was married to Miss Mary A. Martin, who died in November, 1853. By this marriage there were six children, three sons and three daughters, all deceased. Capt. Gerard came to this county in the year 1843. Sept. 22, 1858, he was again married, to Margaret L. Pugh, a native of Greene County, Ohio, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Shoemaker) Pugh, the former a native of Frederick County, and the latter of Shenandoah County, Va. By this marriage there are three children, one son and two daughters, all living: Elmer, born Aug. 25, 1859, is now living on the home farm, of which he has charge, and combining the teaching of school during the winter months with his farming; Aleyone, born Jan. 26, 1861, and Edna, born July 19, 1866, a school teacher by profession, who has taught several terms.

In 1854 Mr. Gerard, with an emigrant train of twelve wagons, drawn by oxen, started from Central Iowa across the western plains to Oregon. After traveling for ten weeks with this train, on account of its slow progress, he with one other man set out to complete the journey. A few days after taking his leave, this train, with the exception of two boys, were all massacred by the Indians on Boise River. After many hazardous adventures and narrow escapes they reached Oregon City, ninety days after crossing the Missouri River, the best time on record for an ox-team. After spending four years on the Pacific Coast, the greater part of the time as a clerk in a dry-goods store in Portland, he concluded to return by water, left San

Francisco April 5, and landed in New York April 27, 1858, and came back to Iowa May 10, 1858.

Capt. Gerard served three years in the regular army of the United States, and was under the command of Gen. John C. Fremont in his wonderful exploration of the Great American Desert, and also served three years in the late Civil War as First Lieutenant of Co. E, 37th Iowa Vol. Inf., and was commissioned Post-Quartermaster while stationed at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was breveted Captain when the regiment was mustered out at the expiration of its service. The Captain was a man of fine literary ability, a great reader, student and thinker, and always took an active part in the political campaigns of this county. Politically he was a Republican, and a leading and influential member in the Union League of this county. Beyond the office of Justice of the Peace, which he held for several terms, he had no political ambition, and was always happy in the success of his party, its candidates and its measures. He died April 4, 1872, respected by all who knew him as an honorable and upright citizen.



JW. COLVILLE is a farmer and stock-raiser on section 32, Adams Township. He was born in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, Dec. 28, 1819, and is a son of Robert and Hannah (Weston) Colville, who were natives of Virginia. He was a miller by profession, following that business in Virginia, and in Ohio, where he removed in 1825. He died in 1828 or 1829, and his wife in 1873.

The subject of this sketch came to Mahaska County in 1853, and remained until the spring of 1857, when he emigrated to the State of Kansas, remaining there until the year 1865, engaged most of the time in the improvement of a farm. While in Kansas, he was in the employ of the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, under Capt. Ensly, Chief Quartermaster of that Department, continuing in that service one year. He then engaged in the Overland Mail Service, under Ben Holliday, who carried the mails from Atchison,

Kan., to Salt Lake, Utah, and remained in his service until after the close of the war, returning thence to his old home in the State of Ohio, where he engaged in merchandising until the year 1869, when he came back to Iowa, bought a farm, and has remained here ever since. His farm is in a high state of cultivation, and its improvements, house, barn and other things are of excellent quality. Politically Mr. Colville is a Greenbacker.



CAPT. CHARLES P. SEARLE, of Oskaloosa, is a pioneer of 1854, and located in this city in May of that year. He was born in Chester, Hampden Co., Mass., April 16, 1831, and is a son of Zenas and Julia (Sheldon) Searle, also natives of Massachusetts. Charles P. was the youngest son and the seventh child of a family of four sons and four daughters, and is the only member of the family residing west of Ohio. His early years were passed upon the farm, receiving his education in the common schools, supplemented by two terms at an academy. He resided at home until he reached the age of twenty years. His father then gave him \$25 in money, and for the first time in his life he left his native State, and also for the first time enjoyed the novel experience of a ride on the cars and by steamboat. He went direct to Painesville, Ohio, and entered a machine-shop for the purpose of learning the trade. He had worked a few days only, when on the 16th of May, 1850, his right arm was caught between the belt and shaft, which was revolving at the rate of sixty revolutions per minute, and was broken in four places. He went to Kinsman, Ohio, where relatives were living and remained with them until his recovery. In the fall of 1850, he engaged with his brother-in-law at that place as clerk in a store, serving him one year for a salary of \$75 and board, yet from this meager compensation he saved some money and remained at Kinsman until 1854. During that year the western fever seized him, and he turned his face toward the setting sun, came to Iowa, and located at Oskaloosa. At this time in the history of our State there was not a mile of railroad in operation within



its borders. His first business experience in this city was that of a dry-goods clerk, and in the spring of 1855 he became a partner in the business, the name of the firm being Hardy, Searle & Young. One year later he sold out his interest and retired from the firm, but continued to conduct his dry-goods business alone until 1861, when he closed out his business and enlisted as a soldier in the Civil War.

He was mustered into service in August, 1861, as a private soldier in Co. H, 8th Iowa Vol. Inf. At the organization of the regiment at Camp McClellan, Davenport, he was promoted Sergeant Major. The regiment removed from its rendezvous to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., where they were placed under command of Gen. McKinsstry, and taken on a forced march to Springfield, Mo., to resist the advance of the rebel General, Sterling Price, who was driven back into Arkansas. The regiment then went to Sedalia, Mo., and spent the winter of 1861-62. In November, 1861, Sergt. Maj. Searle was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. I, 8th Iowa Vol. Inf. In March, 1862, they were ordered to Pittsburg Landing, participated in the battle of Shiloh, and during the afternoon of the first day's fighting nearly the entire regiment, with others of Gen. Prentiss' division, were taken prisoners by the rebels, and remained in prison until November, 1862, when they were exchanged at Libby Prison. After a furlough of thirty days the regiment was re-organized, again entered the service, and was sent down the Mississippi River with Mr. Searle as Captain of Company I, to assist in the capture of Vicksburg, participated in the various engagements immediately preceding the investment of that city, including the charge of May 22, and were forty days in the trenches round about that beleaguered city.

Immediately following the surrender of Pemberton to Gen. Grant on the 4th of July, the 8th Iowa was of the army that started eastward driving Gen. Johnson's army of reinforcement across Black River and into the fortifications at Jackson. The enemy succeeded in getting out of Jackson, and across Pearl River, and being pursued gave battle at Brandon, Miss. The 8th fought gallantly on this occasion, won the battle, returned to Vicksburg and

shortly afterward was sent to Memphis, Tenn., where they did provost duty for eight months. During this time the rebel General, Forest, made his famous raid into Memphis. It was a hand-to-hand conflict, and Capt. Searle was wounded by a sabre stroke across the right ear, received a permanent spinal injury, and was taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape a few hours later. His wife was with him on a visit at the time, saw him wounded and taken prisoner, and that Sabbath day, Aug. 21, 1864, was a memorable one for both of them. As his wounds were of a character disabling him for further active service he resigned his commission in January, 1865, and came home.

After his return from the service in the fall of 1865, Capt. Searle visited his native State, accompanied by his wife and child, and spent the winter among the scenes of his boyhood days. During the spring of 1866 he formed a partnership with Capt. C. S. Wells, now of Knoxville, Iowa, and engaged in the retail grocery trade in this city. In the fall of 1867 Mr. Searle was elected Clerk of Courts of this county, and served four full terms. At the expiration of his term of office he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Searle was elected and officiated for a time as Cashier of the First National Bank of this city. In the month of January, 1876, he purchased a set of abstract books and has since given his attention to abstract, insurance and brokerage. He represents twelve of the leading insurance companies of the world, and does the leading business in that line in the city.

The Captain has been twice married, first to Miss Eliza Shangle, a native of Ohio, Dec. 25, 1855. She departed this life in 1857. April 12, 1859, he espoused Miss Martha E. Turner, a daughter of Rev. Asa Turner, of Denmark, Lee Co., Iowa, a prominent and well-known minister of the Congregational Church, and organizer of the first church of that denomination in Iowa. By this union there have been three children: Dora E. is the wife of Harry S. Howard, Vice President of the Mahaska County Bank of his city; Alice is a graduate of Grinnell College; and Hattie L. The family are members of the Congregational Church, and Capt. Searle has been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school of that society nearly twenty years.

The Captain is esteemed one of our most successful business men, and has acquired a very comfortable fortune during his residence in this city. The elements which have conduced to bring about this desirable condition are those which obtain in the history of nearly every successful business man—first, an integrity which establishes confidence in the minds of the public, then the ability to perform that which is promised, in a proper manner, not forgetting that uniform courtesy which wins patrons and retains them. Capt. Searle possesses this rare combination in a remarkable degree, hence his success. In all matters of public interest having for their object the advancement of the material interests of his fellow-citizens, he will always be found in the front ranks, not with his influence alone, but with his time, his labor and his money. In moral reform he stands upon the highest plane, in the forefront of the contest, and is fearless and outspoken in the advocacy of all measures having for their object the betterment of the condition of his fellow-men.

BC. McCLAIN of Monroe Township, is engaged in the business of general merchandising and farm machinery at Rose Hill, Iowa, under the firm name of McClain & Son. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1839, and is a son of George and Prudence (Chilcote) McClain, natives of Pennsylvania. They are both living, and reside in Newark, Licking Co., Ohio. The subject of this sketch, B. C. McClain, came to this county in 1861, and followed farming until Jan. 18, 1886, when he began merchandising.

He was married, Aug. 19, 1860, to Miss Caroline Nash, who was born in England Feb. 19, 1838, and is the daughter of John and Mary (Martin) Nash, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. McClain became the parents of two children: John B., born Jan. 30, 1862, died Nov. 10, 1881; and G. N., born March 18, 1865. In the business of general merchandising, this firm carries a stock of \$5,000 worth of goods, and is doing an extensive and profitable business. Mr. McClain owns 309

acres of excellent land in Monroe Township, all of which is under fence, in a good state of cultivation, with a fine orchard of bearing trees, a first-class dwelling, good barn and other out-buildings, and is in a first-class shape in all respects. He also owns a good dwelling-house and one lot in the town of Rose Hill, and 160 acres in Norton Center, Norton Co., Kan. Mr. McClain brings to the conducting of his business the same industry, energy and good management that conduced to his success as a farmer. He is a man of influence in the community where he resides, because of his superior attainments, and is greatly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

SHADRACH MORGAN, residing upon section 35, Garfield Township, was born in Wales, in 1823, and is a son of John and Margaret Morgan, both of whom were natives of the same country. The father died in 1855, and the mother a few years later. Shadrach Morgan, the subject of this sketch, came to America, landing in Philadelphia on the 3d of August, 1847. He first located at Minersville, Schuylkill Co., Pa., where he lived a few months, and then went to Danville in the same State, where he lived a year, and was engaged in the iron works. He then went to Luzerne County, Pa., where he remained six weeks and then returned to Schuylkill County, remaining two years more. He then visited his native land, and staid six months, returning again to Schuylkill County, where he lived one and a half years. He then went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, where for two years and a half he was engaged in the gold mines, meeting with fair success. Returning again to Schuylkill County, he made that his home one and a half years, and then went back to California, residing there nine years, engaged in mining the greater part of the time, with indifferent success. Returning from California Mr. Morgan went to Pennsylvania and staid three months, during which time he was engaged in coal mining. On the 4th of July, 1865, he landed in Mahaska County and

located on section 35, Garfield Township, where he still lives, and is the owner of fifty-four acres of land. He has been engaged in mining and farming since coming to this county.

Shadrach Morgan was married in 1851 to Hannah Williams, a native of Wales, and daughter of Iven and Mary (Thomas) Williams. They are the parents of three children: John, born March 22, 1855; Mary Ellen, Nov. 7, 1856; and David, Jan. 20, 1870; they are all living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are members of the Congregational Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M.

In politics Mr. Morgan is very liberal. While living in his native country he learned the trade of a stonemason, which he worked at for some years and also followed that trade a portion of the time after coming to America. His first trip to California was made in a sailing vessel, and he was 108 days on the voyage from New York to San Francisco. During the trip they ran short of provisions and for a time were limited to one tablespoonful of rice at one meal and a half biscuit at another. Mr. Morgan is now living a quiet life, respected by all who know him.



JACOB WOLFE is a farmer and stock-grower on section 35, Cedar Township. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 10, 1825, and is the son of Samuel and Mary (Shively) Wolfe, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. They moved from Indiana to Keokuk County, Iowa, in 1865, and both of them died in this State.

The subject of this sketch, Jacob Wolfe, remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and then began life for himself. He was married in 1848 to Lydia Annock, a native of Ohio, born March 12, 1827, and the daughter of George and Julia A. (Hull) Annock, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Ohio. Mrs. Annock died in Ohio, and her husband in Iowa, while on a visit among his children. Jacob Wolfe came to Mahaska County in 1873. He is the father of eleven

children: Lucinda is the wife of William Ciseo, living in Wapello County; Linda A.; Julia A. is the wife of Wesley Jackson, living in this township; Samuel; Hannah is the wife of M. B. Lee, and resides in this township; Linford; Mary is the widow of N. M. Lee, and resides in this township; Harmon H., Laura A., Emma E., and Freeman W.

Mr. Wolfe owns 140 acres of excellent land, all in a high state of cultivation, and his house, barn, and other buildings and improvements are first class in every respect. His wife is a member of the United Brethren Church. In his political relations Mr. W. is a Republican. In every relation of life he will be found to be a first-class citizen and a man of strict integrity, highly esteemed by neighbors and friends.



WILLIAM BOWEN, residing on section 35, Garfield Township, was born in South Wales in 1839. He is a son of William and Mary Bowen. Being the son of a poor man, his educational advantages were limited indeed, and he was early trained to hard work. In the coal mines of the old country he spent the greater part of his life until he was thirty years of age, when he determined to emigrate to the United States, with the hope of bettering himself and family. He came by steamship and was twelve days in making the voyage. For the first six months he engaged in coal mining in Ohio, but in the fall of 1869 came to Mahaska County and located at Beacon, where he continued the occupation of a coal miner. In the village of Beacon he remained fourteen years, and then located upon section 35, Garfield Township, where he had purchased fifty acres of land some time previous. On this place he erected a comfortable dwelling-house at the cost of \$800 in addition to his own labor.

Before leaving his native land in 1869, Mr. Bowen was united in marriage with Mary Luscombe, a native of the South of England, and daughter of William and Susan (Sargent) Luscombe. Ten children have been born to them: James, who died July 26, 1875; Mary Ann, now engaged in teaching in Edmunds County, Dak.; she is a graduate of the Beacon public school, and

taught three terms in this county before going to Dakota; Susie and Mima are at home; Arthur died July 27, 1874; Frederick, Willie, Oscar, Sarah and Nelly.

Mr. Bowen and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Prohibitionist. While a resident of Beacon, he was a School Director for two terms.



JOHN B. ADLON. Among the business men of push and energy of Oskaloosa, who have accumulated what they have of this world's goods through their own energy and perseverance, and not as recipients of a legacy, is the subject of this short notice. He is a watch-maker by trade and is engaged in the watch and jewelry business and also deals in musical instruments, and established his business at Oskaloosa in 1850. Mr. Adlon has been engaged in his present business longer than any one else in Mahaska County, having spent upward of thirty-six years in the same. He began in a small way, mended jewelry, repaired watches and clocks, and as the demand for the jewelry in those early days as well as repairing was not sufficient to occupy his time, or his sales large enough for him to make a living, he carried on a barber-shop in connection with his business. But close attention to business and the growth and development of the country soon increased his trade and his stock was increased proportionately, until he now has an extensive establishment, and is meeting with signal success.

Mr. Adlon was born in Mentz, a city of Hesse, the principal city of Rhein-Hessen, on the left bank of the river Rhine, Dec. 18, 1826. He is the son of Nickolaus and Annie Adlon, and learned his trade in his native city, after an apprenticeship of five years. He then traveled in Europe and worked as a "jour" until 1849, when he came to the United States, landing at New Orleans. He worked in St. Louis for a while, and in December, 1850, came to Oskaloosa and engaged in his present business.

Mr. Adlon was united in marriage in St. Louis,

Mo., April 9, 1850, with Miss Elizabeth J. Kalbfleisch. She was born in Dillingen (Hesse Homburg) Germany, March 16, 1830, and has borne our subject six children, two sons and four daughters, all of whom are living: John H., born in Oskaloosa, May 26, 1851, married Alice K. Kline, and is a farmer in Garfield Township; Mary A., born in Keokuk, Iowa, March 24, 1853, was next in order of birth; Henrietta E., born in Oskaloosa, Nov. 27, 1854, became the wife of Prof. Howe, of Oskaloosa Commercial College; Ida F., born in Oskaloosa, Nov. 19, 1856, married F. Horst and they reside in Oskaloosa; Nickolaus C., born in Oskaloosa, April 7, 1859, married Mary Kalbfleisch, and they are living at Farmington, Iowa; Eunice H., born in Oskaloosa, April 7, 1861, married R. O. Morrison, a resident of Oskaloosa. The good wife and mother died Feb. 20, 1863, respected and loved by all who knew her.

The second marriage of our subject took place Dec. 16, 1867, in Oskaloosa, and the lady selected as his life companion was Miss Sarah P. Byers. She is a sister of Consul S. H. M. Byers, and daughter of James Byers, and was born in Mercer County, Pa., July 7, 1840. Of the latter union two children were born—Maggie May, July 5, 1869, and Alice Anna, June 1, 1871. Mrs. Sarah Adlon departed this life Jan. 19, 1875. Religiously Mr. Adlon is a Unitarian, and in politics independent.



REUBEN WHITAKER, of the firm of Whitaker & Shriver, dealers in books, stationery and wall paper, Oskaloosa, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1835, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (McGiffin) Whitaker. The former was a native of Virginia, of Scotch ancestry, and in his early life was a carpenter, but in later years a miller. In 1855 the family came to Oskaloosa, and the father undertook the building of a gristmill in the southern part of the city, near the present site of the South Spring Mills, and died Dec. 18, 1856, before the mill was completed. The mother is still living, and resides two miles north of Oskaloosa with her sons Samuel and Frank. To them were born eleven

children, eight of whom are living, as follows: Mary E. is the wife of W. K. Wallace, a printer at Des Moines; Reuben; Sarah is the widow of George R. Ledyard; John was in the army in Co. E, 33d Iowa Vol. Inf., and was wounded in the battle of Helena, and died in a hospital at Memphis, he ranked as Second Sergeant; Gideon L. is Weighmaster at the Iowa Central Stockyards, Oskaloosa; Maggie E. is the wife of Jesse Hyatt, a farmer in Southern Dakota; Jennie is the wife of Edward Williams, of What Cheer, Iowa; Samuel W. and Frank are on the home farm.

Reuben Whitaker received a good common-school education, and also attended Muskingum College two years. After the family came to Iowa, in 1855, he worked in a sawmill until 1859, then took a trip to Pike's Peak, and on his return engaged as clerk in the drug-store of William M. Wells, for one year. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted as a private soldier in Co. E, 33d Iowa Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He was with his regiment in the capture of Little Rock, Ark., and in numerous other engagements. After the capture of Little Rock he was promoted to be Hospital Steward. On his return from the army, he resumed his former occupation in the drug-store of Wells & Wright, continued with them two years, then bought a grocery stock, run that business one year, and returned again to duty with his old employer, W. M. Wells. He started the first exclusive news depot in Oskaloosa in the room now occupied by Searle & Scott, and disposed of the business in 1885, to Charles H. Ralston. In the year 1878 the firm of Whitaker & Shriver started a book-store near the *Herald* office in the Ketner building. In 1881 they bought out the old Central Book Concern, No. 117 West High avenue, and have conducted business there since. In 1882 they bought the building, which is substantial brick, 20x116 feet, with three stories and a basement. On the main floor is kept the stock of books and wall paper. The second floor is used for surplus stock and the third for storage. They do a wholesale and retail business, carrying all the leading college and school text books, and do a large and profitable business.

Sept. 18, 1866, Mr. Whitaker was united in mar-

riage with Miss Harriet L. Shriver, a native of Ohio, born Aug. 5, 1839, and a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Fink) Shriver, natives of Pennsylvania. By this union there have been two children: Charles P., born Oct. 16, 1868, and Harry R., Oct. 18, 1873. Charles P. is a graduate from the Oskaloosa High School in the class of 1886, and is a salesman with Whitaker & Shriver.

Mr. Whitaker is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church. He is ranked among the leading and successful business men of Oskaloosa; has achieved success by a close attention and personal direction of all details of the business, and a thoroughness of knowledge and push and energy, that combined, are sure to bring about desirable results. He bears a most excellent character as a Christian gentleman and citizen, and enjoys the full confidence of all who know him.



CHARLES WING, of Oskaloosa Township, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 21, 1820. He is the son of Cornelius Wing, a native of Connecticut, born May 7, 1766. Cornelius Wing was a highly educated man, and established a school in the city of Cincinnati, which attained a wide reputation throughout the West, and at the time of his death there were in attendance 200 pupils from all parts of the country. He was married to Miss Mehitabel Wing, not a relative, who was born Nov. 22, 1768. The children were as follows: Sarah, born June 22, 1791, died Aug. 13, 1793; Mehitabel, born Feb. 24, 1793, died in infancy; Joseph, born April 25, 1795, was drowned at Natchez, Miss., March 9, 1822, by falling overboard from a steamer; Edward, born April 8, 1802, was a school teacher, and after the death of his father succeeded to the management of the school at Cincinnati; one daughter died in infancy; Charles, born Nov. 10, 1804, died Feb. 26, 1805; Eliza, born May 12, 1806, died in New Orleans; William, born June 11, 1808, followed the Mississippi River for fifty years as a clerk on a steamer, and died upon the river. Mrs. Mehitabel Wing died at Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 27, 1816,

aged forty-seven years, eleven months and five days. She was a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Wing was again married, to Elizabeth Crispin, who was born July 23, 1781. By this union there were two children: Charles, born March 21, 1820, and Benjamin, born June 23, 1822, died July 28, 1825. Cornelius Wing died Sept. 16, 1823. He was a member of the Society of Friends, was a man of exalted Christian character, and was widely known and greatly beloved by the members of that society. Elizabeth Wing died Jan. 1, 1861. She was also a member of the Society of Friends.

The subject of this sketch was raised in Cincinnati, Ohio, and during his growth to manhood in that city received a liberal education. He was married in Clermont County, Ohio, April 3, 1842, to Miss Catherine Leever, born March 21, 1821. Of this marriage three children are living: William O., born May 3, 1849, is now somewhere in the western territory in a government surveying party; Edward, born April 3, 1851, is at Superior, Nuckolls Co., Neb.; Margaret E., born Nov. 29, 1857, is the wife of John B. Threlkeld, of Superior, Neb.

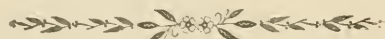
In 1853 Mr. Wing emigrated to this county and built a gunsmith-shop, on the ground now occupied by the new court-house in Oakaloosa. This was the first establishment of the kind in the county, and is believed to have been the first one built and operated in this part of the State. In 1855 he purchased a farm in Spring Creek Township, where he resided continuously for twenty-seven years, selling the farm a few years since to a coal syndicate, and receiving therefor \$80 per acre. Mrs. Catherine Wing, who was a sincere and earnest Christian, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died Oct. 5, 1866. Mr. Wing was again married in this county, to Sarah E. Thornburg, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, April 18, 1835. She was a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Moorman) Thornburg. Her father was a native of Lexington, Ky., but removed to Ohio while but a small boy, and her mother was a native of Ohio. They were both members of the Society of Friends. There was born to them a family of seven children, six now living: Sarah E., wife of the subject of this

sketch; Melissa J., of Cass County, Iowa, wife of A. M. Saunders; Alonzo E., of Madison County, Iowa; Dosha D., of this county, wife of Jacob Shaul; Nannie E., of Oskaloosa, wife of Delos Dean; Thomas J., of Mahaska County. Mrs. Thornburg died March 9, 1871, and her husband March 21, 1875. They were sincere Christian people and highly respected wherever known. They came to Oskaloosa March 8, 1864. Our subject and wife are the parents of three children—Katie E., Nannie E. and Dosha C., all at home. Mr. and Mrs. Wing are leading and influential members of the Society of Friends, and take an active interest in the advancement of the welfare, spiritual and temporal, of that society. Charles Wing is an honorable, upright citizen, enjoying the respect and esteem of his fellow-men in an eminent degree. He has taken an active interest in the development of the resources of this city and county, aiding in this work, as well by his means as by his personal influence and individual effort.

JACOB KRISER, farmer and stock-grower on section 1, Spring Creek Township, was born in Lebanon County, Pa., March 26, 1811, and is the son of Gasper and Jane (Baney) Kriser, who were of German origin. They were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, settling there before the Indians had abandoned that country. Gasper Kriser was a farmer and stock-raiser, and the father of twenty-seven children, and raised five others of different parentage. He had two wives, by the first of whom twelve children were born, and the latter, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch, had fifteen children. At his death he owned 1,200 acres of the best land in Lebanon County, Pa., was very wealthy, and one of the best farmers in that section of the country.

The subject of this sketch, Jacob Kriser, removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1846, and lived there until 1854, when he removed to this county, where he has resided since. He was married, Dec. 17, 1832, to Jane Killinger, a native of Pennsylvania, and of German parentage. By this union there

were eight children born: Michael, Sally, Jacob, John and William, living, and David, Balser and James, deceased. Jacob Kriser is the owner of 330 acres of good land, all under cultivation, with good buildings and other appurtenances to a first-class farm. Mr. Kriser is a prosperous, well-to-do farmer, and one among the most successful of that profession in the county, and has achieved his present success by good judgment and proper economy. He is a man of the strictest integrity, honorable and straightforward in his transactions among men, and enjoys and merits the esteem of an extended circle of acquaintances.



POULTNEY LOUGHRIDGE, deceased, was born in McKeesport, Pa., May 24, 1800, and was the son of James and Jane (Poultney) Loughridge. He removed with his parents from Pennsylvania to Richland County, Ohio, and located near Mansfield. He was married in Richland County, March 27, 1827, to Miss Maria Ann Mitchell, a daughter of John and Mary (Black) Mitchell, natives of Pennsylvania. She was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 15, 1810, and removed with her husband shortly after marriage to Huron County, Ohio. Of eleven children born to them, seven are now living; the first seven were born in Ohio, the others in Mahaska County: John M. is a farmer and minister in Appanoose County, Iowa; Emily J., widow of James W. Correll, is in Beaver Head County, Mont.; Joseph J. has a stock ranch in Montana, and is a gold miner; James is a farmer in Spring Creek Township, this county; Thomas is a farmer in Montana; Mary is the wife of Philip Shaver, a farmer residing in Poweshiek County; Margaret E. married George Ritchie, a butcher in Hardin County, and is deceased; Albert, a minister in the Baptist Church, and also a teacher, resides in Burlington, Iowa; he was for nearly ten years a missionary to India, and brought home with him from that country four of their idols, a peculiar musical instrument, and many other curiosities; Edmund F. died at the age of ten years.

Poultney Loughridge came to Iowa in the fall of 1842, stopping temporarily in Washington County,

and in the spring of 1843 came to Spring Creek Township, in this county, and took up a large tract of land. In addition to his wife and seven children, there came with him his wife's brother, Robert Mitchell, another brother, Edmund Mitchell, his wife and one child, and his wife's cousin, John McAllister, with his wife and four children. Upon the land he originally entered, he resided continuously until his death, which occurred Oct. 15, 1874. The farm of nearly 200 acres, with all of its fine improvements, is the property of his widow, who yet survives.

When they first located in this county, it was yet in possession of the Indians, and while waiting for the land to come into market, they were obliged to avoid the soldiers in order to hold their claim until the proper time came to enter it as provided by law. He was really one of the first of all the pioneers in this county. The two brothers and cousin of Mrs. Loughridge all located claims at the same time, and eventually secured them after the Indians had left. Mrs. Loughridge was one of the first white women in this county, and remembers very distinctly the Indians, who were plenty in those days. The first election held in Mahaska County was at the log cabin on their claim, and the box in which the ballots were cast is now in possession of Dr. D. A. Hoffman, of Oskaloosa.

We who live in these latter days scarcely appreciate, if we ever think of the hardships and privations endured by the early settlers in this new country. The staff of life in those days was corn bread, and this, without change, Mr. and Mrs. Loughridge lived upon for eighteen months, and their neighbors fared no better than they. The nearest mills were at Farmington, Burlington and English River, the latter fifteen miles from Iowa City. At one time in the spring the water was so high in the streams that it took three weeks to get a grist from the nearest mill. In the meantime they lived on hominy, which they pounded in a large block. This was common property, to which all the neighbors came, and it was kept in active use most of the twenty-four hours of the day.

Poultney Loughridge was an abolitionist in his early days, and later on affiliated with the Republican party. He was a prominent and leading mem-

ber of the United Presbyterian Church. Since his decease his widow has removed to Oskaloosa, and resides in a comfortable home in the southeast part of the city. Mr. Loughridge was a man of more than average ability, and of great force of character, just the material of which sturdy pioneers are made, and to men of his mold of mind and strength of character, this country is indebted for its remarkable development. For years it had been marked upon the maps as a barren desolate waste unfit for the habitation of civilized men. Courageous men, however, spied out the land, settled upon it and found it a fruitful soil, yielding a thousand-fold to the labor of the skillful toiler, and because of this endured the privations incident to life in a new country, that others might reap the benefit of their sacrifices. Marble monuments may not mark their last resting-places as testimonials of gratitude from those who have followed after, yet their names are engraved upon the tablets of memory and the remembrance of their early trials is transmitted from one generation to another as a tradition of the past, thus building for them a monument more imperishable than brass.



MICHAEL L. SHOEMAKE, dealer in new and second-hand furniture, cook and heating stoves, pumps, lightning-rods, etc., established his business in Oskaloosa in 1857, and has resided within the boundaries of Mahaska County since 1853. He is an active business man, wide awake to his own interests, and always ready to lend a helping hand to any cause that is calculated to advance the interests of the community in which he lives. Mr. Shoemake was born in Smith County, Tenn., Sept. 17, 1835, and is a son of Michael and Judy Shoemake. His parents were natives of Tennessee, and our subject remained a resident of his native State until seventeen years of age, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools. In 1853 he came to Oskaloosa and embarked in the grocery business, starting the first extensive grocery establishment in that city. In 1857 he began his present business, and has

carried it on continuously ever since, meeting with success.

He was married, Aug. 4, 1859, at Oskaloosa, to Hettie A. Wroughton. She was born in Ohio, and has borne our subject three children, all sons. John H. resides in Oskaloosa, and is a pressman by trade; Frank W. married Della Meeks, and they are living in Oskaloosa, as likewise is Harry W. Mrs. Shoemake is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics our subject was formerly a Republican, but at present is a member of the Greenback party. Socially he belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is a respected and honored citizen of the county.



GIDEON B. McFALL, Sr., a dealer in lumber, resides in Fremont, Iowa. He was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., Jan. 17, 1823, and is the son of William and Jane (Fenton) McFall, who were natives of Kentucky. The first-named was a soldier in the War of 1812. They moved to Indiana, where the latter died in 1839, and Mr. McFall was again married, to Mary Ann Gilliland, and removed in 1846 from Indiana to Iowa, remaining about fourteen years, when he went to Harrison County, Mo., and died in 1869.

The subject of this sketch came to this State from Indiana in 1847, residing continuously upon the farm he yet owns, on section 4, Cedar Township, until 1882, since which time he has been engaged in the lumber business at Fremont. He was married, Jan. 16, 1845, to Miss Mary Newsom, who was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., Dec. 2, 1824, and is a daughter of John and Charlotte (Hollowell) Newsom. Her father died in Indiana in 1825, and her mother in Iowa in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. McFall are the parents of nine children: Martha J., deceased; Charlotte M. is the wife of George W. Beck, living in Wapello County, this State; William O. is married to Sarah Lloyd, and they reside in Fremont, Iowa, where he practices medicine and surgery; Mary A. is the wife of Samuel Boman, living in Bartholomew County, Ind.; Emma A. is the wife of M. E. Keith, of Atlantic,

Iowa; Clara is the wife of Daniel Votaw, of Cedar Township; Gideon B., Jr., is a lawyer at Oskaloosa; Jennie L. is residing at home; one son died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. McFall are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held the offices of member of the Board of Supervisors, Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee, and is at present serving his third term as Mayor of the town of Fremont. With the exception of one or two terms he has been a continuous member of the School Board for thirty years. Mr. McFall owns 162 acres of most excellent land, all in a high state of cultivation, with a fine house, barn, and the best quality of improvements of all kinds, and a fine residence in the town of Fremont. He is a pioneer in this county, and a gentleman well and favorably known within its entire borders. In everything pertaining to the advancement of our material prosperity he has taken an active interest, and has promoted the growth and prosperity of the whole people by every means in his power. He is a man of the highest order of business ability, of the strictest integrity, honorable and high-minded in all things, and ranks first among the many good citizens of this county.



C. R. TROY, of Garfield Township, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1824, and is a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Robinson) Troy. The former was a native of Virginia, and died in Morgan County, Ill., in the year 1832, at the age of sixty-two years. The latter was also a native of Virginia, and died in Garfield Township, this county, in 1871, at the age of sixty-eight years. Six children were born to them, three of whom are living: Washington is a retired farmer, residing in Kansas; Abraham lives upon a farm in Prairie Township, and C. R., our subject.

C. R. Troy was reared upon the farm, and has always followed that occupation. When about six years old his family removed to Morgan County, Ill. He removed thence to Fairfield, Jefferson County, this State, and came to this county in

1843, locating in White Oak Township, about ten miles east of Oskaloosa. During this year the lands of the New Purchase were opened to settlement, and he, with his brother Abraham, took up a claim of 320 acres in that township. One year later they went to Madison Township and bought a claim of 320 acres, upon which they resided for three years, then came to the present location on section 10, Garfield Township, and entered 160 acres of land, a portion of which is included in the present farm of C. R. Troy. Several years later they divided the land, each taking half, to which the subject of this sketch has added yet other lands, and now has at the home farm 190 acres.

When Mr. Troy first settled in this county the Indians were just preparing to leave, and white settlers were a scarce commodity. No elegant farm-houses dotted the prairie, fences were an unknown quantity, roads were Indian trails, leading here and there over a vast expanse of prairie. To go to mill was a task frequently taking from three to four weeks, the nearest one being at Fairfield, fifty miles away. The lumber that built their abiding-places, and the salt that seasoned their hominy, was hauled by team from Keokuk. But they endured all these inconveniences, suited their wants to their means, lived and prospered through it all, and lived happy lives.

C. R. Troy was married, April 11, 1856, to Miss Amanda Lighter, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Andrew and Nancy Lighter. By this union there have been nine children: Jerome, James, Charles and Con are farmers, residing in this county; Amanda, Ernest, Andrew, Daniel and Frank are at home.

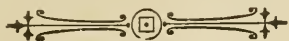
In addition to the home farm of 190 acres Mr. Troy also owns forty-five acres in Madison Township. It is a fine farm, all in a high state of cultivation, and has first-class improvements. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has upon the place about fifty head of fine graded Short-horn cattle. He has made a success of life by persistent energy and industry, coupled with excellent management and proper economy, and is fully deserving all the prosperity that has attended him. No one envies the pioneer his well-earned ease in his later days. There is no more honora-





John B Hoopes

ble, high-minded citizen in this county than the subject of this sketch, and none who stands higher in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.



WILLIAM FREDERICK is a retired farmer and stock-raiser of Harrison Township, residing on section 21. He was born May 25, 1800, in Pennsylvania, in what was formerly Northumberland, now called Union County. He is a son of Thomas and Margaret A. (Tibbon) Frederick. Thomas Frederick was captured by the Indians near or between Reading or Harrisburg, Pa., in the year 1750, and kept by them a prisoner for eleven years. He was about five years old when captured by the Shawnee tribe. They cut slits in both his ears for the reception of rings and other ornaments, as they proposed to make a chief of him. He died in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 8, 1808; his wife also departed this life in that county in March, 1825. They were both of German parentage.

The subject of this sketch, in the fall of 1804, went from Pennsylvania to Ohio in company with his parents, and remained there until 1845, engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, he having learned this business while a young man. He understood and followed all the processes employed in the manufacture of woolen cloth, from shearing the sheep to the finishing process which made the goods ready for the tailor's use. June 9, 1845, he gathered together his family, and started with teams for Iowa, bringing with him to this county, five or six cows, 400 head of sheep and three head of horses. They had a very successful trip, and arrived at the place where he now lives Aug. 7, 1845, having consumed nearly two months' time on the trip, and losing only a few head of sheep. This was before the land in the New Purchase came into market, and he bought out what was called a squatter's claim, on a half section of land, which he afterward entered.

Mr. Frederick now owns 710 acres of as fine land as there is in the county, all of it in a high state of cultivation. He has on the place two fine frame houses and an ample number of barns and out-build-

ings of all kinds, and also a curiosity in the shape of a smoke-house made of a portion of a hollow sycamore tree. It is about five feet in the clear inside, the shell about one and one-fourth inches thick, and stands about ten feet high, is covered with a shingle roof, and was put up in 1861.

The subject of this sketch was married in September, 1820, to Rebecca Shriver, and to them have been born eight children: Electa; Lafayette was a soldier in the Mexican War, under Gen. Taylor, and died at Monterey, Mex.; Clementine; George W.; William A., and three children who died in infancy. There is also an adopted daughter, Catherine, residing at home. The mother of these children died in October, 1857, and he was afterward united in marriage with Mary Reigart *nee* Jackson, who is now deceased. Mr. Frederick's first vote was cast for John Quincy Adams. He is now affiliated with the Republican party. Mr. F. is enjoying the well-earned rest the struggles of his pioneer days entitle him to, possessing a competence, and with it the highest esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.



JOHN B. HOOPES, a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Oskaloosa, was born in Chester County, Pa., Feb. 16, 1809. When a child his parents removed to York County, near Harrisburg, and there he lived and worked upon the farm until he reached the age of seventeen years. He was then apprenticed to a tanner for three years, for which he was to receive his board and clothes, three months' schooling during his apprenticeship, and at the end of the time a suit of clothes valued at \$30, or \$30 in cash, as he might elect. He worked several years as a journeyman tanner, and in 1833, at Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., was married to Miss Barbara Greider, who was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1815.

In the spring of 1834 our subject and wife removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he was foreman for a number of years for Samuel McPherson, an extensive tanner in that vicinity. In the year 1844 he purchased a tract of land near Lima, Ohio, which he successfully cultivated for several years, when he sold at a good advance over the original cost, and

removed with his family to Dubuque County, Iowa, where he purchased a farm of 400 acres near the town of Cascade. This he cultivated until about the year 1865, when he came to Oskaloosa, where he has since resided.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoopes were the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living: Andrew, a farmer in Mahaska County; Ann, wife of Jacob Whiteman, of Mahaska County, now deceased; John M., a banker of Dallas Centre, Iowa; Marion, a resident of Denver, Col.; Jacob, a dry-goods merchant in Kansas; Lydia, wife of R. G. Gilson, Florida; Swain, a merchant in this State; Daniel, who lives in Mahaska County; Lottie, wife of J. C. Steadman of this county; Ezra, a merchant at Avoca, Iowa. Mrs. Hoopes died in 1879, and Oct. 18, 1883, he was married to S. R. Teple, a native of Indiana.

Politically Mr. Hoopes is an enthusiastic Republican, but not an office-seeker. Mr. Hoopes' early religious training was received in the Friends' Society, but he afterward joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a citizen, he is a man to whom the word good applies in the superlative degree. He takes an active interest in public matters and in matters relating to the moral health of the city, and as a representative citizen of this county the publishers of this ALBUM take pleasure in presenting his portrait.

SAMUEL MCCLAIN is a farmer and stock-grower on section 16, Cedar Township. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1830, and is the son of James L. and Sarah (Ensley) McClain, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maryland. James L. died in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1851, and his widow in 1883.

The subject of this sketch was married, Dec. 9, 1851, to Jane English, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1835. She is a daughter of James and Jane (Perkins) English, both of whom died in Ohio. Our subject and wife are the parents of eight children—Joseph N., Sarah A.,

J. S., Wade, Nova, Jennison (deceased), Asa and Nellie.

Mr. and Mrs. McClain are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican, and has held the office of Township Trustee. The home farm consists of 160 acres of good land, with an excellent house, well arranged, and commodious barn, and other first-class improvements and conveniences in his business of general farming and stock-raising, in which he is quite successful, by reason of good management, care and judgment. Personally Mr. McClain is much respected among his friends and neighbors as an upright citizen, good neighbor, and consistent Christian gentleman.

JAMES SEEVERS, deceased, an honored pioneer of Mahaska County, of 1843, was born in Frederick County, Va., Oct. 12, 1792. His parents, Henry and Martha Seevers, were descended from the French Huguenots. The family removed from France to Germany, and thence to America in colonial times and settled in Pennsylvania. Later the branch from which our subject sprang was established in Virginia. James served an apprenticeship to the tanner's trade, at which he worked but a few years, and then engaged in farming.

Our subject was united in marriage, in 1820, to Miss Rebecca Wilkins, who was born Nov. 23, 1797. They were the parents of six children who lived to maturity; two died in infancy, and one in childhood. William H., the eldest, is now Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and a resident of Oskaloosa; he married Miss Caroline M. Lee (see sketch elsewhere in this work). Virginia R. is the widow of M. T. Williams, and a resident of Oskaloosa; Thomas F. married Louisa Knight, and his death occurred in 1853; John M. was a soldier of the late war, being a private of the 3d Iowa Infantry, and died in 1862 in the hospital, from disease contracted in the service; Theodore L. was a Lieutenant of the 33d Iowa Infantry; he married Miss Eliza Boswell, and resides at Marshalltown, Iowa; James A. was a Captain in the 15th Iowa In-

fantry; he married Mary Collins, and died from disease contracted in the army.

Mr. Seevers emigrated from Virginia to Iowa in 1842. He spent one winter in Jefferson County, and in the spring of 1843 came to Oskaloosa, locating about a mile outside the city, and engaged in farming. He was the first Justice of the Peace in Mahaska County, and held the office many years. He was a true and consistent Christian, holding membership with the Lutheran Church, and was an upright, honorable man, who commanded the respect and good-will of his fellow-citizens. His demise took place at the ripe age of eighty-six years, April 6, 1879. His wife, the cherished partner of his joys and sorrows for many years, and a most estimable lady, died July 4, 1873.

DR. M. L. JACKSON, surgeon dentist, is not only the oldest practicing dentist of Oskaloosa, but of Mahaska County. He was the third of a family of seven children, and was born in Branchville, S. C., Aug. 24, 1829. His parents, Solomon and Elizabeth (Overton) Jackson, were both natives of North Carolina; the former died at Knoxville, Iowa, in 1851, and the latter at Oskaloosa in 1878. When the Doctor was but seven years of age the family moved to Concord, Ill., but subsequently located in Lee County, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until twenty years of age, when he went to Macomb, Ill., and entered the office of Dr. J. B. Kyle to study medicine. While at Macomb he also read medicine in the office of Dr. J. H. Bacon, who was for many years one of the leading business and professional men of Ft. Madison, Iowa. Concluding to make dentistry his regular profession, he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he studied, and began practice at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1852. In 1854 he came to Oskaloosa, where he has continued to reside, engaged in the active practice of his profession, for almost a third of a century.

Few men are more widely known than the Doctor. In his profession he stands high, his ability being recognized, not only by his friends and

neighbors, but by the profession as well. In the State Dental Society he served two terms as Vice President and one as President. As a business man and citizen he has ever had at heart the best interests of his adopted city and State, devoting much of his time to the public good. When the State Bank of Iowa at Oskaloosa was organized, he was elected one of its Directors, and served as such during the active period of its existence. He was also instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank of Oskaloosa, and for five years served as one of its Directors. For more than thirty years the Doctor has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, at present being a member of Triluminar Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M., Hiram Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and Commandery No. 6, K. T. The fraternity has in him a strong advocate, and he has done much to build it up in this section of the country. In the organization of the Iowa Masonic Benevolent Society he actively participated, and for several years he was one of its Directors.

On the 1st day of November, 1855, Dr. Jackson was united in marriage with Miss Joan Phillips, a native of Illinois. They have five children—Harry, Dwight, Gertrude, Lizzie and Willie. Harry and Gertrude are married, the latter living in Des Moines. Dr. and Mrs. Jackson are members of the Presbyterian Church of Oskaloosa.

DAVID McFALL, a farmer and stock-grower on section 9, Cedar Township, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., Dec. 5, 1826, and is the son of John and Isabel (Finton) McFall, who came to this county in 1848 and engaged in farming. The former died Oct. 21, 1884, and the latter May 30, 1883; they are buried in the cemetery at Fremont.

The subject of this sketch, David McFall, was married to Charlotte M. Brown, Sept. 4, 1856. She was born in Indiana Feb. 19, 1840, and is the daughter of Harvey and Charlotte (Hollowell) Brown. Her father died in Indiana, and her mother in Iowa, Oct. 8, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Mc-

Fall are the parents of eight children: Mary F., born July 4, 1857; William O., Feb. 23, 1859; Sarah F., born June 6, 1861, died Feb. 7, 1863; David E., born April 20, 1863; Charles, Feb. 17, 1867; Lottie May, Dec. 9, 1868; Jason, March 27, 1871; Nellie G., born Feb. 16, 1874, died Aug. 20, 1883; Mamie, born June 6, 1876.

Mr. McFall is a member of the G. A. R.; he is a Republican in politics, and has held several local offices in his township. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. K, 33d Iowa Vol. Inf., serving for three years, and participated with his regiment in the engagements of Helena, Little Rock, Camden, Prairie D'Anne, Poison Spring, Jenkins' Ferry, siege and capture of Mobile, in the army of observation on the Mexican border, receiving his discharge at the close of the war. Mr. McFall was a good soldier, discharging every duty faithfully, and in the civil walks of life he is just as good a citizen. He is energetic and industrious, a man of strict integrity, and enjoys the esteem of his friends and acquaintances.

OLIVER CRAWFORD, at present residing in Oskaloosa, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1836, and is the son of Matthew and Frances (Stevenson) Crawford, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ireland. When Oliver was ten years old he came with his parents to Washington County, Iowa, in the year when it was admitted into the Union as a State. There he grew to manhood, receiving a common-school education and attending one year at Washington College.

Mr. Crawford was married in that county, in February, 1871, to Miss Lydia A. Singmaster, a native of Kentucky. By this union there were four children, three of whom are now living. Mr. Crawford is still a resident of Washington County, Iowa, where he has large property interests, but is temporarily sojourning at Oskaloosa, where he has a brick and tile yard in the southwestern part of the city. He usually employs four or five men, and in the season of 1886 he made 150,000 tile and 80,000 brick. Mrs. Crawford died in 1878. She was a member of the Christian Church. In December,

1880, he was again married, to Mrs. Naomi A. Maxwell, also a native of Kentucky. Upon the organization of the Republican party Mr. Crawford affiliated with it, but at the present time votes and acts with the Democratic party.

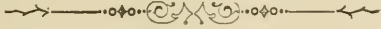


WW. SPRAGUE, of Garfield Township, is a native of Washington, Ohio, and a son of Jonathan and Susan (Lynch) Sprague, who were natives of Wheeling, W. Va. Jonathan Sprague was a farmer all his life, and was a soldier in the Mexican War. His ancestors were natives of Austria. He died Jan. 20, 1885; his wife's death occurred Aug. 13, 1883, at the age of seventy-eight years. The subject of our sketch came to this county in 1868, and settled in Des Moines Township, where he lived thirteen years, removing to his present location in September, 1881. He served the people of Des Moines Township one term as Township Trustee, and has been School Treasurer of Garfield Township for three terms.

Mr. Sprague was married in 1864 to Miss Sarah M. Sprague (no relative). They are the parents of five children—Oscar, Osmer, Arthur, Asa and Vesta. His present farm consists of 120 acres of land, all improved, upon which there has been sunk a prospect shaft, which shows near a five-foot-eight-inch vein of coal, of the best quality and resembling anthracite.

Mr. Sprague was raised a farmer, began life as a poor boy, and has accumulated his present possessions by his own industry, good management, prudence and economy. He is a general farmer, but in the spring of 1885 turned his attention to the breeding of Poland-China hogs, making his first purchase from the celebrated herd of A. C. Moore, of Canton, Ill. He now has a herd of ten thoroughbred animals, and intends to continue the business. He is also the owner of a thoroughbred Durham bull. Mr. Sprague is a successful farmer and enjoys a reasonable degree of prosperity as a result of the intelligent direction and management of his affairs, and himself and wife enjoy the confidence and esteem of their friends and acquaint-

ances. Mr. Sprague is now turning his attention to the dairy business, running at present one wagon, and supplying Excelsior with milk each day.



BENJAMIN P. ANDERSON. As a representative of the energetic business men of Oskaloosa we take pleasure in presenting the name of Mr. Anderson, of the firm of Anderson & Co., proprietors of the Oskaloosa Star Marble Works, which business was established in the spring of 1881 by Mr. Anderson, and has met with success.

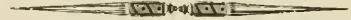
Benjamin Anderson was born in Monroe County, Iowa, Jan. 28, 1858, and is a son of John L. and Isabel (Henderson) Anderson. He received his education in the common schools, and supplemented the same by an attendance at Oskaloosa and Penn Colleges, attending the former two years and the latter one year. He was married Sept. 12, 1882, in Spring Creek Township, to Miss M. Luella Billick, daughter of Jefferson Billick. She was born in Greene County, Pa., and came to this county with her parents in 1868. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson—John J., May 29, 1884, and Ora D., Feb. 20, 1886. Mr. Anderson is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and in politics votes with the Greenback party. His place of business is located on North Market street, one and one-fourth blocks from the square.



JB. REDBURN, who is located on section 32, Spring Creek Township, is a farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in the State of Pennsylvania, May 28, 1826, and is the son of James T. and Jemima (Tarley) Redburn. He came to Iowa in 1856, remaining until the following year, when the father died, and the remainder of the family emigrated to the State of Kansas. The subject of this sketch, J. B. Redburn, came to Mahaska County in the year 1860, locating in Harrison Township, and January 24 of the following year was united in marriage with Miss Mary Funk, a daughter of Joseph and Jane Funk. By this

union there are eight children now living—Willis S., Jennie, Jemima, Fredericka, Charles, Hayes, Joseph and Cary. Mabel died in infancy.

The home farm consists of 160 acres of very fertile land, all under excellent cultivation, and with the best class of improvements thereon. The dwelling is a commodious and well-arranged brick structure, with an ample frame barn and other out-buildings to correspond. Mr. Redburn is a progressive farmer, and keeps himself well advised upon all matters pertaining to the business of farming and stock-raising that are essential to the proper and successful conduct of his business. Socially he is a pleasant gentleman, high-minded and honorable in his transactions with men, and occupies an upper place in the regard of his friends and acquaintances.



AW. WARRINGTON. The oldest established photographer and artist in Oskaloosa is the gentleman whose name heads this notice. He established his business there in 1866, and, with the exception of a few months, has been continuously occupied in conducting it. Mr. Warrington was born in Damascus, Columbiana Co., Ohio, Oct. 9, 1842, and is a son of John and Rachel (Garwood) Warrington.

Our subject was brought up in his native State, attended the common schools, and there developed into manhood. When twenty-two years of age, he began to learn his trade at Alliance, Ohio, which he afterward mastered, and, in 1866, hoping to better his financial condition in life, he came to this State and county, and locating at Oskaloosa, embarked in his present business. He has met with success, which is attributable to his own business tact and good judgment, coupled with his energy and economy.

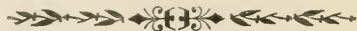
Mr. Warrington was married, June 27, 1867, at Oskaloosa, to Miss Julia, daughter of Daniel McMichael. She was born in Indiana, and the issue of their union is a daughter—Jessie E. Mr. Warrington is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to Hiram Chapter No. 6. In politics he is a Republican and, owning as he does, the leading

photographic gallery in Oskaloosa, and treating all customers with that gentlemanly welcome which is his leading characteristic, he has established a reputation second to none in that thriving little city.



JOHAN H. SHOEMAKE, deceased, was a pioneer of Mahaska County, coming here before Oskaloosa was laid out, and was born in Smith County, Tenn. He was a son of Michael and Judy Shoemake, and was reared a farmer's boy. Developing into manhood, he engaged in merchandising at Carthage, Tenn., whence he removed to Collinsville, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business, and was there united in marriage with Miss Betsy McQuain. He came from the latter place to Mahaska County and took up land, and when Oskaloosa was started engaged in the dry-goods, hardware and grain business, and was also a dealer in live stock.

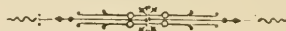
Mr. Shoemake was the first Democrat to be elected County Treasurer and Recorder of Mahaska County, his election occurring in August, 1857, and continuing until August, 1860. He continued an active business man of Oskaloosa until his demise, in November, 1859. He was a whole-souled, genial gentleman, who had the happy faculty of making and retaining friends, and was one of the popular men of his party in the county, and at the date of his demise left a wife and two children. Socially he belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and was also a member of the I. O. O. F.



WILLIS S. REDBURN, of Spring Creek Township, is a farmer residing on section 32. He is a native of this county, in which he was born Dec. 3, 1861, and is the son of Joseph B. and Mary A. (Funk) Redburn, for biography of whom see elsewhere. Willis S. Redburn was reared upon his father's farm, and early learned to perform his part of the daily work. Until of age, he attended the common district schools a few months in each year, and then attended Oskaloosa College for two years. He is a young man of considerable

natural ability, which, supplemented by a good English education, and a determination to succeed, indicate that he will yet occupy a prominent position in society.

The subject of this sketch was married, Jan. 21, 1886, to Miss Flora E. Higgason, born in Thorn-town, Ind., July 9, 1867, and a daughter of W. T. and Martha C. (Evans) Higgason, the former a native of Greene County, Ky., born May 11, 1828, and the latter of Harrison County, Ind., born Dec. 11, 1829. Her mother died Jan. 22, 1881, and her father is now living in Indianapolis, Ind.



ARTHUR C. WILKINS, physician and surgeon at Oskaloosa, was born in Roane County, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1841. He was in the senior class at the State University when the late war broke out, and the business of the institution was suspended. In 1863 he came to this State and located in Washington County. He took a regular course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1865. Entering at once upon the practice of his profession at Sigourney, he continued there until 1870, when he went to Lexington, this State, and was there engaged in practice until 1880. During the latter year our subject came to Oskaloosa, and formed a partnership with Dr. D. A. Hurst, which connection continued four years, and since the dissolution of the partnership Dr. Wilkins has continued in practice alone, meeting with signal success.

Dr. Wilkins was married at Ft. Wayne, Ind., Jan. 26, 1876, to Miss Almira L. Briggs, daughter of Jesse and Rebecca Briggs. Mrs. Wilkins was born at Ft. Wayne, and of her union with our subject four children were born, two sons and two daughters, who have been named Emerson C., Fred Marcellus, Jessie Blanche and Clara Maude. Dr. Wilkins is a Knight Templar and likewise a member of various Masonic bodies. He stands at the head of his profession in this section of Iowa, and is known as a thorough student, not only in his profession, but in the school of history, natural science and literature. He is a gentleman of broad views, a

deep thinker, close reasoner, and follows with keen attention the discoveries and developments in medical science. His success in his profession has been flattering, and he is rapidly building up an extensive practice.

CYRUS BEEDE, Secretary of the Iowa Life and Endowment Association, and residing at Oskaloosa, was born in Carroll County, N. H., Nov. 28, 1828. He is the son of Stephen and Caroline (Dame) Beede, of the Society of Friends, his parents and grandparents on both sides having belonged to the same society. The Beede family were of English and Scotch descent, and residents of this country for several generations.

Our subject was educated in a common school, which was supplemented by an academical course in what was called the Friends' Boarding School, of Providence, R. I. His early life was passed on the farm in his native State, and on arriving at the age of maturity, and having received a good education, he engaged in the duties of a pedagogue, which he followed in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Iowa. In 1852 he came to Iowa, and purchased a farm one mile north of Oskaloosa, which property he still owns. Returning to New England he engaged in the manufacture of oil carpet for a time, and then in 1856, went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he embarked in banking and real estate, and was thus occupied until 1860. In the spring of that year he came back to Oskaloosa, and has made this his home until the present time. Mr. Beede was the first Cashier of the First National Bank of Oskaloosa, and was one of the incorporators of the same. In 1870 he engaged in the service of the Government as Chief Clerk of the Central Indian Superintendency, with headquarters at Lawrence, Kansas being in the Indian Department, and the jurisdiction of the Superintendent for whom he was working embracing the Indians of Kansas and Indian Territory. He acted in the capacity of clerk until 1876, when he became agent of the Government, having jurisdiction over the Osage Indians, and held that position until July, 1878. In 1883

Mr. Beede was appointed Special Indian Agent, and visited all the agencies in Washington Territory, and many in Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Idaho and Dakota Territories, and also in Florida. He terminated his service with the Government July 20, 1885, receiving a statement of full and final settlement.

Mr. Beede was one of the very few Indian agents whose accounts at the time of final settlement were in such a condition as to warrant the Government in settling according to their figures. They were absolutely correct. He was regarded by those high in authority as one of the most efficient Indian agents in the service. His superior knowledge and skill in Indian affairs and accounts have been frequently called in requisition by Indian agents in making settlements with the Government.

Jan. 1, 1886, Mr. Beede accepted his appointment as Secretary of the Iowa Life Endowment Association, and has continued to hold that position until the present time. He was married near Oskaloosa, in Quaker style, July 8, 1858, to Miss Martha Pickrell, daughter of William P. and Mary Pickrell, of the Society of Friends. One child, Mary C., has been born of their union. She is the wife of R. W. Clayton, and they reside in Omaha, Neb.; they have one daughter, Mattie H. Mr. Beede was President of the City Council of Minneapolis in 1860, and has also been a member of the City Council of Oskaloosa. He is one of the leading members of the Friends' Church, in Iowa, is a man of large experience, a close observer, and possessed of very much more than ordinary ability.

ELMER D. GERARD, of Garfield Township, was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, Aug. 25, 1859, and is a son of Edward and Margaret L. (Pugh) Gerard, for biography of whom see elsewhere in this volume. Elmer was raised on the farm where he now lives, and was married, Nov. 3, 1881, to Miss Rosa Hoff, who was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1864, and is a daughter of Zebulon Hoff, of this county. He was born in Alleghany County, Md., May 19, 1835, came to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1854, and in 1856

was married to Miss Clarinda Jackson, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, who was born in Dresden, Feb. 18, 1841. Mr. Hoff was licensed to preach by the Methodist Protestant Church in 1856. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving through the entire war in Co. C, 15th Iowa Vol. Inf., and dying at his home in Des Moines Township, May 7, 1886, leaving a wife and five children. To Mr. and Mrs. Gerard have been born two children—Harry and Ernest.

Mr. Gerard owns forty acres of improved land, and is engaged in farming in the summer season and teaching school in the winter. He has taught the same school for several successive terms, and is very popular and thorough in that profession. He is a member of the Iowa Teachers' Reading Circle, which has its headquarters at Des Moines. Each County Superintendent has charge of the members of the club in his county, which meets annually, when a line of reading is prescribed for the coming year. This is continued for four years, at the end of which time those who have mastered the course receive a diploma as an evidence of proficiency in that respect. Mr. Gerard has been a member of the School Board in his district six years. In 1886 he was a candidate for Township Clerk on the joint Democratic and Greenback ticket, polling a larger number of votes than any man on the ticket.



JAMES A. SEEVERS. In the days of slavery there were many Southerners, who, although brought up in familiarity with that peculiar institution, yet felt that they could not conscientiously give it support or encouragement; hence it was that in the settlement of the great Northwest many of the old slave-holding families of the South followed the tide of emigration and did their part in establishing and upbuilding a freer and a healthier civilization. The subject of this sketch was a member of such a family. He was born in Jefferson County, Va., March 6, 1832, and in 1842 came to Iowa with his father, James Seevers, who left him in school at Burlington, while he with the rest of the family came to Mahaska County. Young James' longing for the western

home he had never seen, combined with the fever of immigration of which he had had a taste, proved stronger than his love for school, and accordingly he left Burlington without leave and walked to the Oskaloosa of that day, of which the main business buildings were a log blacksmith-shop and grocery store. In 1853, Mr. Seevers, having studied law with his brother, Judge William H. Seevers, was admitted to the bar and soon after formed a partnership with Judge J. A. L. Crookham. In 1856 he was elected County Attorney, and dissolving his connection with Judge Crookham, formed a partnership with his brother and Hon. M. T. Williams, with whom he continued in business until the outbreak of the Civil War.

May 29, 1855, Mr. Seevers married Miss Mary Collins. She was the eldest daughter of one of Marion County's first pioneers, and still resides with her family in Oskaloosa. Three sons were born to them—Charles A., Albert Collins and James E.—the second of whom died in infancy; and one daughter, Eva, who is still living.

Mr. Seevers was a strong adherent to the political faith of Stephen A. Douglas, and during the stormy period preceding the war took an active part in the affairs of the Democratic party. When in 1861 all hopes of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the North and South were abandoned, Mr. Seevers espoused without hesitancy the cause of the Union, and assisted in organizing a company of volunteers, largely composed of men of his own political faith. In October, 1861, he was elected Captain of Company C, 15th Iowa Regiment, and spent the winter of 1861-62 in quarters at Keokuk, Iowa. Capt. Seevers took part with his company in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and in the smaller affairs of Iuka and Boliver, suffering a loss in the first two engagements of five men killed and twenty-one wounded. In both battles Capt. Seevers received honorable mention for gallantry in action. The 15th Iowa arrived at Shiloh, by steamer, on the morning of the first day of that battle, and as the men marched to the front with bright guns and new uniforms they were taken by the retreating Federals for regular troops. In an hour the 15th Iowa was also slowly retreating before the impetuous advance of the confederates.

In a forced march through heavy timber from Corinth to Grand Junction, Capt. SeEVERS fell, and received injuries in the side, which obliged him to resign his commission.

On returning from the army the Captain re-engaged in the practice of law, as much as his impaired health would permit. But the injuries he had received caused the formation of a tumor, which, growing continually worse, caused his death Nov. 5, 1865, at the age of thirty-three years, when it might truly be said he was only fairly commencing life. He was once a candidate for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, but was not successful. He canvassed the county for his party, and as a public speaker was a fluent one, and a man of much influence in the counsels of his party.

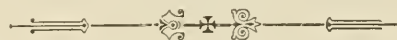


JAMES A. STEUART is a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 4, White Oak Township. He was born in Logan County, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1831, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Hanger) Stenart. The first-named was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and a coverlet weaver in the old country. He departed this life in Ohio in 1847, and his wife died at the old home place in that State, in 1885, at the advanced age of seventy-three years. She was of German origin. Her grandfather Hanger was a soldier during the War of the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch, James A. Steuart, was married, July 4, 1852, to Vicena Holly, and by this union there was one child, who died in infancy; the mother died April 27, 1853. In April, 1854, Mr. Steuart was again married, Mary Jane Harris becoming his wife, and to them eight children have been born: William S., born Feb. 2, 1855, died Feb. 25, 1885; Uretta, born May 30, 1856, is now deceased; Henry H. and Elmore are also deceased; Elizabeth A., born Feb. 1, 1864; Cora A., born Dec. 25, 1866, is the wife of Louis Wymore, and lives in Monroe Township; Emma, born Dec. 17, 1871; Arthur and Lona are deceased. The mother of these children died April 27, 1876, and is buried in this township. In 1877 Mr. Steuart chose as his third wife Mary L. Foster, and by this marriage

there were two children: Lewis, born Nov. 14, 1878, and one who died in infancy. The mother of these last-named children died May 19, 1880, and is buried in this township.

Mr. Steuart came to Iowa from Ohio in 1851, and bought his present farm. Politically he is a Republican, has represented his township on the County Board of Supervisors, under the old law, and has held nearly all the various offices in the township where he resides. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Steuart owns 280 acres of fine, fertile land, all under fence and in a very high state of cultivation, and with improvements of the best character. Upon the farm are four dwellings, three of them occupied by tenants. In addition to his occupation of general farming he turns his attention to the breeding of Short-horn cattle, Clydesdale and Norman horses and Poland-China hogs, and has some very fine representatives of these various animals from the best families in the country. He is handling his business very successfully and profitably. In his business relations he is always found to be a man of strict integrity, honorable and fair in his dealings, doing unto others as he would they should do unto him, and thus merits and receives the approval of friends and acquaintances.



NELSON D. PORTER, late editor of the *Oskaloosa Union*, was born in Fayette County, Pa., Jan. 23, 1838, and is a son of David Porter. He was educated in the common schools and at Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom with honors in the class of 1860. In 1862 Mr. Porter was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church, in Fayette County, and served as Pastor in Brownsville and in Jefferson County, that State. He was then Pastor of the Union Congregational and Presbyterian Churches in Erie County, Ohio, and then of the First Congregational Church of Carroll, Carroll County, this State. In October, 1875, Mr. Porter came to Oskaloosa and assumed the management of the *Oskaloosa Standard*, which position he held for ten years. In January, 1886, he became editor of the

Oskaloosa *Union*, which was the outgrowth of a consolidation of the *Standard* and *Messenger*, and which position he held until September, 1886. It is a spicy little paper, Democratic in politics, and always found upon the side of morality, and advocating every just cause for the development and the improvement of the country and the elevation of mankind.

Mr. Porter was married in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 2, 1864, to Miss Sallie A., daughter of Capt. Elisha Bennett. She bore him two children, both of whom are deceased, and her demise took place in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 22, 1867. Mr. Porter was a second time married, Aug. 4, 1869, to Miss Anna P., daughter of Capt. J. W. Grover, of Cleveland, Ohio. The issue of the latter union is five children. The record is as follows: Harry S., born Sept. 18, 1870, and died aged fifteen years; Chris C., born Dec. 24, 1872; Fred N., April 13, 1875; Ada M., Oct. 1, 1877, and Nellie M., May 1, 1880. Mr. Porter is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the G. A. R., belonging to Phil Kearney Post. He was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted in 1863, and served three months as Chaplain of the 58th Pennsylvania Infantry.



J E. SEEVERS, attorney at law, of Oskaloosa, was born in this city May 10, 1862, and is a son of James A. Seevers, late Captain of Co. C, 15th Iowa Vol. Inf. (now deceased), and Mary (Collins) Seevers. James A. Seevers was a native of Virginia, and his wife of Indiana. He came to this county about the year 1846. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Oskaloosa and at Oskaloosa College. When twenty-one years of age he entered the law office of Hon. John F. Lacey, where he remained as a student for two years, and was admitted to the practice of the law by the Supreme Court of Iowa at its December session in the year 1885 at Des Moines. In the spring of 1886 he commenced the practice of law in Oskaloosa. In politics Mr. Seevers is a staunch Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland.

He is a member of the Iowa National Guard, and Orderly Sergeant of Company F, Third Regiment, of that organization. He is a young man of sterling qualities, good morals and fine ability, and gives promise in the near future of making his mark in the profession he has chosen.

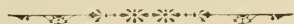


J G. JONES, of Garfield Township, is a native of South Wales, where he was born Nov. 20, 1828, and is a son of William G. and Elizabeth (Thomas) Jones, natives of that country. They came to America in 1840, settling in Luzerne County, Pa., and later on Mr. Jones came to Johnson County, Iowa, where he died in 1859, aged fifty-two years, his wife having died in Wales when the subject of this sketch was two years old.

Mr. Jones followed his parents to America, arriving Aug. 7, 1845, and locating in Luzerne County, Pa., where for eight years he was engaged in the coal business, as a contractor. He then went to California, where for two years and eight months he operated a gold mine and was successful financially in this enterprise. After leaving California he returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained a short time, and in August, 1857, came to this county, where he has since been engaged, the greater portion of the time in farming and mining. He was one of the projectors of the Iowa Coal Company, which operated extensively under his supervision in 1868 and 1869. He was for several years engaged in mercantile business at Beacon, and was Postmaster there during that time. He is also largely interested in Colorado coal lands, and at one time was interested in 3,300 acres of coal land, with a company organized to work them.

Mr. Jones was married, Jan. 1, 1856, at Hyde Park, Pa., to Miss Margaret Jones, a native of Wales. They are the parents of six children: Sarah A., wife of Thomas S. Ingles, at Hollister, Cal.; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Joseph Bevan, of Oskaloosa; William G., an attorney-at-law, at Oskaloosa; Emma, Winifred and John, at home. The home farm consists of 100 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Jones is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. F.

& A. M. He was one of the principal men of the town of Beacon in its palmy days, when the coal mines were in full operation at that point, the old Roop Mill and distillery being operated, when it had several extensive business houses and when it was the depot for the shipment of all our products, grain and stock, and at which point all the merchandise for Oskaloosa was received; in fact, when it was the railroad station of the county.



ADAM FOEHLINGER, one of the early settlers of Oskaloosa, was born in Rhenish Prussia, near the river Rhine, Aug. 5, 1816.

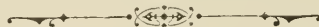
Here he remained until he was fifteen years of age, receiving a liberal education. He was then apprenticed to the trade of fancy turning for three years, receiving his board, but giving \$80 and three years' work for the privilege of learning the trade. When he had finished his time he went to a large city in search of work, but found he was not up with the times, and worked one year for \$1 per week and his board. He then went to Oberstein, a hilly country, and the mountains filled with agates. Here he followed his trade, turning out the fixtures to watches, and jewelry of all kinds, for a short time, then traveled extensively over Germany as journeyman turner, stopping eventually at Berlin, where he was engaged for several years at his trade.

Mr. Foehlinger was married in his native town, April 10, 1842, to Katarina Klotz, by whom he has had four children, born in Germany, viz.: Adolph, a machinist residing in St. Paul, Minn.; Henry, of Burlington, Iowa; Matilda was the wife of William Harbach, and died in 1874; Charles is a salesman with J. B. McCurdy & Co., Oskaloosa. One child died in infancy. In 1853 Mr. Foehlinger left his native country and crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, which occupied forty-eight days in making the trip. He landed in New York, where he remained one year. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and was employed for two years in the McCormick Reaper and Mower Factory. In 1856 James Fletcher, of Oskaloosa, went to Chicago, and hired several men to come to Oskaloosa and work at cabinet-making, and Mr. Foehlinger came along with

them. Mrs. Foehlinger died in 1870. She was an acceptable member of the Congregational Church.

Our subject was again married, in the fall of 1872, to Miss Kate Wachter, who was born in Ulm, Germany, Nov. 17, 1839. In 1869 she came to America, all alone, a stranger in a strange land. When a young girl, after the death of her parents, she went to Switzerland. She then made her way to England, where she remained four years as governess in the family of a clergyman. In May, 1869, she landed in New York, and having letters of introduction to one of the first families of that city, succeeded in obtaining a situation as governess in the family of John Grosbeck, who was residing in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was one of the leading families of New York City. Here she remained one and a half years, spending one summer with the family at Newport. From New York she went to Chicago, where she was employed as governess in the family of H. O. Stone, a wealthy resident of that city. After the great fire she went to Des Moines, Iowa, and served as governess in the family of B. F. Allen, banker, and from thence to Oskaloosa; she still gives private lessons in German. She has become the mother of two children: Grace, born March 8, 1874, and Rena, Feb. 4, 1876. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

Politically Mr. Foehlinger is a Democrat of the liberal school. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and has held all the principal offices in the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment; twelve successive years he represented his district in the Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, also of the Rebecca Lodge, and is at present Treasurer of all four.



P. COVEY is the owner of eighty acres of well-improved land on section 3, Des Moines Township. He was born in Broome County, N. Y., March 22, 1817, and is a son of Daniel and Phanella (Burget) Covey, both natives of the same State. His father was an intelligent man, a member of the Universalist Church, and died in 1855, aged seventy-two years; his mother

died in 1851, at the age of sixty-nine years. The subject of our sketch was reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools of his native State, where he remained until 1847, when he followed the advice of the lamented Greeley, to go West, and came to Mahaska County, and located on section 4, Des Moines Township, where he lived six years and improved a good farm. He then moved to section 10, where he lived seven years, and then purchased his present farm on section 3, where he has since resided.

Mr. Covey was married, in 1845, to Hely Egleston, daughter of Orlander and Mary Eggleston. Three children were born to them, all of whom are now living: Charlotte, wife of A. T. Plum, of Des Moines Township; Daniel M. and Alice, who reside at home. While never learning the trade, Mr. Covey has followed carpentering to some extent. He has never been what might be termed an active politician, and, above all, has never been an office-seeker, though he has served two terms as Constable of his township. In his old age he is endeavoring to live a quiet and peaceful life, enjoying the respect and esteem of all who know him.



A. PAINE. The well-known business firm of A. A. Paine & Co., dealers in flour and fruit at Oskaloosa, was established by James Mattison, in 1876, and the present firm, of which our subject is the head, was formed Feb. 1, 1884. It has attained a prominence in the business circles of Oskaloosa by fair and honest dealing with its customers, and does an annual business of about \$80,000. It is the only exclusive wholesale house in its line in the city, and the firm is composed of men well known for their business tact and energy, as well as for their integrity.

A. A. Paine, head of the above-named firm, came to Mahaska County in 1868. He was born in Attleboro, Mass., April 25, 1851, and is a son of Caleb and Elizabeth H. (Meador) Paine. His father was born in Attleboro, as likewise his grandfather. Our subject's mother was born in New Hampshire, and her parents were natives of Maine,

both families being old established New England people. When three years of age Mr. Paine went with his parents to Rock Island, and on attaining the age of sixteen years came to Oskaloosa, this county. His education was received in Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, and at Oskaloosa College. He was engaged in farming and raising blooded stock in this county until 1876, when he engaged in clerking, and was thus occupied until the formation of the present firm, since which he has been energetically engaged in furthering its interests.

Mr. Paine was married, May 30, 1883, in this city, to Miss Lizzie Janney, daughter of J. M. and Mary E. Janney. She was born in Oskaloosa. Religiously our subject is a believer in the Quaker's faith, and his wife belongs to the Congregational Church. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 128, and also a member of K. of P., Lodge No. 58, and also Division No. 15 U. R., K. of P.



JOHN N. KINSMAN. of Harrison Township, station agent at Cedar, is a dealer in lumber and engaged in buying and shipping grain. He was born in the State of New York, Aug. 13, 1820, and is a son of Melitiah and Rhoda (Wright) Kinsman, the former a native of Nova Scotia and the latter of Connecticut. Melitiah Kinsman died in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1826, and his widow came to Iowa in 1844, and lived in this county until her death, which occurred in 1870.

The subject of this sketch, John N. Kinsman, came to Iowa from the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1840, locating in Washington County, and purchasing the land upon which a portion of the town of Brighton, in that county, is now situated. In the year 1841 he began the study of medicine, but in the spring of 1842 accepted the appointment of Deputy Sheriff of that county, under Sheriff Stone, retaining the position four years, and during that time residing in the town of Washington. Until its organization Mahaska County was attached to Washington for judicial purposes. At the expiration of the four years last mentioned he

accepted the position as Clerk of the Court for Jasper County, Iowa. Among the other duties of the Clerk of said court was that of establishing the county seat of different counties, conducting elections, etc. In the fall of that year, at the general election, he was chosen a member of the first State Legislature of Iowa, from a district embracing the counties of Jasper, Marion and Polk. During this time steps were taken for the removal of the State capital from Iowa City to Des Moines. At the expiration of his term of office, in the year 1847, he came to Oskaloosa, Iowa, engaged in hotel business, which he followed for four years, at a time when Frink, Walker & Co. run stages from Keokuk to Des Moines, and until 1850, when he was elected Sheriff of Mahaska County, holding the position for two years. About this time his health began to fail, and he retired from active business for a period of one year, and until the year 1853, when he began the erection of Union Block in Oskaloosa, finishing it during the same year. In the year 1860, by reason of the death of John H. Shoemaker, then Treasurer of the county, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of that office, and at the general election in the fall was chosen Treasurer and Recorder of Mahaska County, filling that position until the year 1862. At the expiration of his term of office he moved onto his farm in White Oak Township, this county, the change of location being made necessary by the enlistment of his son-in-law, George S. Carson, as a soldier in the Union army, George up to that time having had charge of the farm. Here he remained until the year 1882, when he came to his present home in Harrison Township, near Cedar Station.

Mr. Kinsman was married in Pennsylvania, April 13, 1844, to Miss Lydia M. Birchard, who was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 10, 1817, and who was a daughter of Pliny and Martha (Griffis) Birchard. By this union there were four children, as follows: Martha E., born March 20, 1846, and the wife of George S. Carson, residing in this county; Sarah A., born Feb. 23, 1852, is the wife of Taylor Glasgow, and living in Kansas; Mary L., born Aug. 5, 1854, is the wife of Joseph Endicott, who resides in Cedar; Pliny M., born April 11, 1856, was married to Vandalia Driver, Feb. 16,

1876, now deceased, and again married to Miss Sarah Stone, in March, 1883, and resides in White Oak Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinsman are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in his political affiliations is a Republican. Mr. Kinsman at his present home owns a good residence, and the elevator buildings at the station of Cedar. Being situated in the midst of a very productive section of the county, his duties as railroad agent, combined with his business as grain buyer and lumber dealer, keep his time pretty well occupied, and he finds the business pleasant and remunerative. Mr. Kinsman is among the pioneer settlers of the county, being well known throughout its borders, and is universally respected and esteemed by all our people.

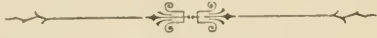
GIDEON B. McFALL, JR., of the firm of McFall & Jones, attorneys, at Oskaloosa, was born in Fremont, Mahaska Co., Iowa, Aug. 3, 1861. He is a son of Gideon B. and Mary (Newsom) McFall, natives of Indiana, who came to this State and county in 1845, locating at Fremont.

Our subject received his education in the common schools, supplementing the same by a course at Oskaloosa College, and afterward took a law course in the State University of Iowa, at which place he graduated June 19, 1884, and began practice at Oskaloosa Sept. 11, 1884. He formed a partnership with William B. Jones in February, 1885, under the firm name of McFall & Jones, which still exists, and which, for proficiency in matters of jurisprudence, stands exceedingly well in the county.

In politics Mr. McFall votes with the Democratic party. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Toleration Lodge No. 236, Fremont. The parents of Mr. McFall still reside at Fremont, where his father is engaged in the lumber business.

Our subject holds the position of lecturer on commercial law and business forms in the Oskaloosa

loosa Business College. He is Secretary of the Mahaska County Agricultural Society, and also of the Oskaloosa Board of Trade. He has a bright future before him, and is making rapid strides toward attaining prominence, not only as an attorney, but as a gentleman of energy, push and perseverance.

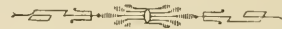


FRANCIS HUBER, a baker, was born in Baden, Germany, Feb. 4, 1804. He is a son of Joseph and Theresse Huber, natives of Baden. They were the parents of four sons, two living—Francis, the subject of this sketch, and Joseph, a resident of California. Francis Huber was reared in his native land, receiving a liberal education. When eighteen years of age he was apprenticed to the trade of baker, serving for a period of two years and receiving for his services only his board. In 1831 he left Germany for America, landing in New York, where he established a bakery, and continued in the business for six years. In June, 1837, he removed to and settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm and remained until 1849, when he came to this city, arriving May 2 of that year. Here he started the first bakery in Oskaloosa, which, like the town at that time, was on a very small scale.

Mr. Huber was married in New York City in October, 1833, to Miss Christina Englehart, who died in that city, Oct. 1, 1834, and he was again married, Feb. 17, 1835, to Miss Mary Bachman. By this union there were four children, viz.: George was born in New York City, Feb. 8, 1836. In 1852, when he was sixteen years old, his father sent him across the plains with a man from Keokuk, who proved a hard master, and he left him at Omaha; he was afterward killed by the Indians near Muscle Shell, Mo., as was also his wife. Joseph enlisted in the 14th Illinois Infantry with the three months' men, and re-enlisted in the same regiment for three years or during the war. Upon the organization of the colored troops by the War Department, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the 58th United States Colored Regiment, and is at present residing at Fayette, Miss., and engaged in cotton raising. Mary J., deceased, was the wife

of George Steach. John M. enlisted in the 4th Iowa Battery, which was sent to New Orleans and stationed for a time at Carrollton, and afterward at Thibodeaux, La.; he was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, with his command at the close of their term of service. Mrs. Huber died Aug. 4, 1850. She was an acceptable member of the Baptist Church, and was greatly respected by all who knew her. Oct. 29, 1859, Mr. Huber was again married, to Mary Ann, widow of Joseph Huber. By this union there was one child, Frank, now a resident of Oskaloosa. Mrs. Huber died in 1871.

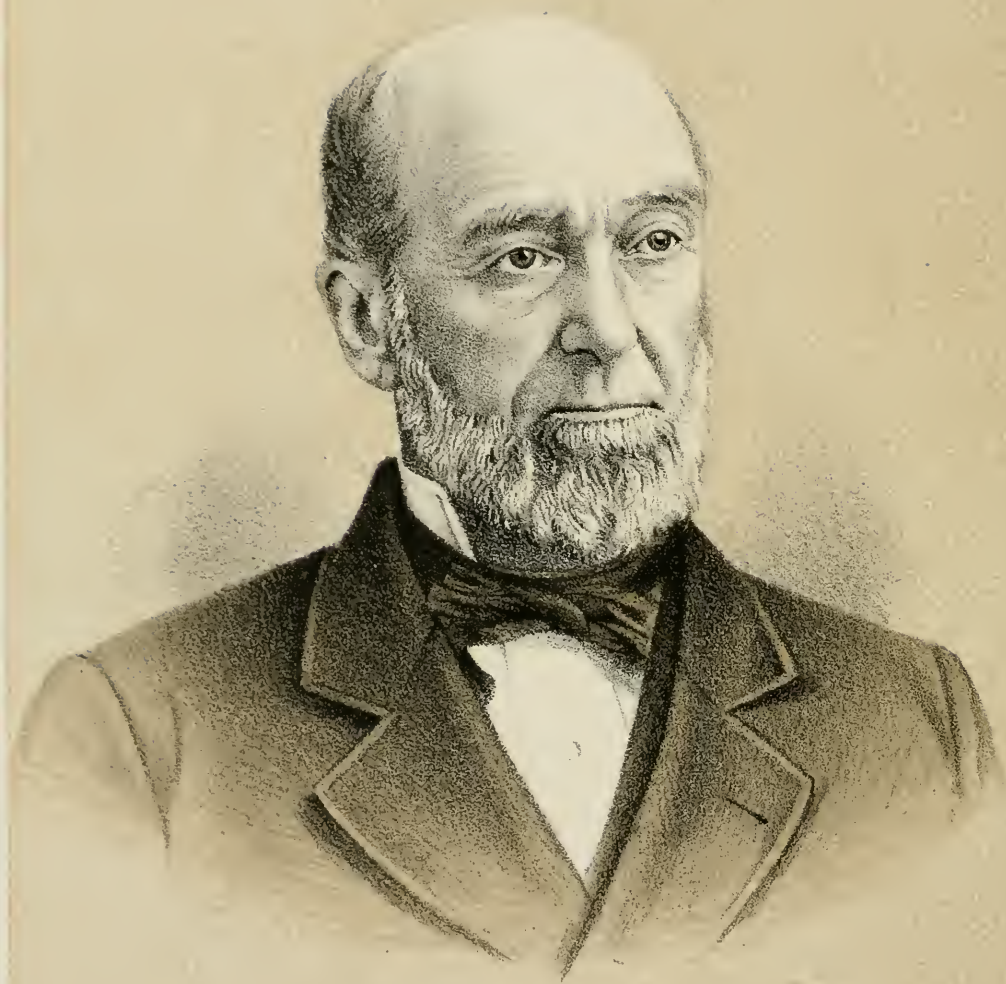
When Mr. Huber came to this county he was a very poor man, and did any and all kinds of work whereby he could earn an honest dollar. In his early life he was an old-line Whig, then a Republican, but at the present time a Democrat. At the time Black Hawk, the famous Indian chief, was taken prisoner, Mr. Huber saw him and also saw Gen. Jackson. In 1835 Mr. Huber was initiated as an Odd Fellow, in Lodge No. 13, and is probably one of the oldest living Odd Fellows in the State, he having affiliated with that order for fifty-one years. He is also a member of Oskaloosa Encampment No. 16. He is probably the oldest baker in the county or State.



HAMILTON LAWSON is a farmer, and resides on section 10, Spring Creek Township. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1840, and is the son of James and Jane (Hamilton) Lawson. James Lawson was a comb-maker, and was born June 5, 1799, in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. His wife was born on the 27th of March, 1800, in London, England. They came to Canada in the year 1820, remaining only a few years, going from thence to New York, where they resided for ten or twelve years, thence to Huron and Trumbull Counties, Ohio, where they resided eight or ten years, going to Pennsylvania, in which State they lived until 1856, and then removed to Marion County, Iowa, where they staid until 1859, when they came to Mahaska County. Mrs. Lawson died March 27, 1860.

Hamilton Lawson was married, Feb. 10, 1864, to





W. B. Leever

Miss Mary E. Warner, a daughter of Benton R. and Mary J. (Andrews) Warner. She was born May 14, 1848. Her father was born in White County, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1818, and his wife in Trumbull County, Ohio, in October, 1822; she died May 31, 1850. Mr. Warner was a farmer and brickmason, and makes his home with the subject of this sketch. Hamilton Lawson enlisted in Co. I, 7th Iowa Vol. Inf., in June, 1861, and went into camp at Camp Warren, Burlington, Iowa, immediately upon enlistment. The regiment was soon ordered from Burlington to the vicinity of Iron Mountain, Mo., from there to Bird's Point, and shortly after fought the battle at Belmont, which made them famous. Here Mr. Lawson was severely wounded, and in consequence was discharged from service Feb. 27, 1862, for which he deservedly received a handsome back pension, and continues to receive \$8 per month from the Government whose life he fought to perpetuate. His father was a member of the Greybeard Regiment, Company E, and continued with it during its term of service.

Mr. Lawson owns twenty acres of land which is quite well improved, has a good house and other buildings thereon, and is quite comfortably fixed in life. Politically he is a Greenbacker. There is no more hospitable home in Mahaska County than that of Hamilton Lawson, and none where a friend is more cordially welcomed or pleasantly entertained, and he is highly regarded by his friends and acquaintances.

Jones votes with the Republican party. The firm of which he is a member is composed of gentlemen young in years, but who have a large amount of energy and perseverance, and who are destined to make their mark in the years to come. The parents of Mr. Jones were among the early settlers of Mahaska County, and are residing in Garfield Township, where his father is engaged in agricultural pursuits.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEEVERS, Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, one of the early pioneers of Mahaska County, is the son of James and Rebecca (Wilkins) Seevers, and was born in Shenandoah County, Va., April 8, 1822. He moved to Frederick and Clarke Counties in youth, where he began the study of law, and came to Oskaloosa June 22, 1844, and has made this his place of residence continuously since.

Our subject pursued the study of law with Mr. Milton T. Peters, and was admitted to the bar in the District Court of Mahaska County, in 1846, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, as a partner of William T. Smith, which connection continued until 1852. He was subsequently associated with his brother James, in law practice, the firm name being William H. and James A. Seevers. Several years later Mr. M. T. Williams, now deceased, was admitted to the firm, and the style changed to Seevers, Williams & Seevers. Upon James entering the United States service in the late war the firm name was again changed, this time to Seevers & Williams. Several years later they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Seevers became associated with Mr. M. E. Cutts, now deceased, which connection continued until 1876, when Mr. Seevers was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the partnership was dissolved.

Judge Seevers was elected to the General Assembly of Iowa in 1847, and again in 1875, resigning in 1876, upon his appointment to the Supreme Bench of the State. He was elected and served as County Attorney in 1850 and 1851, and in the spring of 1852 was chosen Judge of the Third Judicial District of Iowa, and served four years.

WILLIAM G. JONES, of the law firm of McFall & Jones, was born in Garfield Township, Mahaska County, Oct. 22, 1861, and is a son of John G. and Margaret (Jones) Jones. He was educated in the common schools and matriculated at Oskaloosa College, following the entire curriculum of that institution and graduating therefrom with honors in 1882.

Leaving Oskaloosa College Mr. Jones took a law course at the State University of Iowa, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1884. In February, 1885, he formed a partnership with Gid McFall in the law business, which still exists. In politics Mr.

He has been prominently identified with the educational interests of the city, and took an active part in the organization of the Iowa Central Railroad Company, serving as a member of its Board of Directors many years. He was a stockholder in the Mahaska County Savings Bank, and also in the Oskaloosa National Bank, and has served two years as President of the latter. He took an active interest in developing the coal resources of the county, and was a stockholder and director of two local coal companies.

Judge Seevers was married at Oskaloosa, Iowa, Feb. 20, 1849, to Miss Caroline M. Lee, daughter of Dr. E. G. Lee. Mrs. Seevers is a native of Ohio. Seven children have been born of this union, two sons and five daughters, five of whom are living: Virginia R. married Henry L. Briggs, and died in 1881, leaving one child, a daughter; Carrie A. L. married James C. Fletcher, and lives in the town of Fletcher, Sac Co., Iowa; Harry W. is single, and is connected with the Seevers Manufacturing Company, of Oskaloosa; Grace is unmarried and is residing with her parents; Nell is the wife of William H. Kalbach, a hardware merchant of this city; William H., Jr., is a student of Shattuck College, Faribault, Minn. All of the children were born in Oskaloosa.

Judge Seevers has been ten years on the Supreme Bench of Iowa, during two of which he served as Chief Justice. Ripe in the experience of years, possessed of a mind trained in the logic of law, and naturally gifted in the power of reaching just and legal conclusions, he stands foremost among the few notable legal celebrities of the State.

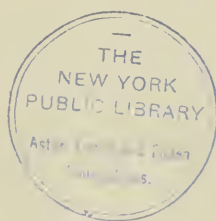
JOSEPH MOTLEY, of Oskaloosa, was born in North Carolina, in September, 1835. While a child his parents emigrated to Tennessee, and when about ten years of age, in the year 1845, he removed with his parents to Madison County, Ill. Here he grew to manhood, and here, in 1858, was married to Almira Wilson, by whom two children were born, both dying in infancy; the mother died in 1859. In 1861 Mr.

Motley enlisted in the 1st Nebraska Regiment, and was in the engagement at Cape Girardeau, Fts. Henry and Donelson, and Shiloh. He was one of the first men to enlist from that State, and after serving his country two years and eight months, was discharged by reason of physical disability, having lost his eyesight. From a generous government he received a back pension amounting to \$1,400, and now receives a regular allowance of \$14 per month.

Mr. Motley's second marriage took place in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1866, to Miss Sarah C. Elliott, born in Ohio, Sept. 18, 1849, and a daughter of Hosea Elliott. By this union there are three children, all living, namely: Charles W., Carrie I. and Frank W.

ORLANDO R. GASKILL, dealer in general merchandise at White Oak, this county, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1834, and is the son of Milton S. and Ann Y. (Roach) Gaskill, who were probably natives of Ohio, and both of whom died in that State. The subject of this sketch, O. R. Gaskill, came to this county from Ohio in the year 1852, and followed the occupation of blacksmithing until the year 1861, when he enlisted in Co. C, 7th Iowa Vol. Inf., and went with his regiment to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., was taken sick immediately on his arrival, and discharged from service on account of disability, one month after his enlistment. Returning to this county, upon the recovery of his health he began work at blacksmithing, and continued in that business for eighteen years, or until 1871, when he engaged in the business of general merchandising, which he still continues.

Feb. 21, 1856, Mr. Gaskill was married to Miss Julia A. Mather, a daughter of James D. and Margaret Watson Mather, of Clinton County, Ohio, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Gaskill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Gaskill owns about six acres of land, upon which are a good frame dwelling, and a roomy and substantial business house, in which he carries an average stock of \$3,000 worth of general merchandise,





C. J. Jackson

and is doing a large and remunerative business. He is Postmaster at White Oak.

Politically Mr. Gaskill is a Republican. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and has taken all the degrees up to and including that of Knight Templar, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W. Personally and socially he is one of the cleverest gentlemen in Mahaska County. His pleasant home is one of hospitality and good cheer, and to his friends, who are a host, the latch-string of welcome always hangs outside. Honorable, high-minded, upright, and of the strictest integrity in his every-day business, he enjoys the first position in the confidence and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.



HON. C. J. JACKSON, a farmer and stock-grower, residing on section 4, White Oak Township, was born in Union County, Ind., Dec. 2, 1820, and is the son of Joseph and Lydia (Jeffrey) Jackson. They were natives of North Carolina, but removed to Indiana in the year 1817, and pursued the occupation of farming. Mrs. Jackson died Feb. 8, 1841, and her husband July 20, 1851, at the old home in Indiana. The subject of this sketch, C. J. Jackson, removed from Indiana to Des Moines County, Iowa, landing at Burlington Nov. 14, 1842, and resided there until the year 1864, when he removed to his present home in White Oak Township, this county.

Jan. 14, 1841, Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Eliza Hood, a daughter of Martin and Rhoda (Brown) Hood. By this marriage there were eleven children—Lydia J., Arabella, Eliza A., Frank L., Martin J., John C., Thomas J., Willie, Henry A., Rhoda M. and Alice L. The mother died March 23, 1883, and Jan. 24, 1884, Mr. Jackson was married to Parthenia K. Gilchrist, a daughter of Matthew D. and Parthenia (McDonald) Gilchrist. One child has been born to them—Harry D., Dec. 12, 1886.

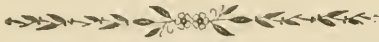
Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are members of the Christian Church. In his political affiliations he is a member of the Republican party. During the res-

idence of Mr. Jackson in Des Moines County he was elected a member of the Legislature, and served in the regular session of 1861–62 and in the called session of the year 1863 as a member of the House of Representatives. He has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of this county three terms, and has also officiated as Justice of the Peace two terms.

The home farm consists of 300 acres of fertile land, all in good cultivation and well improved. His house, barn and other buildings are first class in all respects. Mr. Jackson is rated as among the successful farmers of Mahaska County, is a man of the higher order of intelligence, of large general information, and thoroughly competent to grapple with the intricate problems of the time in which he lives. He is systematic in the conduct of his business, an honorable, upright gentleman, of strictest integrity, well known and highly esteemed.

Mr. Jackson, as will be noticed by the date of his arrival in this State, was one of the pioneers of Iowa, and the thrilling scenes through which those early settlers passed in the settlement of the State must ever awaken emotions of warmest regard for them. To pave the way for those who followed, to make their settlement in the West a pleasure, they stemmed the flood-tide wave of civilization, they endured all, suffered all. Though at the outset subjected to all the inconveniences and privations incident to pioneering in a new country, Mr. Jackson has succeeded admirably, and we find in his life an excellent example for young men just embarking in the field of active life; of what may be accomplished by a man, beginning poor, but honest, prudent and industrious. In early life he enjoyed but few advantages; his school days were limited, nor had he wealth or position to aid him in starting in life. He relied solely upon his own efforts and his own conduct to win for him success. Nor has his been a success solely in the sense of accumulating wealth, but in doing good to others; in serving others well, and in winning their respect and esteem. He has ever strictly observed that most important factor in the successful public or business life of anyone—honesty. He is a careful, conscientious citizen, ever adhering to the dictates of his conscience in matters both of public and

private nature. It is therefore with pleasure that we present on an accompanying page the portrait of Mr. Jackson, as that of one of the leading and representative men of the county.



F M. DAVENPORT, attorney at law, Oskaloosa, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, May 1, 1840, and is the son of Joseph and Rebecca (Coverston) Davenport, natives of Ohio. Joseph Davenport was born May 27, 1814, and his wife June 17, 1816; they were united in marriage on the 18th of May, 1837. By this union there were ten children, nine of whom are living: F. M. Davenport, of Oskaloosa; Almeda, wife of Jackson Allgood, of Republic County, Kan; Henry W., a farmer in Greene County, Iowa; Eliza, wife of J. W. Roberts, of Kansas; America, wife of Richard Nash, of this county; George W., of Keokuk County, this State; Samuel H., of this county; Joseph T., of Norton County, Kan.; James W., attorney at law, of Jefferson County, Iowa, and a graduate of the law school at the Iowa State University.

Mr. and Mrs. Davenport emigrated to Iowa and located in Mahaska County in the year 1847. He entered 500 acres of land in Adams Township, and of that body of raw land and unbroken prairie made one of the best farms in the county. Politically Mr. Davenport was a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and was a man well versed in the affairs of State and nation. He took a deep and active interest in educational matters, and his children received all the advantages that the best schools in the country afforded. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport were life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the father over forty years, and the mother for a period of half a century. He died in Mahaska County Feb. 29, 1884; his widow is still living. As man and wife they journeyed together forty-seven years.

The subject of our sketch came to this county with his parents, and was educated in the Iowa Wesleyan University, in Mt. Pleasant, graduating in the classical course in the class of 1864. He engaged in farming for four years, and in the mean-

time pursued a course of reading in elementary law. He then entered the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he spent the junior year. Returning from that city he entered the office of Seevers & Cutts, then the leading law firm of Central Iowa, remaining for eight months, and then began the practice of his profession, which he has continued ever since. Mr. Davenport is also largely engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was one of the originators of the Acme Coal Company of this county, and developed this mine.

In politics Mr. Davenport is an uncompromising Democrat, and was the candidate of his party for the State Senate in 1875. His personal popularity was such that the Republican majority, which ranged in that day from 900 to 1,500, was reduced in his case to 300. In 1878 he was elected Solicitor of the city of Oskaloosa, and in 1880 was the candidate of his party for Circuit Judge. The district being strongly Republican, he was defeated, but his personal popularity and well-known legal ability enabled him to greatly reduce the majority against him over the entire district. He has always taken an active interest in the success of the political party to which he is attached, and has always given liberally of his means and his services to bring about the discomfiture of its opponents. In 1885 he assisted as one of the projectors in the establishment of the Oskaloosa *Times*, the leading Democratic paper of the district and county, but withdrew from all connection with that office in 1886.

Mr. Davenport was married, May 1, 1870, to Miss Martha M. Griffith, daughter of William and Lavinia Griffith, of Ohio. The issue of this union is one child, William Warren, now twelve years of age. From 1871 to 1873 Mrs. Davenport was Principal of the Oskaloosa High School. She has always taken an active interest in the temperance cause, and has been its impassioned advocate upon the rostrum for many years. In 1885 she attended the general convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at Philadelphia, as a delegate from Iowa, and is at present Treasurer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the State of Iowa, and also of the local society of Oskaloosa. She is also one of the managers of the Benedict

Home for Fallen Women, located at the city of Des Moines. She was educated at Hopedale Academy, in the State of Ohio. At her home she is a prominent worker in all the ladies' organizations. She has always been a great worker in looking up the poor of the city, and assisting them herself and in making their wants known to the Ladies' Relief Society and to the Township Trustees. She has received many invitations of late to lecture in various parts of the country, but owing to poor health and the many duties of her official position in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, has not been able to accept.

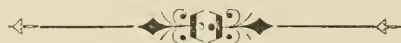


DAVID S. SMITH, residing on section 34, Garfield Township, is one of the substantial farmers of the township. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1832, and is a son of Michael and Margaret (Shawver) Smith, both natives of the State of Pennsylvania, but of German descent. The father died at the age of seventy-four years, and the mother when sixty-four years old. They were members of the Lutheran Church. Like thousands of others the early life of David was spent upon a farm, his education being limited to the common schools. On the 7th day of April, 1856, he landed in Mahaska County and located at Oskaloosa, where he lived one year, engaged in quarrying rock. He then went one and a half miles north of Oskaloosa and rented a farm, where he lived one year. For the next six months he was engaged in working on the farm of John White, and the three months succeeding worked for Daniel Nelson. He then bought a threshing-machine, which he ran for three months. In the spring of 1859 he started to Pike's Peak with an ox-team, and was four months on the road. Returning home, he worked one month for M. M. Hook for the munificent sum of \$10, chopping wood and making rails, after which he engaged a few months in feeding cattle at \$25 per month.

On the 29th day of March, 1860, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Harriet Ann Shaw, a native of Washington County, Iowa, daughter of

Joseph and Highly (Duckworth) Shaw. They have been blest with ten children: Michael, born Jan. 12, 1861, married Mattie Tovera, a native of Mahaska County, and is now living in Cedar Township; Hester Caroline, born Jan. 18, 1863, is now the wife of Thomas Evans of Beacon; James, born Jan. 1, 1865, died Jan. 1, 1884; Rhoda, born Oct. 7, 1866, died Jan. 28, 1877; Belle, born Sept. 16, 1869; Noah W., Dec. 21, 1871; David Otto, March 6, 1874; Norman, Sept. 6, 1876; Hosea, March 8, 1878; Emma, June 29, 1881.

Mr. Smith is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed all the Chairs. When he came to Mahaska County he was a poor man, but by industry, economy and good management, he has accumulated a sufficient amount of this world's goods to make him comfortable the remaining years of his life. Good fortune has not always attended him. In 1879 his house was burned, together with all his household goods and \$755 in cash, on which there was no insurance. In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat. He has served as School Director and School Treasurer, serving in the latter office five years. Mr. Smith is the owner of 265 acres of land, 100 of which are in Cedar Township; the remainder comprises the home farm.



WC. MUSGROVE, farmer and stock-grower, lives on section 8, White Oak Township. He was born in Tennessee, Aug. 20, 1822, and a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Mills) Musgrove. They removed from Tennessee to Alabama in 1822, and there remained until 1830, when they emigrated to the State of Indiana, where the mother died in July, 1838, and the father in 1874. He was a farmer and tobaccoist.

The subject of this sketch, W. C. Musgrove, removed from Indiana to Illinois in 1845, locating in Henry County, where he resided until the spring of 1854, and then came to Mahaska County, residing here until 1866, when he returned to Indiana and remained until 1873, in which year he came back to this county, where he has since remained. He was married, Dec. 28, 1842, to Miss Martha Robinson, who died in 1845, and the fol-

lowing year he was married to Ethalinda Gatewood. By this marriage there have been nine children: Mary E., Margaret R., Martha A., Gilbert M. (deceased), Irvin B., Emma A. (deceased), William H., and two children who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Musgrove are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican, and has filled the offices of Township Trustee and School Director almost continuously since he became a citizen of that township. He has also held the offices of Township Assessor and Supervisor. The home farm consists of 200 acres of the best quality of land, all in splendid cultivation, and with improvements of the best character. His house is commodious and well arranged, and his barn and other buildings of the best character.

Mr. Musgrove is a man of untiring energy and industry, and has made a success of life in his business, in the neighborhood where he resides, and where he is best known. He enjoys the regard and confidence of an extended circle of friends and acquaintances.

JEROME B. CRUZEN. Among the well-to-do business firms of Oskaloosa is that of Cruzen & Bacon, of which the subject of this notice is a member. He was born in Madison Township, Mahaska Co., Iowa, Aug. 17, 1853, and is a son of Hamilton and Sarah (Coffin) Cruzen. Mr. Cruzen was educated in the common schools of his native county, came to Oskaloosa in 1875, and engaged as clerk for the grocery firm of Asher & Mattox. In 1879 Mr. Cruzen engaged in farming, and was thus occupied until 1884, during which year he returned to Oskaloosa and engaged in the business in which he is at present interested.

Mr. Cruzen was united in marriage at Oskaloosa, May 3, 1876, with Miss Lucy, daughter of Henry Mattox. Mrs. Cruzen was born near Bellefontaine, Ohio, and has borne her husband two children—May and Harry. Religiously she is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Cruzen is a Republican, and socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F. By fair and honest dealing with their patrons the firm

to which Mr. Cruzen belongs has established a good and constantly increasing trade, and is meeting with signal success.

JUDGE J. A. L. CROOKHAM, attorney, banker and stock-raiser, is a son of George L. and Sarah (Lake) Crookham, and was born in Jackson County, Ohio. Our subject's father was born in October, 1779, and died in Jackson County, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1857; his wife was a native of Boone's Lick, Ky., born in September, 1779, and died in Jackson County, Jan. 9, 1852. They were the parents of sixteen children, five now living: Horatio died at the age of twenty-two, and was at the time of his death Superintendent of Construction on the Ohio and Erie Canal; Martha, widow of J. W. Hanna, resides in Missouri; Euclid married Samuel Montgomery, both now deceased; Horace, a farmer, died in Marion County, Iowa, Nov. 18, 1881; James died in Virginia on his farm; Vashti died April 9, 1884; she was the widow of Abner Lewis, who died at Memphis, Tenn., during the war; John A. L., the subject of this sketch; Milton, a farmer in Mahaska County; Lawrence, a farmer, now in Piekaway County, Ohio; Norval died at the age of six years; Oliver C., Emily G. and Louisa are all deceased; Jefferson G. is now in partnership with the Judge in the law business; Sarah L. and Amarillis C. are deceased.

The father of the subject of this sketch was in early life a salt manufacturer at the Sciota Salt Works, in partnership with Asa Lake, and they were among the first to engage in that business in Ohio. The father of George L., and grandfather of the Judge, was at the time of the Revolutionary War taken prisoner and held for about eight months on the Western Reserve in Ohio, and forty years later, when the Indian lands were put upon the market, he returned to that country, bought the land, and located on the same spot where he had been held as prisoner, and died there. He was a blacksmith, and made arms for Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary War. The maternal grandfather was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, when seventeen years of age, and was given to the Ind-

ians by the English, and carried out to the Western Reserve, in Western Ohio. He was liked and adopted by the chief, and was sent out hunting, and escaped after about a year's captivity, footing it back. In 1820, forty years later, he took a claim where the Indian wigwam was, and the spring out of which he formerly drank was on this claim. He died on it in 1843.

George L. Crookham learned the blacksmith trade of his father, but when seventeen years of age abandoned it, his tastes being in another direction, and turned his attention to mathematics, in which he excelled. He was also a great reader and student, and invariably spent eight hours per day in his study, which was a small log house, built with jack-oak logs, which he called his Jack Oak College. Here he taught his children, and here was his library of valuable books, and a large number of valuable manuscripts which were afterward burned because of his extreme views on the questions of temperance and slavery. He was an old Federal Whig, and helped many a colored man to gain his freedom, his home being a station on the underground railroad of that day, and his own son, Jefferson G., at one time driving the team that carried one load of these unfortunate people farther north. He was a well-read lawyer and physician, and although he knew nearly nothing about the workings of his large farm, and never had anything to do with his numerous cattle, he knew all about the bugs, insects and reptiles on the place. He was President of the first temperance society ever organized in that country, and one of the most prominent Abolitionists in Jackson County, and wrote a great many articles for newspapers upon these topics.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm until he lacked two months of his majority, when he went to Kanawah and took a contract for and cut 40,000 hoop poles. He also entered 160 acres of land in Jackson County, at \$1.25 per acre, and then boated one summer on the Kanawah River, after which he removed to Darwin, Ill., where he taught school for three years, reading law during the time under the direction of Judge Harlan. Thence he went in charge of a cargo of produce to New Orleans, and on his return stopped near Helena, Ark., and read law with Judge McKee.

He then returned to Illinois, sold his land, and started to Oskaloosa in August, 1845, having made the trip on horseback. He bought two lots in this city, but remained here only a short time because of the fever and ague that he contracted, and returned to Illinois, to a point above Burlington, where he taught school for twelve months, and continued his study of the law under C. M. Harris and Cyrus Walker. Returning again to Iowa, he was admitted to the bar in Lee County, and practiced his profession there until August, 1847, when he again came to Oskaloosa, where he has since resided, and engaged in the practice of the law, most of the time alone. He formed one partnership with Hon. James Rhinehart, which continued for several years, and his last partner was Hon. H. W. Gleason, which association continued about seven years.

The Judge has, perhaps, defended more criminal cases than any other lawyer in Iowa. It was his rule to defend and never to prosecute a case, and fortunate indeed was the law-breaker who secured his services. His practice in this regard covered a large amount of territory, and he was employed in important cases over the entire district, extending as far north as Marshalltown and Des Moines, and in a radius of nearly 100 miles in any direction from Oskaloosa. He was a lawyer of great caution, prepared his cases with a great deal of care, and was untiring in the production of the necessary evidence to sustain his theory of a case. In all public enterprises the Judge has invariably been a leader. In procuring the location of the Central Iowa Railroad through this county he spent two years raising subscriptions and obtaining right of way, for which he received no compensation, besides which he donated \$2,500 in aid of the enterprise. In securing the Des Moines Valley Railroad he paid a \$600 subscription besides spending a great deal of time, and was also largely instrumental in securing the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road through this city, giving liberally of his means and time; so also in the securing of Oskaloosa and Penn Colleges, he greatly aided. In fact there is scarcely an enterprise in the county which he has not promoted both by his means and influence.

Judge Crookham has never been an office-seeker, and though recognized as one of the most astute

politicians in this part of the State, and always an enthusiast for the success of the Republican party, yet he has never sought the honors of office at the hands of his friends. He was, however, elected County Judge of this county, and served in that position from 1851 to 1855. It was during his term of office that the voters of the county authorized the issuing of \$200,000 of bonds in aid of the old M. & M. R. R. project, which afterward proved to be a gigantic fraud. The bonds, however, were not issued during his term of office, and his successor was enjoined from issuing or delivering them.

The Judge represented this county in the State Senate in the sessions of 1864 and 1867, and took an active part in formulating a great amount of valuable legislation during his term. The original bill granting aid to the soldiers' families, who were in the army, was introduced by him, but the bill as passed only allowed one-half the amount asked for in the original draft. He also introduced a bill to extend the elective franchise to all the colored men who enlisted in the service from Iowa, and who had received honorable discharges. At the session of 1867 he introduced a bill amending the Constitution of the State by striking out the word "white", which amendment was adopted by the people, and made Iowa the first State in the Union to grant that privilege to the colored race. He served as Chairman on a Committee on Banks and Banking, in the Senate, and was a prominent member of the Judiciary Committee.

The Judge has been twice married; first to Elizabeth Delashmutt, a native of Virginia, who was reared in Iowa. She was of French descent on the paternal side, and English on the maternal. Of this union there were two children, both living: William, who resides in Oskaloosa, and is an attorney, but not practicing on account of ill-health, and Euclid, who is now a preceptress in Oskaloosa College. The Judge's second marriage was solemnized with Miss Crissa A. Carter, a native of Pennsylvania, who was reared in Ohio until years of maturity, and came with her parents to this county in 1851, where her father and mother died at an advanced age. She has two sisters in this county, Catherine, wife of Dr. J. H. Fry, residing at Union Mills, and Eliza, wife of Hon. M. M. Rice, Mayor of the city

of Oskaloosa. There are three children by this last marriage—Sarah, John A. and Joseph H., twins.

The Judge was born an Abolitionist and a Prohibitionist. He signed the Washingtonian pledge when a child of eight years, and has faithfully kept it. There is no more energetic citizen in the county, and he is seemingly as active at his already advanced age as he was when a young man. He came to this county a poor man, and by his energy, industry and economy, has accumulated a handsome fortune.



JOHN SCHULTZ, of Garfield Township, was born near Berlin, Germany, March 1, 1814, his parents being Frederick and Dora (Miller) Schultz, both natives of Germany. Frederick was a veterinary surgeon by profession, and a soldier in the German army, during the wars against Napoleon Bonaparte. The subject of this sketch was married in 1842 to Dora P. Volman, a native of Prussia, and a daughter of Edmond Volman. They became the parents of eleven children, eight of whom lived to be men and women: Martha died in Germany, in infancy; Margaret, wife of Benjamin K. Currence, of Kirksville, Mo.; Charles died in infancy, in Muscatine; Elizabeth is the wife of George Fortner, of Oskaloosa; George is now living in Des Moines Township; Mary died in infancy; John resides in Des Moines Township; Matilda is the wife of Alexander Henry, of Thornburg, Iowa; Sidney is at home; Eltan, the wife of Frank Hall, died in August, 1880, and her husband in January, 1884; Thomas F. lives at home. The grandchild of Mr. Schultz, Edna E. Fall, has been adopted by him and resides on the homestead. Mrs. Schultz died Oct. 26, 1879, aged sixty years.

Mr. Shultz came to America in 1848, and landed at New Orleans. The trip across the ocean was made in the German ship, Louisa, and on account of very severe storms they were forty-seven days making the passage. They were fourteen days in the North Sea, a trip usually made in three days. After landing at New Orleans they traveled by steamboat up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and lived there until 1850, engaged in the business of

quarrying stone. He had an attack of cholera in that city, in June, 1849, which lasted one week and a half. His physician advised him to go to a cooler climate for his health, so he went to Muscatine, Iowa, and bought fifty-two acres of land lying between Muscatine and Davenport, and eight miles from the former place. Here he lived for five years, or until 1855, when he came to this county, settling on section 33 of this township, where he owns 208 acres of land, all of which is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

Father Schultz commenced life a poor boy, and reached his present financial condition by hard work, good management and economy. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, with which his wife was also connected. He is a member of the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment, I. O. O. F., organized the lodge of that order at Beacon, and served it as Noble Grand; he has also been Supervisor of his township one term. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is a successful farmer. There is, perhaps, no man in the county better known or more respected than Uncle John Schultz. He is the very soul of honor, his home is one of hospitality and good cheer, and he now looks back over a life of toil, having gained a competence, with supreme satisfaction, and with the reflection, that friends he has many and enemies none.

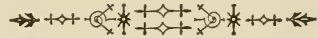


SAMUEL SINCLAIR, of Oskaloosa, was born in Loudoun County, Va., Oct. 13, 1813. He was reared in Washington County, Pa., where he grew to manhood, and where he was first married to Oma Mitchener, by whom he had five children, three yet living: Charles, James and Harriet. Mrs. Sinclair died in February, 1857, and he again married, Sarah Bartley becoming his wife. There were four children by this union, three now living—Bartley, Adeline and Willie.

Mr. Sinclair enlisted and was sworn into service Aug. 14, 1861, in what was known as the Washington Independent Guard, which was stationed along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. This command had a severe fight at Greenbrier, where

the enemy was repulsed with great loss. By reason of ill-health he was discharged from the service in 1862. In 1869 he removed to the State of Ohio, where he spent two years, and in 1871 came to Mahaska County. He now receives a pension of \$8 per month.

Mr. Sinclair is a member of the G. A. R., and also of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican of the stalwart sort. He enjoys the confidence of all who know him, and is an upright, honorable citizen.



AMOS WYMORE, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 5, White Oak Township. He was born in Indiana March 1, 1842, and is the son of William H. and Rutha (Snook) Wymore, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Kentucky. They followed the occupation of farming, and came to Iowa about the year 1836; he died in 1876, and she in May, 1884. The subject of this sketch, Amos Wymore, was married, May 10, 1866, to Mrs. Mary Tanner, *nee* Bolton, who is a daughter of Abraham and Martha (Goodchild) Bolton, who were natives of England, came to this county from Illinois in 1846, and are both deceased. The former died in 1852 and the latter in May, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Wymore became the parents of seven children, of whom only two are living: Julian and Hattie; five died in infancy.

Alva Tanner, the first husband of Mrs. Wymore, was a soldier in the late war, and was killed on the 9th day of August, 1863. He was a member of Co. C, 15th Iowa Vol. Inf., enlisted in the fall of 1861, and had veteranized in the spring of the same year that he lost his life; he was a Sergeant in his company. He was the father of two children: Orin, now deceased, and one who died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch, Amos Wymore, was a soldier during the late war, and a member of Co. C, 15th Iowa Vol. Inf., commanded by Capt. James A. Seevers. He enlisted Oct. 22, 1861, and served fourteen months, when he was discharged by reason of disability contracted in the service. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, and was also

present during the siege of Corinth, where, in December, 1862, he was discharged as above stated.

Politically Mr. Wymore is a Republican, and has filled the offices of Supervisor and member of the School Board in his township. He is the owner of 114 acres of excellent land, all in a good state of cultivation, and with the best class of improvements. He has a good frame dwelling, and a commodious barn, 36x40 feet, with basement. He has a fine orchard upon the place of thrifty trees in good bearing. The entire farm is kept neat and in good order, and is the best evidence of the thrift and enterprise of its owner, who has been fairly successful in his business. Personally and socially Mr. and Mrs. Wymore are greatly esteemed among their friends and acquaintances.

GEORGE W. BREWER is engaged in the mercantile business at Givin, this county. He is a native, to the manor born, first seeing the light of day in Mahaska County, Feb. 22, 1850, and is a son of Harry and Helen M. (Adams) Brewer. (See sketch of Harry Brewer on another page of this volume.) George was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools, supplemented by two terms in Oskaloosa College. As soon as old enough to attend to the business he entered the store of which he is now proprietor, as a clerk, and is now serving his sixteenth year in the business.

On the 3d day of October, 1873, Mr. Brewer was married to Miss Martha A. Cribner, a native of Mahaska County, and a daughter of Nicholas H. and Nancy Cribner. Five children have been born to them—Harry Hale, George Anner, Sadie Helen, Herbert Willard and Earl. Mr. Brewer owns the building in which his store is kept, and also a handsome story-and-a-half residence, 20x30 feet, erected at a cost of \$1,000. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the I. O. O. F., and is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

In politics Mr. B. is a Democrat, but takes no active part in political matters. Since commencing the mercantile trade he has attended closely to busi-

ness, giving himself but little opportunity for recreation, but in 1876 he made a trip to the East, attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and visited the cities of New York, Buffalo, Indianapolis and Chicago. Mr. Brewer was appointed Postmaster in 1875, but had served as Deputy Postmaster from 1868, transacting all the business of the office. He is now serving his third term.

GEORGE GRAY. The firm of Anderson & Co., manufacturers and dealers in marble work at Oskaloosa, and composed of Benjamin P. Anderson and George Gray, is meeting with that success which is but the outgrowth of energy and perseverance on the part of the members of the firm. The business was established in 1881, and at this writing they have a good and constantly increasing trade. George Gray was born in Monroe County, Iowa, May 25, 1859, and is a son of James and Isabel Gray.

Our subject was brought up on the farm and lived in his native county until he attained the age of maturity. In March, 1886, he purchased an interest in the business in which he is at present engaged. His marriage took place in Marion County, Iowa, March 27, 1883, Miss Hattie Anderson, daughter of John Anderson, being the other contracting party. She was born in Monroe County, this State, and has borne our subject one child, Fannie. In politics Mr. Gray is independent.

JAMES C. MYERS, residing at Oskaloosa, is, and has been, engaged in dealing in pumps for the last eighteen years, and has resided in that city since the spring of 1855. He was born in Crawford County, Pa., Nov. 9, 1825, and is a son of William and Mary (Custard) Myers. When ten years of age his parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in that city our subject was reared to manhood, and there received his education. He learned the carpenter's trade in Cincinnati, after serving an apprenticeship of seven years, beginning when he was sixteen and afterward worked at it, prior to his coming to this State.

Mr. Myers was married, in Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, early in the spring of 1852, to Miss Keziah Roney. She was born near Philadelphia, Pa., and to their union four children were given, but their household has been saddened by the death of two: Charles died at the age of one and a half years; Alice is the widow of Frank Case, and resides in Oskaloosa; Clara departed this life when a young lady of twenty-one years, and Emma resides at home.

Mr. Myers came to this county and settled in Oskaloosa in April, 1855. On arriving, he engaged in working at his trade, and continued the same for about fifteen or sixteen years. He then embarked in the pump business, which he has conducted until the present time, and in which he has met with more than ordinary success. In politics he has heretofore voted with the Republican party, but at present is independent.



EDWARD W. GRINSTEAD, a farmer and stock trader, residing on section 4, Cedar Township, was born in Warren County, Ky., June 17, 1817, and is the son of Richard and Frances (Potter) Grinstead. The former was a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Jennings County, Ind., in 1878, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The latter was a native of Kentucky, and died about the year 1868, in Davis County, Iowa, at the age of sixty-seven years. The subject of this sketch came to Davis County, Iowa, May 5, 1849, and remained there until 1881, and then removed to this county.

In 1862, March 1, Mr. Grinstead enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, United States Service, in Company C, commanded by Capt. Edwards, as a private soldier, but performed the duties of a Sergeant through his entire period of enlistment. He was in the battles of Kirksville and Bloomfield, Mo., and Cape Girardeau. In Davis County, Iowa, in the year 1862, under orders of his superior officer, he arrested two men, who made a vigorous attempt to escape and finally succeeded, but not until he had fought bravely to keep them. Both were

armed with revolvers, and fired at him eight times, four of the shots taking effect, one through his left hand, one through the left side of the face, taking out a portion of the lower jaw and some teeth, and lodging near the jugular vein, just below the ear; one in the left side, this ball striking a memorandum book at least half an inch thick, passing through the book and lodging in his side, and one through the right arm below the elbow, breaking one bone of the arm. Notwithstanding his severe wounds, he was compelled to walk three-fourths of a mile, the rebels having taken his horse, before he could receive assistance and care, which he did at a private house, where he remained until he was able to be taken home. He was wounded Dec. 16, 1862, and rejoined his command April 1, 1863, receiving his discharge May 15, 1863, and is to-day a cripple for life, yet a man of considerable activity.

Mr. Grinstead was married to Elizabeth Ross, March 16, 1837. She was born in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1816, and three children were born to them: James L., Thomas F. and Elizabeth. James L. and Thomas both served in the late war for the Union, the former three years, and the latter over four years; both were gallant soldiers, who did their duty on every occasion. The mother of these children died in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1843, and Dec. 31, 1844, he was again married, to Susan Smith, born in Montgomery, Ky., Feb. 11, 1822. Eight children have been born to them: Margaret A., born Dec. 3, 1845, died Sept. 1, 1858; Calvin S., born May 17, 1847; Nancy Jane, Sept. 22, 1849; John H. C., May 17, 1852; Viola L., born Nov. 24, 1854, died Sept. 17, 1855; George W., born Aug. 14, 1856; Edward C., May 24, 1859; Abraham L., born May 30, 1863, died Aug. 18, 1864; Mary L., born July 16, 1867, died Sept. 25, 1876.

Mr. Grinstead is a member of the G. A. R., and politically a Republican. He held the office of Constable in Jefferson County, Ind., and Davis County, Iowa, for many years, and was a terror to all law-breakers, and fearless in the discharge of his duties. He owns 130 acres of land, in good cultivation, with excellent improvements, which he farms profitably. He is highly regarded in the section where he lives, and enjoys the esteem of all who know

him. Mr. Grinstead has been a very extensive stock-dealer in times past, having bought and sold stock to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars.



DA. HOFFMAN, M. D., of Oskaloosa, was born at Jackson, Jackson Co., Ohio, Sept. 28, 1824. He attended the common schools at that place until 1838, when he entered his father's store as salesman, and there remained until the fall of 1841. He attended the Ohio University at Athens for two years, and then commenced the study of medicine at home, but in the fall of 1844 he went to Athens, Ohio, and continued his studies for a period of two years under the direction of Dr. William Blackstone. He attended lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, during the sessions of 1846-47 and 1847-48, graduating Feb. 24, 1848. He practiced in the State of Ohio at Jackson and Logan until May, 1861, when he removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he has been engaged in active practice ever since. Since April, 1883, he has associated with him in his practice his son, R. C. Hoffman, M. D.

Dr. Hoffman was married, Nov. 16, 1848, to Emily Smith, of Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio. They have four children: Edgar B., living eight miles west of Oskaloosa on a farm; John A., attorney at law, Oskaloosa; Effie L. was married to J. F. Rogers, in 1880, and removed to Kansas, where he died in August, 1883; since then she has been living with her parents; Mrs. Rogers has one child living. The youngest son, Ripley C., is a physician and surgeon, and is in partnership with his father. Beside attending to their professional business Drs. Hoffman have accumulated the finest private cabinet in the State and a very fine library of medical, miscellaneous and scientific books.

Daniel Hoffman, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Woodstock, Shenandoah Co., Va., Jan. 18, 1790. He learned the trade of gunsmith with his father, and removed with the family to Ross County, Ohio, in 1806. He was a private soldier in the War of 1812, and at its conclusion went to Harper's Ferry, Va., where he worked a

short time in the armory. In 1814 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Circleville, Ohio, and two years later removed to Jackson, where he lived until his death in 1861. During this period he held many important offices, among them that of County Commissioner, Clerk of the Courts, and member of the Legislature of Ohio. He was the father of six children, as follows: Col. John J. Garnett, of Kansas; Ripley C., attorney at law at Columbus, Ohio; David A. is the third son; Charles B. died in infancy; Cornelia V., now Mrs. J. L. Long, lives at Jackson, Ohio; Daniel W. was an attorney, and practiced at Ottawa, Kan., until his health failed, when he returned to Circleville, Ohio, and died Dec. 31, 1875; the eldest son, John J., was Captain of a company of infantry in the three months' service, and afterward Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d Virginia Cavalry. Daniel W. was Major of the 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery.

Julia James, wife of Daniel Hoffman, was born on what is now called Neal's Island, in the Ohio River, between Marietta and Parkersburg, W. Va., April 10, 1800. They were united in marriage in the year 1818, and lived happily together until his death. She died in 1863, at Jackson, Ohio. Her father, John James, came to Ohio from Connecticut, in 1787, six months after the first settlement of Marietta by Gen. Putnam.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been Worshipful Master of the Blue Lodge, High Priest of the Chapter, and was the first Eminent Commander of Commandery No. 6, of Oskaloosa, which latter office he held for five years. The Doctor has been a Mason since 1846, and an Odd Fellow since 1847, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.



JACOB HIMES, one of the early settlers of Mahaska County, was born in York County, Pa., Aug. 28, 1816, and is a son of Peter and Margaret (Wonder) Himes; the former was born in 1786, and died in 1826; the latter was born in 1792, and died in 1859. Peter Himes was drafted in the War of 1812, but hired a substitute on account of his young family. He was the father of

three children: Mary, who married M. H. Mumper, and died in Cumberland County, Ill., in 1849; Jacob is the subject of this sketch; and one child died in infancy. Mrs. Himes was again married, to Peter Lauck, and to them three children were born, one living, David C., in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Himes were members of the German Reformed Church for many years, but in later years united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, receiving his education in a subscription school, and finished his school education before he was eleven years old. He was a close student and quick to learn. His father died when he was ten years old, and at the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade for three years. The first year he received his board and clothes, and was allowed one week, during harvest time, and permitted to have what he could earn during that week. He served his full apprenticeship, and received \$30 in cash, with which to start out in life, and opened up a shop where his father had worked before him. He continued his studies, and before he reached the age of twenty-one was employed to teach the school in the district where he had been raised.

Mr. Himes was married, in Cumberland County, Pa., March 22, 1838, to Miss Mary Ann Lamer. She was born in Cumberland County, Sept. 1, 1820, and was a daughter of Abraham and Mary (Campbell) Lamer, who were the parents of seven children: Eliza, Mary Ann, William, Margaret, Abraham, Fanny and John. Mr. and Mrs. Lamer removed from Cumberland County, Pa., to Venango County. The mother was a member of the Lutheran Church. In the same year, Jacob Himes removed to the same county, where he opened a shop and worked at his trade, remaining there until 1847, when he removed to Logan County, Ohio, and worked at his trade until the year 1856, when he came to Mahaska County and purchased land in Garfield Township, improved the same, and resided thereon until 1870, when he moved to Oskaloosa, where he has since resided.

Mr. and Mrs. Himes are the parents of seven children: Sarah Jane, born Jan. 1, 1839, is the wife of David D. Ross, of this county; George W., born June 1, 1840, was Orderly Sergeant in Co. E,

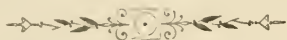
33d Iowa Vol. Inf., and died from disease contracted in the service Sept. 4, 1863; Theodore, born Jan. 24, 1842, was also a member of the 33d Iowa Infantry, was taken sick in the service, brought home, and died Nov. 14, 1863; Jacob M., born June 22, 1844, enlisted in the same regiment as a private soldier, serving until the close of the war, and participated in all the engagements of his regiment; he is now a resident of Adams County, Iowa; David A., born Oct. 26, 1846, is a farmer in Mahaska County; he enlisted in the service twice, but was rejected as under age; Mary M., born Aug. 16, 1851, was married to G. S. Prine, and died Feb. 13, 1871; Edwin K. was born July 16, 1860, and is at present Assistant Cashier of the Oskaloosa National Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Himes are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They have been identified with this county for thirty years, and have been observers of its wonderful growth and prosperity. That they enjoy the highest regard of their numerous friends and acquaintances is not at all strange. They are high-minded, honorable people, honest and upright in all their dealings with their fellow-citizens, and generous and liberal wherever and whenever their charity is invoked.

R C. HOFFMAN, M. D., of the firm of D. A. Hoffman & Son, of Oskaloosa, was born in Hocking County, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1860. He came with his parents to this county when about one year old and commenced reading medicine in his father's office when a boy of nineteen. His literary education was received at Penn College, Oskaloosa. In the years 1880-83, he attended Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated with high honors in the class of 1883. After graduation he formed a partnership with his father, who is one of the leading physicians of the county, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. The Doctor is one of the leading surgeons of Central and Southern Iowa, and is frequently called long distances for consultation and the performance of difficult and dangerous surgical operations.

Dr. Hoffman is a member of the American Medi-

cal Association of the State of Iowa, and Secretary of the Des Moines Valley Medical Society, and has been elected to an honorary membership in the Jasper County Medical Society. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar, also a member of the uniform rank of Knights of Pythias. The Doctor is an enthusiastic yet thorough student, a close observer, and a young man of more than ordinary ability, and possessing these elements is fast rising to the top round in his profession.



ANDREW J. COMSTOCK is a farmer and stock-raiser on section 32, Adams Township, now attached to Spring Creek Township. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1828, and is a son of James T. and Sarah (Wilkins) Comstock. James T. Comstock was a native of Connecticut. His father came to Ohio among the first settlers of that State, and located at the city of Cincinnati, while it was yet a small trading-post on the frontier. He engaged in flat-boating, and generally made two trips each year to New Orleans, where, disposing of the produce with which his boats were laden, he brought back such commodities as were needed by the settlers in those days, his boats being brought up the stream again by keel tow-boats.

James T. Comstock, the father of the subject of this sketch, in the year 1833, emigrated to Kosciusko County, Ind., and there built the first courthouse and jail, and the first mill ever erected in that county. He remained there nine years, and in the year 1842 came to Mahaska County, Iowa, and erected upon Skunk River what was afterward known as the Comstock Mill, which has since been torn down and removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and its timbers used in the construction of the building now owned and operated by the Oskaloosa Oat Mill Company. He was a member of the Legislature of Ohio, when the subject of this sketch was born, in 1828, in which office he served two terms, and after removing to the State of Indiana, was elected one of the three Judges of the Supreme Court of that State, holding the office one term.

As a public speaker, he was a man of fine ability and of established reputation in Ohio and Indiana. He was at one time Commander of the Ohio State Militia, and as a man enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He died in this township in the year 1846, his wife surviving him and residing with her son until her decease in 1882.

The subject of this sketch, Andrew J. Comstock, was a soldier in the Mexican War, enlisting Oct. 15, 1846, in the 14th Kentucky Infantry, serving in that war until its close in 1849, returning after his discharge to his home and farm, where he remained until September, 1862. He organized a company of volunteers in Oskaloosa, which was accepted by the Government, and known as Co. C, 33d Iowa Vol. Inf. He was commissioned Captain of the company, and was its commander in all the battles of the regiment up to and including the battle at Jenkins' Ferry, where he received a severe gunshot wound, and was taken a prisoner by the enemy. The Captain was taken to Camden, Ark., and held as a prisoner for six months, and was then sent under a flag of truce, to the Union lines, to be exchanged for an officer of equal rank. The exchange proving a failure he was paroled and sent to Gen. Steele's headquarters, where he was released and resigned his commission, and returned to his home. With the exception of two years, from 1874 to 1876, which the Captain spent at San Buenaventura, Cal., he has lived on his old homestead in this county. It was originally a squatter's claim, staked out by him in April, 1844, and when the land came into market, was entered by him on a land warrant calling for 160 acres, which warrant he received for his service in the Mexican War. He now owns altogether 300 acres of splendid land, all under fence, in an excellent state of cultivation and with first-class improvements. Upon the farm are two commodious and well arranged residences, three ample barns, and all the necessary out-buildings and appurtenances, and a fine bearing orchard of 300 apple-trees.

Capt. Comstock is one of the earliest settlers in this section of the State, and is a veteran of two wars, in both of which he was distinguished for coolness and courage under any and all circum-

stances. There is perhaps no man in Mahaska County more extensively known than Capt. Jack Comstock, and certainly none stand higher in the esteem of their fellow-citizens. In his political affiliations he is and always has been a Democrat. His distinguished military service is the amplest proof of his loyalty to the Government under which he lives; and the further fact that he is not an office-seeker, is evidence that he desires to avoid the turmoil and strife of political life, and enjoy his well-earned competence in the peaceful avocation of farming, in which he has been eminently successful.



GEN. SAMUEL ALLEN RICE was of Scotch-Irish descent, and the sixth child of Allen and Melinda (Chapman) Rice, their family consisting of two girls and six boys, only two of whom are living, Mrs. H. B. Rice, the eldest, and Gen. Elliott W. Rice, both residing at Sioux City, Iowa. Our subject was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1828. When he was ten years old his parents removed to Martin's Ferry, Belmont Co., Ohio, where they lived for many years, and are now at rest in the old cemetery at that place. While living at Martin's Ferry, his father engaged in merchandising, and also owned a large boat, on which he and his sons made a number of trips down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, and it was on those journeys that Gen. Rice obtained a knowledge of the river and boating, that served him to such good purpose during the war, while assisting in clearing the Yazoo Pass of obstructions in that celebrated expedition of the southwest.

Gen. Rice early displayed an aptness for study and thought that afterward so distinguished him in civil and military life. His first instructor was his sister Angeline (Mrs. H. B. Rice), who taught him to read, and with her assistance he completed the reading of the whole Bible when only seven years old. She took great pains in teaching him in early years, and thereby created in his mind a love for study which he always retained. His mother and sister were zealous Christian women.

refined and cultured, and they did all in their power to stimulate that genius in him that, afterward developed, made him so eminent at the bar and on the field. After attending the public schools at home and the Academy in Wheeling, Va., he entered Franklin College, at Athens, Ohio, and from there went to Union College, New York, where he completed the classical course and graduated in the class of 1849. He spent one year in the law department of that institution, and then came West, first stopping at Fairfield, Iowa, where he entered the office of Slagle & Atchison, and remained one year. In the fall of 1851 he located in Oskaloosa, Iowa, and actively began the practice of his chosen profession with zeal and a determination to win. In the fall of 1853 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Mahaska County, which was the first office held by him.

Having firmly established himself in business, Mr. Rice returned to Martin's Ferry and married Miss Louisa M. Alexander, the eldest daughter of Rev. James Alexander, D. D., of Virginia, a Christian lady of strong mind and great force of character, and with his bride at once returned to Oskaloosa, and built the home in which the widow and family still reside. As a fruit of that marriage five children were born, four of whom are now living—James A., Emory C., Frank S. and Nettie L. The youngest, Lua, joined her father eleven months after his decease.

Gen. Rice so ably filled the position of County Attorney that in the fall of 1856 the people called him to the more exalted position of Attorney General of the State of Iowa, to which position he was re-elected in 1858, and retained the office until the spring of 1860. During the summer of 1862 he organized the 33d Iowa Infantry, of which Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood commissioned him Colonel, Aug. 10, 1862, and in November of that year he took his regiment to St. Louis. In the spring of 1863 he went with his command to Helena, Ark., and immediately began to clear the Yazoo Pass of obstructions and open it up for navigation. This required a month of arduous and very dangerous service. July 4, 1863, the battle of Helena was fought, in which Col. Rice and his regiment bore a conspicuous part. This was a most important en-

engagement, because Helena, with its Government stores, was saved to the Union, and the rebels were very much discouraged in not regaining their lost territory on the west side of the river. Gen. Rice's command saved that place from capture, and he displayed a coolness, courage and tact during the engagement that gave him a star upon his shoulder. This battle lasted from early morning until 11 o'clock A. M., when the rebels precipitately retreated, leaving many dead and wounded upon the field. In August, 1863, he received his commission as Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was with Gen. Fred Steele when he captured Little Rock, and his command assisted in the construction of the fortification around that city. He also accompanied Gen. Steele on his campaign into Southwestern Arkansas. During that campaign his command met the rebels at Terre Noir Creek, Elkin's Ford, Prairie D'Anne and Camden. In the engagement on the Little Missouri, Gen. Rice received a severe scalp wound, a minie ball passing through his hat. He remarked that he feared his hat was spoiled. The expedition from the time it left Little Rock, until it reached the Saline River, was one continuous engagement, and April 30, 1864, it culminated in the desperate and bloody battle at Jenkins' Ferry, which can truthfully be called the great battle of Arkansas.

Gen. Steele's army, on their retreat, reached the Saline River bottom on the afternoon of April 29, 1864, with Gens. Kirby, Smith, Price and Marmaduke close in pursuit, with over 20,000 Confederate soldiers flushed with their recent victory over Gen. Banks, on the Red River. They were determined to crush Gen. Steele's army and again place Arkansas in possession of the rebel forces. Gen. Steele laid his pontoon bridge across the Saline River, and began crossing his train in the afternoon, but on account of a heavy rain which set in soon after, his progress was greatly impeded, and though they continued to cross all night, morning found yet a large portion of the train on the south side of the river, the rain pouring in torrents, and the entire river bottom submerged. His army was weary, hungry and short of rations. About 2 o'clock on the morning of April 30, Gen. Steele sent for Gen. Rice to meet him at the Widow Jen-

kin's cabin. (God bless the old lady, she still lives, and the writer saw and conversed with her about the battle last April.) Here Gen. Steele said, "The enemy will attack us in force at daylight, and I look to you, Gen. Rice, to hold them in check until the remainder of the army can get across on the pontoon." This Gen. Rice cheerfully consented to do, and with a force of 4,000 as brave men as ever wore the blue, held Gen. Kirby Smith in check, with his army of over 20,000 as determined and resolute men as ever wore the gray, from 5 o'clock in the morning until noon, when, after making three desperate charges, the last one with the fresh troops of Walker's division of Texans, who arrived at 11 o'clock, the enemy retreated, Steele's army crossed the Saline River, and Arkansas was saved. It was a dearly won victory, for over 500 of that little force lay dead or dying upon that field of carnage, their bodies intermingled with 2,000 Confederate dead. Three confederate Generals, Wall, Randal and Scurry, were among the slain on that memorable field. Our boys held the field in a drenching rain, many of them standing in water waist deep, and all of them had been without food since the day before. Some of them fired 200 rounds of ammunition. When we consider the number engaged, this was one of the most sanguinary battles of the war. Gen. Solomon, who commanded a division in Steele's army, in his report of this battle, gives the Union loss as 521 and Confederate loss about 2,000. In speaking of this battle, a Confederate Captain of Walker's division says: "Our laurels, if we wore any from that field, were crimsoned with the blood of over 1,500 of our bravest men. No more destructive battle is recorded in the bloody pages of our country's history."

Gen. Rice had command of the field that day, and his coolness and good judgment in selecting the battle-ground flanked by Coze's Creek, a deep and rapid stream, on the right, and a then impenetrable swamp and morass (made so by the incessant rain) on his left, together with the heroic bravery of the men who fought that battle, saved Steele's army and the State of Arkansas to the Union cause. The battles of Helena and Jenkins' Ferry have never had the place in history that their importance entitled them to, because, as be-

fore stated, they were overshadowed at the time by the great battles of the Eastern army, where the casualties were greater in number, but not in proportion to the number engaged, nor more important in results. During the last charge of the rebels, about 11:45 A. M., Gen. Rice received the wound which caused his death. A minie ball passed through his right ankle, carrying into the wound the rim of a brass spur buckle, from the effects of which he died at his home. July 6, 1864, in full possession of all his faculties to the last moment, surrounded by his family and friends, and with the bright hope of a glorious immortality beyond this life.

Gen. Solomon, in his official report of the battle says: "Brig. Gen. S. A. Rice merits special mention, not only for conspicuous gallantry, and cool and correct judgment in action, but also for his continual personal attention to his command. During the entire expedition his services have been invaluable, and it is not without reluctance that I am obliged to part with him, even temporarily."

Gallant Maj. John F. Lacey, Gen. Rice's Adjutant General, whose rapid and accurate transmission of orders that day won the confidence and admiration of all, in speaking of the battle says: "Without deducting from the glory of the other commanders, we may properly say that to Gen. S. A. Rice, more than to anyone else, was due the results of this day. A victory was clearly won that cost the nation a life as noble as his."

Gen. Rice's genius was not confined to military life alone, for in civil life, he was even more distinguished as a lawyer, and respected and honored as a citizen. When his death was announced at Des Moines, the Supreme Court of Iowa, then in session, passed touching resolutions and ordered them spread upon the records.

Among other eminent lawyers, Hon. Chief Justice George G. Wright, Hon. Thomas F. Withrow and Hon. William H. Seevers delivered touching eulogies upon his life and public services. Gen. Rice's remains lie at rest in Forest Cemetery just beyond the city limits of Oskaloosa, and over his grave the gallant 29th and 33d Iowa Regiments of "Rice's Brigade," have erected a beautiful marble shaft, thirty feet in height, upon which is inscribed

the names of the battles he fought. Perched upon the top is an American eagle, looking away toward the sunny South, where Gen. Rice poured out his life blood that the nation might have a new birth of liberty and freedom. Camp No. 48, Sons of Veterans, at Oskaloosa, bears the name of this distinguished soldier and citizen.

The chief characteristics of Gen. Rice were coolness, courage, sound judgment, good common sense and great integrity and purity of character. To these virtues he united courtesy and kindness, which made him greatly beloved and respected by all who knew him, so much so that in the thirty-six years he lived on earth he made for himself a reputation that is imperishable, and which the touch of time will scarcely efface.

JOHN LONG, brick and tile maker, of Oskaloosa, was born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 12, 1812, and is a son of Christopher and Ann (Dunning) Long, who were the parents of six sons, viz: William, who came to America in 1838, but has never been heard from since; Robert, of Durham, England; Thomas and Christopher, of Yorkshire, England; James, who died in infancy; and the subject of this sketch.

John Long came to America in 1868, landing in the city of New York, August 30, and going immediately to Schuylkill County, Pa., where he engaged in the manufacture of brick for three years. In 1871 he came to Iowa on a tour of inspection of this beautiful land, but returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1876, during which year he came to Oskaloosa and engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile, and was the first manufacturer of the latter commodity in this county.

Mr. Long was married in England, Aug. 30, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Dowson, who was born in Yorkshire, April 30, 1820. By this union there were nine children, six sons and three daughters, seven of whom are living: William was killed in a coal mine in Schuylkill County, Pa.; John D. lives at Oskaloosa; Ann is the wife of James Roberts, of Cheyenne County, Kan.; Edward is living in Schuylkill County, Pa., and is a minister of the Methodist

Episcopal Church; Mary is the wife of Dr. A. Elder; Thomas is a member of the firm of Long & Son, of this city; James died in England in 1879; Henry is a resident of this county; Hannah is the wife of Joseph Gesford, carpenter and joiner, also of this county.

Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where all of the family worship. Mr. and Mrs. Long have lived together over forty-eight years, enjoying in all these days good health and a reasonable degree of prosperity. They are estimable people, and are regarded with respect and esteem by all who know them.

WILLIAM JENNINGS, of Spring Creek Township, is a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 33. He was born in Lee County, Ill., Nov. 13, 1861, and is a son of William and Julia (Long) Jennings. The first-named is a native of Ireland, who removed from Lee County, Ill., in 1868, settling in Harrison Township, this county, where he still lives, and pursues the occupation of farming. The latter was a native of Pennsylvania, and died Dec. 19, 1875. The subject of this sketch is the elder of a family of two boys. In the fall of 1883 he moved to his present farm in Spring Creek Township, where he pursues the occupation of general farming and stock-raising.

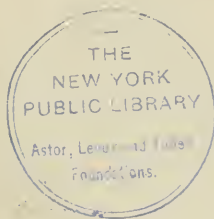
Dec. 5, 1883, Mr. Jennings was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gaylord, a daughter of Homer and Louisa (Chaderton) Gaylord. She was born in Syracuse, Jan. 31, 1861. To them have been born two children: Harry W., Sept. 12, 1884, and Arthur C., in September, 1886. The father of Mrs. Jennings was born in East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 14, 1825, came to Burlington, Iowa, in March, 1855, and engaged in the furniture and upholstering business until 1858, when he removed to Missouri, thence to Wapello County, Iowa, thence to Mahaska County, where he and his wife now reside. They are members of the Congregational Church.

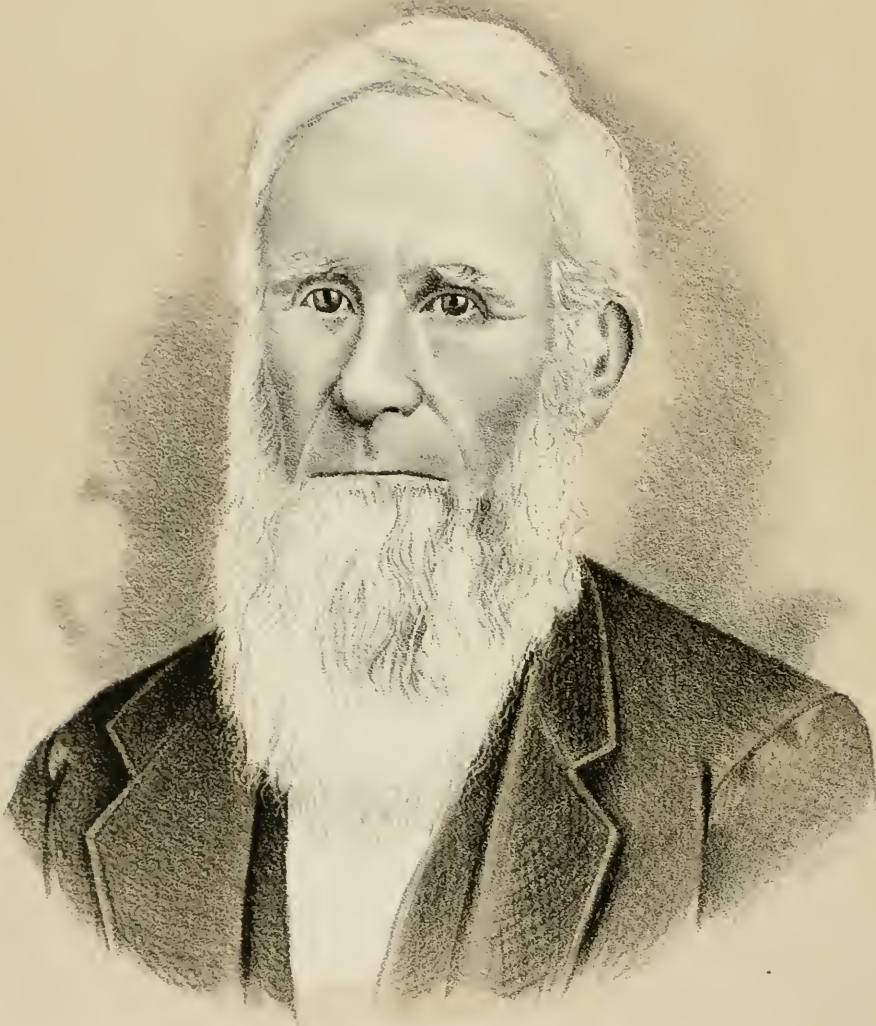
Mr. Jennings owns eighty acres of excellent land, all of which is in a good state of cultivation,

and well improved. Our subject is a Democrat, greatly devoted to the interests and success of that party. He is a man of very positive convictions upon all subjects, and equally as decided in the expression of his views. He has made a success of his business enterprises by untiring energy and industry, and deserves and receives the commendation of his friends. Mrs. Jennings is a member of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM R. NELSON, of the firm of Nelson & Williams, attorneys at law, Oskaloosa, has been a resident of Mahaska County for seventeen years, and of the city of Oskaloosa for six years. He was born in Greene County, Pa., May 7, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Grim) Nelson, both natives of Pennsylvania, the father being a farmer by vocation. William R. was reared on his father's farm and received his rudimentary education in the common schools. When fifteen years of age he began buying stock for his father, and was thus occupied, together with assisting in the labors on the farm, until twenty-one years old. He then, without a dollar, began farming for himself, and subsequently engaged in the stock business, which he followed in the States of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, meeting with signal success, but finally lost heavily. His education had been supplemented by a course of study at Oskaloosa College and the Iowa State University. Coming to this State in 1869 he made his home on the Des Moines River in Scott Township, this county, one year, then lived in White Oak Township with his parents, thence went to Leighton, and in 1880 moved to Oskaloosa. It was during that year that he entered upon the study of the law under the instruction of F. M. Davenport, an attorney of that city, and subsequently in the office of Bolton & McCoy. He was admitted to the bar Aug. 20, 1882, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in that city.

Nov. 16, 1885, Mr. Nelson formed a partnership with J. C. Williams, which still exists. The company is a strong one, and is composed of men of



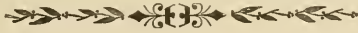


A. S. Nichols



Mrs A. S. Nichols

energy and ability, both of whom are hard students and undoubtedly have a bright future before them. Our subject was married, Sept. 23, 1885, at Oskaloosa, to Miss Anna R. Hicks. She was born in Germany, and emigrated to the United States with her parents in infancy. In politics Mr. Nelson is a Greenbacker. Socially he is a member of the order of the Knights of the Golden Rule. Mrs. Nelson belongs to the Presbyterian Church.



AS. NICHOLS, deceased, a former resident of Oskaloosa, was a native of Highland County, Ohio, where he was born Dec. 25, 1811. He was the son of Thomas and Martha Nichols, who resided upon a farm in that county. Here young Nichols grew to manhood, receiving his education in subscription schools held during the winter, and working upon his father's farm during the summer months, until he was seventeen years old, when he was apprenticed to the trade of blacksmith. He served a full three years' apprenticeship at this trade, receiving as his only compensation his board and clothing.

He was married in Springfield, Clarke Co., Ohio, to Miss Mary Edgar, the daughter of James and Margaret Edgar. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Ireland, where she was left an orphan when quite young, and when about fifteen she emigrated to this country. They were married in Pennsylvania, Feb. 13, 1813, and in 1816 emigrated to Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio. They were the parents of eight children, two of them born in Indiana County, Pa.: Mary, Dec. 8, 1813; Catherine I., July 18, 1815, now the wife of Hezekiah Snowden, of Oskaloosa. Those born in Wooster, Ohio, were: Emily, now deceased, was the wife of M. M. Marion; Sarah J., deceased, was twice married, first to Thomas Shepherd, and subsequently to T. D. Porter; Noble Johnson, deceased, died in Jasper County; James died in Smith County, Kan.; William was born in Highland County. The parents were members of the Methodist Protestant Church from childhood, and were highly respected in the county where they resided.

In 1843 they came to Iowa, and in 1844 to Oskaloosa. Mrs. Edgar died in this city April 28, 1851, and Mr. Edgar Oct. 30, 1865. He was a man of large information upon all matters pertaining to the county, State and nation. In early life an old-line Whig, he affiliated with the Republican party upon its organization, and took an active interest in its success to the time of his decease.

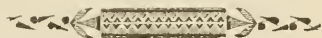
Mr. and Mrs. Nichols were married July 10, 1833, in Springfield, Ohio. In 1837 they moved to Knox County, Ill., making the trip by team and camping out along the road, remaining in this county for several years. On the 1st of May, 1843, Mr. Nichols came to what was called the New Purchase, in Iowa, and staked off a claim on the beautiful prairie in Harrison Township, near Kirkville. Here he built a cabin and made improvements upon his land; here was planted the first orchard in Mahaska County, and he built the first blacksmith-shop and did the first blacksmithing done in the county. In the fall of 1844 he moved to Oskaloosa, and was elected a member of its first Board of County Commissioners, and by them was chosen Chairman of the Board; and was also one of the Commissioners in the location of the county seat. Mr. Nichols was a man of retiring disposition, who avoided all pomp and show, and was averse to accepting any offices, though frequently tendered him by his fellow-citizens. He derived his greatest pleasure in the enjoyment of the quiet of his home. Soon after coming to Oskaloosa he established a blacksmith-shop, the business of which he followed up to 1856. After a period of rest from his arduous labors he established the Oskaloosa Nursery in 1860, which business he prosecuted up to 1873.

In 1872 Mr. and Mrs. Nichols visited California in the hope of restoring his health which had begun to fail, and again in October, 1881, he went to California, and on returning from there gave up all active business, and enjoyed the retirement of his pleasant home in the western part of the city. For many years he was a member of the Methodist Church, but in later years united with the Congregational Church, of which he was a revered and beloved member at the time of his death, which took place at his home in Oskaloosa. June 27, 1886. Mrs. Nichols still survives, and resides in Oskaloosa.

They reared four children: Mary and Florence Reece, W. E. Shepherd, of California, and Alice Edgar. Mary is the wife of William M. Springer, and Florence the wife of C. T. Willard, both residents of this city. Mr. Shepherd married Theodosia B. Hall, of Burlington.

No man ever enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens more than the subject of this sketch. He was the soul of honor. In all transactions with his fellow-men his word was as current as his bond, and both were as good as gold. He was the soul of generosity, and his benevolence was only limited by his means. He was also liberal in all matters that had for their object the advancement of the interests of his town and county. It may be truly said of him that enemies he had none, while his friends were limited only by the number of those who knew him.

The publishers of this work are pleased to present in their galaxy of portraits, those of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols.



JOHNS HOWARD is a farmer and stock-raiser on section 27, Spring Creek Township. He was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., March 10, 1812, and is the son of Robert and Patsy (Blackburn) Howard, both natives of Virginia. Robert Howard was a soldier under Gen. Jackson in the War of 1812, and both himself and wife died in the State of Tennessee.

The subject of this sketch, John Howard, was married to Susanna Wright Jan. 8, 1832, and to them three children were born—Hepzibah, Emeline and Sarah. The mother died May 15, 1840, in the State of Illinois, and March 10, 1841, he was again married, to Anna Canada, and to them were born two children—William R. and Richard. Their mother died in Iowa, April 4, 1854, and Sept. 10, 1855, he espoused as his third wife Rachel Hull, and to them three children were born—Martha, Anna and Mary.

Mr. Howard removed from Tennessee to Illinois in 1829, remaining there until 1845, during which year he came to Keokuk County, Iowa, and so-

journed until the year 1854, thence went to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he resided until 1866, when he moved back to his old home in Vermilion County, Ill., remaining there until 1880, when he came back to Iowa and purchased land in Spring Creek Township, which he sold in 1882 to the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co., and in 1883 bought his present home, consisting of eighty acres of fertile land, which is in good cultivation, has the best of improvements, and is in every respect a first-class farm. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are members of the Society of Friends, of which religious organization he has been a zealous minister for over forty years



WILLIAM S. EDGAR, deceased, a pioneer of Mahaska County, was born in Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1825. He was the son of James and Margaret Edgar, who came to Iowa in 1844, and settled in Cedar Township, Mahaska County, when William S. was quite a young man. Here he assisted his father in tilling the soil, receiving such education as the common schools of that day afforded. He was in reality a self-educated man, was a great reader, a close student, and possessed a wonderful memory. In 1845 he came to Oskaloosa with his parents, when his father, who was a carpenter and joiner, built the first courthouse for the county. Soon after coming to the city he started the first harness-shop in the county, and conducted the business for some time. He was subsequently appointed Deputy Clerk of Courts, under Hon. M. T. Williams, serving in that capacity two years, when he was elected Clerk of the Courts for four terms, proving himself an efficient officer, his management of the office being creditable alike to himself and his friends.

Mr. Edgar was married, Oct. 20, 1851, to Miss Sarah M. Kinsman, a lady of English descent, and a daughter of Melitiah Kinsman. He was born in Nova Scotia, and, when a young man, removed to Susquehanna County, Pa., where he engaged in blacksmithing. Here he became acquainted with and was married to Miss Rhoda Wright. Six children were born to them, three sons and three daughters: Orson, deceased, came West at an early

day, when Iowa was a Territory; he built and was proprietor of the first hotel in Oskaloosa, where he lived for many years. Jerusha was married in Pennsylvania to a man by the name of Sherman Canfield, who settled in White Oak Township, Mahaska County, at an early day; Mr. Canfield died in this county several years ago. Tirzah married Elijah Canfield, and resides in Polk County, Iowa; Melitiah is a farmer, residing in White Oak Township, this county; John N. is railroad agent at Cedar, a station on the B. & W. R. R.; Sarah M. resides in Oskaloosa. Mr. Kinsman died in Susquehanna County, Pa., about 1830. The children, soon after his decease, came West and settled in Mahaska County, Iowa, the mother coming with them, and residing with her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Edgar, until her death, in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsman were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church from early life.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar became the parents of five children, all of whom are living: Lillis J., born July 30, 1853, is the wife of James Root, now engaged in the marble business at Washington, Kan.; Owen N., born Nov. 26, 1855, is engaged in the hardware business in Washington County, Kan.; Oscar S., born July 26, 1857, is Assistant Superintendent of the Standard Coal Company of this city; Sallie B., born March 8, 1860, is the wife of Rev. William M. Semones, of the Christian Church of Oskaloosa; Jessie M., born Aug. 4, 1862, is the wife of Prof. H. S. Phillips, late of the Faculty of Oskaloosa College, now Principal of the High School of Oskaloosa.

After retiring from the Clerk's office Mr. Edgar engaged in the nursery business, which he followed for several years. He was an active working member of the Republican party, representing it frequently in its conventions, county, judicial, district and State. He was Secretary of the Mahaska County Agricultural Society for several years, in the success of which he took an active and deep interest. He was a man small in stature, but of great vigor and full of life, and so continued until afflicted with the disease which carried him away. He was a Master Mason, and one of the first initiates after the organization of a Masonic lodge in this city, and was also a member of Hiram Chapter

No. 26, of this city, and upon his decease was buried by that order, with all the honors to which his rank entitled him.

In every avocation of life Mr. Edgar measured up to the full stature of the perfect man. As a county official the records kept during his term of office are a monument to his ability in this particular. In society he was a genial, social gentleman; at his home a loving husband and indulgent father; in his church, an acceptable and active member; and by all who knew him he was a man greatly esteemed for his noble qualities of head and heart. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar were members of the Congregational Church. His widow still survives, and lives in Oskaloosa, where she is highly respected by all who know her.



JOHN B. GOSSAGE, proprietor of the Blackstone House, at Oskaloosa, was born in this city, Aug. 22, 1845, and was the second male child born at this place. He is a son of Samuel and Lucinda (Glasscock) Gossage, who were among the first settlers of Oskaloosa, and settled here in the year 1842 or 1843. His father was a native of Ohio, and was born near Columbus, but removed from there to Shawneetown, Ill., where he resided for a short time. Mr. and Mrs. Gossage were the parents of nine children, six now living: Elizabeth, wife of J. Warman, of Ottumwa, this State; Mary, wife of J. M. Hoskinson, of Monroe County, Iowa; John B., our subject; Jerome B., of Ottumwa; Thomas B., of Hebron, Neb.; Joseph M., also of Nebraska. Samuel Gossage was a cabinet-maker, and operated the first shop for that class of work in the city of Oskaloosa. He was one of the mechanics engaged in the construction of the first flouring-mill upon the Skunk River, known as the Duncan Mill, and also assisted in building the first flouring-mill in the city of Oskaloosa. Mr. Gossage was a Democrat of the Jacksonian school of politics. He died in this city in 1880. Mrs. Gossage is still living at Ottumwa, this State. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The subject of this sketch, when five years old,

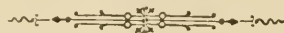
went with his parents to Albia, Monroe Co., Iowa, and received his education in the common schools of that city. In 1860 his father removed to Ottumwa, and engaged in business, John B. being employed as salesman. In 1864 he enlisted in the 47th Iowa Infantry, which was sent to Helena, Ark., for the purposes of guard duty. He participated in one engagement with his regiment, but having lost his health after a service of 100 days, was discharged from service and returned to his home at Ottumwa, where he lay ill for one year.

Mr. Gossage was married in 1868 to Miss Annle Southard, who died one and a half years after their marriage. He was again married, June 19, 1880, to Miss Jennie Gillett, a native of Wisconsin. At the time of the big fire in Ottumwa, in the year 1868, he lost his stock of goods and all his property. Following this loss he accepted a situation as traveling salesman for a St. Louis establishment, which business he followed one year. In 1869 he removed to California, where he engaged in hotel-keeping at Santa Rosa for one year, sold out there, and removed to San Francisco, engaging in the same line of business for a like period. Following his hotel experience he engaged in buying and shipping stock in Nevada, which he continued to do for twelve years. In 1880 the death of his father necessitated his return to Iowa. In 1881 he removed to Minnesota, and engaged in railroading, and at Minneapolis officiated as clerk in a hotel. From there he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, pursued railroading for a time, and thence came to Oskaloosa, where he now resides.

Mr. Gossage is the oldest settler now living who was born in Oskaloosa. Samuel Gossage, father of our subject, was Mayor of the city of Ottumwa for eight years, and was once elected to the Legislature of the State from Monroe County, Iowa, and was the first Democrat ever elected to that position from that district. He was a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and an ardent supporter of the Union cause during the Civil War.

The subject of this sketch is a man who has traveled extensively over the entire West, and has observed its many changes and transformations from the great American desert of the early geographers to a land flowing with milk and honey.

His present home was, at the time of his birth, the abode of the red man, who roamed at will over its vast expanse of prairie. Having viewed all other lands, he is now content to abide in the garden spot of Iowa, and among a host of friends and acquaintances, whose respect and esteem he enjoys.



DR. GEORGE J. TURNER, engaged in practice at Oskaloosa, was born in Paris, France, of English parents, Dec. 9, 1836. He went to England with his parents when three years of age, and when twelve years old returned to France, and one year later took to the sea, engaging in the English and American merchant service. While thus engaged he sailed to all the principal ports of the civilized world, and continued to follow the sea until eighteen years of age. It was at this age that he conceived the idea of becoming a medical practitioner, and at once set about educating himself for that purpose.

Arriving in this country he located at Quincy, Ill., in 1854, and attended the Illinois Liberal Institute, afterward known as the Lombard University, of Galesburg, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1862. He afterward continued his studies in the Washington University of St. Louis, Mo., and graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in the class of 1874. Commencing practice at Spring Hill, Champaign Co., Ohio, he met with success, and after continuing there for a time removed to Atlanta, Logan Co., Ill., where he followed the practice of his profession until the fall of 1880. He then came to Oskaloosa and engaged in practice, and has continued here until the present time. By carefully diagnosing his cases, and treating his patients with that skill which years of practice and study enable him to bring to bear, he has not only met with success as regards his treatment but has been enabled to establish a good and paying practice.

Dr. Turner was at one time engaged in teaching in Lombard University, Galesburg; was also Superintendent of Sidney public schools, Ohio, and the Atlanta and Henry public schools, Ill. He was a soldier in the late Civil War, enlisting in the

17th Illinois Cavalry, under Col. Beverage, at St. Charles, Ill., in December, 1864, and served until the close of the war. Dr. Turner was married at Clinton, Ill., Dec. 25, 1870, to Miss Hattie, daughter of Matthew Cretcher, of Champaign County, Ohio, where Mrs. Turner was born. They have two daughters, Blanche P. and Grace E. The Doctor and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he votes with the Republican party.

CW. FORD is one of the proprietors of the creamery at Rose Hill, Iowa, at present operated under the firm name and style of Ford & Co. He was born in Linn County, Iowa, Nov. 18, 1863, and is the son of Eros and Mary (Halestead) Ford. The latter is deceased, but the former still resides in Linn County and pursues the occupation of farming. The subject of this sketch, C. W. Ford, came to his present location in March, 1886. The creamery just established at Rose Hill is a new enterprise, and the building, machinery and all attachments are new and good. The churning is at present done by horse-power. The routes for cream are hardly yet fairly established, but the field is a good one, and the enterprise is in the hands of young men of sterling worth, thoroughly competent in every detail of the business, and they expect to manufacture an average of 2,000 pounds of butter per week, taking the season through.

DANIEL DAVIS, of the firm of Carroll & Davis, attorneys at Oskaloosa, was born in Monroe County, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1858, and is a son of David and Margaret (Jenkins) Davis, natives of Wales, for biography of whom see elsewhere in this volume. The subject of this sketch was reared in Mahaska County, coming here when only seven years old. His early education was received in the common schools at Beacon, but he afterward attended Oskaloosa College, and has

attained liberal acquirements thereby. When twenty-one years old he entered the law-office of F. M. Davenport, Esq., of this city, and after a period of close application and hard study, and having passed the most commendable examination, was admitted to the bar, Dec. 16, 1882.

Soon after his admission Mr. Davis formed a partnership with John H. James, under the firm name of James & Davis, at Marengo, Iowa, where after a period of one year that partnership was dissolved, and he came to Oskaloosa, and became a member of the firm of Carroll, Davis & Evans, with offices at Oskaloosa and New Sharon. In 1885, Mr. Evans, at New Sharon, retired from the firm, and Messrs. Carroll & Davis continue the business at Oskaloosa. The firm occupies a prominent position among the younger legal firms of Oskaloosa, and is building up a practice which is flattering to their ability as lawyers, and financially remunerative. In March, 1886, Mr. Davis was elected to the office of City Solicitor, which office he now holds. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield. It is easy to predict the future of a young man of the ability, application and industry of Mr. Davis. Such men rarely fail of reaching to the summit of their ambition in the profession of their choice.

LIEUT. ROBERT KISSICK, attorney at law, Oskaloosa, is a native of Mercer County, Pa., and was born May 4, 1843. His father, Thomas Kissick, was a native of Ireland, and came with his parents to Pittsburgh, Pa., when sixteen years old, and was employed as molder in a foundry in that city and resided there for ten years, whence he went to Ohio and worked on a farm in Stark County. From Ohio he returned to Pennsylvania, and became acquainted with, and was married to, in 1839, Miss Mary A. Lafferty, a native of Ohio. They were the parents of eight children—five sons and three daughters—seven of whom are living: W. L. enlisted in the 16th Iowa Infantry, as a private soldier, serving four years. On Sherman's march to the sea he was promoted Capt-

ain of Company C. Capt. Kissick was in prison at Andersonville for several months, and though still living, in this county, has never fully recovered from the effects of that imprisonment. Lucetta J., deceased, married Dr. N. R. Hook, now of Lincoln, Neb.; Araminta is the wife of Rev. William Wilson, of Dwight, Ill.; George L. is a farmer, and resides in Monroe County, Iowa; Florence is the wife of Dr. N. R. Hook; James L. is in Nebraska. Thomas Kissick, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of more than ordinary ability. He was an abolitionist from the time he became a voter. He and his wife were members of the Congregational Church.

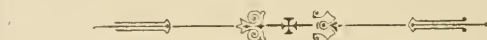
Robert Kissick was reared in Mercer County, Pa., until sixteen years old, receiving his education in the common schools of that State. In the spring of 1859 he came to Mahaska County, and in the summer of 1862 enlisted in Co. C, 33d Iowa Vol. Inf., as a private, and participated with his regiment in numerous engagements. In the fall of that year the regiment was sent to St. Louis, and put upon guard duty, and ordered thence to Columbus, Ky., and Union City, Tenn., to repel a threatened attack upon those positions. They returned to Columbus, and in the early part of July, 1863, were sent to Helena, Ark. They were on the Yazoo Pass expedition as far as Ft. Pemberton, and returned again to Helena. Our subject was on the expedition against Little Rock, under Gen. Steele, who captured that stronghold in September, 1863. Mr. Kissick remained at Little Rock until the following spring, when he was promoted First Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 113th Colored Regiment, and remained at Little Rock until the close of the war, in 1865, when his regiment was mustered out of service.

After his return to Oskaloosa Mr. Kissick attended classical and Normal school for two years, when he was employed as teacher in the county. He was Principal of the High School at Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa, one year, and on his return to Oskaloosa entered the law office of Needham & Lafferty, and later that of Lafferty & Johnson, as a student. In January, 1871, he attended the Law Department of the Iowa State University, and graduated in the class of 1872. Returning to Oskaloosa

he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1866 he was appointed Deputy Revenue Collector of Mahaska and Marion Counties, serving about two years.

Mr. Kissick has served several terms as Justice of the Peace, and for two years as Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. He is a wide-awake Republican, a fluent speaker and hard worker. He is a member of Phil Kearney Post No. 40, G. A. R.

Mr. Kissick was married in Oskaloosa, Nov. 4, 1868, to Miss Mary J. Pettitt, who was born in Crawford County, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1845. Six children have been born to them—Ralph W., Frank P., Guy E., Edwyne R., Norman J. and Mary I. Mr. and Mrs. Kissick are members of the Congregational Church.



N. B. ALLENDER is a farmer and blacksmith, residing on section 25, Cedar Township. He was born in Hartford County, Md., Oct. 18, 1830, and is the son of John and Naomi (Ghilton) Allender, natives of Maryland. John Allender was a soldier in the War of 1812, and removed to Ohio in 1833, where he remained until 1839, and then emigrated to Henry County, Iowa, where he died in 1866. His widow survives him and is living at the old home in Henry County, Iowa, at the ripe old age of ninety-six years. They were the parents of nine children—B. W., Thomas, James, Dorcas Ann, J. E., N. B., Mary C., Samuel and Wesley.

The subject of this sketch, N. B. Allender, at the age of eighteen years went to Mt. Pleasant, and commenced learning the blacksmith trade with Daniel P. Gess, and worked for him one year, when the boss quit the business. He then went with a man by the name of David Elliott, and worked for him eighteen months, and after that worked at "jour" work for one year.

Nov. 22, 1851, Mr. Allender was married to Martha L. Thomas, a native of Ohio, born Nov. 30, 1831, and a daughter of John and Martha (Snyder) Thomas, the former of whom died in Ohio, and the latter in Henry County, Iowa. Mr.

and Mrs. Allender are the parents of ten children—John (deceased), S. G., Dorcas A., James C., Emma C., Joseph L., Sarah S., Charles H., Ephraim and Louis R.

Mr. Allender is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically he is a Republican, and has held all the township offices where he resides. He is also an auctioneer by profession, and an excellent one, and cries all the sales in that part of the county. He is the owner of 140 acres of land, all improved and in a good state of cultivation, and his buildings and other improvements are comfortable and substantial. Mr. Allender is quite well known over the county, and is highly regarded as an upright, honorable man.

DAVID S. DAVIS, of Garfield Township, is a native of Wales, where he was born Nov. 24, 1824, and is a son of Samuel and Ann Davis, natives of that country. He was married, in his native country, in 1848, to Miss Margaret (Jenkins) Davis, a daughter of Jenkin Jenkins. In 1849 they emigrated to America, locating at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he resided a short time, removing to Middleport, Meigs Co., Ohio, and thence to Pomeroy, Ohio, following the occupation of mining during these several years and up to 1852, when he came to Iowa, located in Monroe County, bought a farm of 300 acres, and there remained for a period of nine years, engaged in the business of farming and stock-raising. In 1865 he removed to Beacon, Iowa, and purchased an interest in a coal mine, in which business he continued until 1867, when he purchased the farm of 120 acres in Garfield Township, which he still owns and operates.

Mr. Davis is a man of more than ordinary educational acquirements, a shrewd observer of people and events, and keeps himself well posted upon the current topics of the times, occupying his leisure hours in writing articles upon various subjects for several newspapers and periodicals. Mr. and Mrs. Davis became the parents of six children: David resides in Garfield Township, and is a farmer; Samuel is a carriage-maker, and at present

a resident of Page County, Iowa; Margaret is the wife of W. P. Clark, a farmer residing near Albia, Monroe County; William J. lives in Pleasant Grove Township, this county; Daniel is an attorney at Oskaloosa; Anna is a teacher of music, and resides at home. Mrs. Davis died Sept. 9, 1885; she was a member of the Baptist Church.

WA. JOHNSON, of Oskaloosa, was born in Washington County, Ohio, July 10, 1846, and is the son of John Johnson, whose father, William Johnson, was among the first settlers of the above-named county. When he settled there the old block house at Marietta was still standing, and the Indians were scattered over the country round about. He was the father of a large family, six sons and two daughters, two of whom are living, John and James Johnson of Decatur, Washington Co., Ohio. John is the oldest settler who was born in Decatur Township, and yet resides there. He married Miss Sarah McGirr. She was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and was a member of the Society of Friends. By this union there were six sons and one daughter, namely: William Arthur, of Oskaloosa; Worthy A., now of Attica, Iowa, who enlisted in Company A, 148th Ohio, and in an engagement at City Point, Va., received a wound in the shoulder from which he never fully recovered; Henry, now of Washington County, Ohio; Mary E., wife of Marion Rummer; and Harvey S., Dudley and Jonah, all of the same county. John Johnson was in early life a Whig, but afterward a Republican, and was a man of very strong convictions, and quite positive in his utterances. In religious belief he was a Universalist, while his wife, the mother of William A., was a member of the Society of Friends. They are both living in Washington County, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, and received a liberal education. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted in Co. F, 36th Ohio Vol. Inf., and participated in the various engagements, including Harper's Ferry, Winchester and Cedar Creek. He witnessed Sheridan as he came from his famous twenty-mile ride. He was with

Grant up to the time of the surrender of Gen. Lee. Mr. Johnson was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism and sent to the hospital at Harper's Ferry, where he remained until he was discharged early in the summer of 1865.

On returning home our subject remained until 1866, when he went to Gallatin County, Ill., and engaged in the hardware trade. In the fall of 1871 he came to Iowa, and located in Des Moines, where he was employed at his trade for three years. He then went to Marion County, Iowa, and worked upon a farm for two years. In 1876 he came to Oskaloosa, where he formed a partnership under the firm name of Henry Myers & Co., and engaged in the wholesale tinware trade. This partnership continued two years, when Mr. Myers withdrew, and the firm became Kendig, Pilgrim & Co. Pilgrim and Johnson subsequently retired, but Mr. Johnson remained as head salesman for Mr. Kendig for four years, and then went to Des Moines, where he was employed by Beebe & Co., in the tinware trade for two years; he was then with Comstock & Co., of Keokuk, for one year.

Mr. Johnson has been engaged in getting up excursions for the Central Iowa Railroad Company for the past five years. He is a member of the G. A. R., also of Pleasant Lodge No. 128, A. F. & A. M., of Pleasantville, Marion Co., Iowa; and the Hiram Chapter No. 6, of Oskaloosa. He is also a Knight Templar of Commandery No. 6. Mr. Johnson is an indefatigable worker, and a man who pushes whatever business he may be engaged in. His friends are limited only by the circle of his acquaintance, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

JOSEPH H. DOUGLAS, a farmer and stock-grower on section 19, White Oak Township, was born in Kentucky, Sept. 7, 1854, and is the son of Thomas and Middie (Beard) Douglas. The first named was a farmer, and died in Kentucky in 1855. The mother came with her son during that year, to this county, and has resided with him since. Joseph H. Douglas, the subject of this sketch, was married in 1879 to Miss

Mary F. McCurdy, who was born in White Oak Township in 1855, and is the daughter of J. A. and Sarah (Henry) McCurdy. By this union there have been five children: Ethel, Charles, Roy, Ralph, and one who died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Douglas is a Democrat, and at the present time holds the office of Road Supervisor. He is the owner of eighty-six acres of good land, all of which is under cultivation and well improved. His house, barn, and other buildings and improvements are of the best quality, convenient and comfortable. He is succeeding well in life, is honorable and straightforward in his dealings, and is a genial, pleasant gentleman, who enjoys the confidence and esteem of his friends.

LP. SHRIVER, of the firm of Whitaker & Shriver, dealers in books, stationery and wall paper, at No. 117 West High street, Oskaloosa, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, March 12, 1832, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Fink) Shriver, both natives of Adams County, Pa. The former was born April 16, 1789, and died May 5, 1857; the latter was born in 1805, and now resides with the subject of this sketch. Three children were born to them, all of whom are living: William R. is a farmer in Madison County, Iowa; the subject of this sketch is second; and Harriet L. is the wife of Reuben Whitaker, the partner of L. P. Shriver. Mr. Shriver resided in New Lisbon, Ohio, until 1848, when he removed to Highland County, Ohio, and in April, 1851, came with his father's family to this county, locating in Harrison Township. Here Mr. Shriver was engaged in farming up to the year 1876, when he sold his farm of 140 acres, came to Oskaloosa, and bought an interest in his present business, in which he has since been engaged. The firm owns their present commodious building.

Mr. Shriver owns a handsome residence and two lots on Jefferson street, and several pieces of property south of Penn College. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and ranks as a Knight Templar. He is a stockholder in the Farmer's & Trader's National Bank. Mr. Shriver served the people of this

county for a period of three years, as member of the Board of Supervisors. He is unmarried and his elegant home is presided over by his mother. Mr. Shriver has been a very prudent manager of his business affairs, on the farm and elsewhere, and possesses a competence as the result of his ability in this direction. He is a most estimable citizen, a man of the strictest integrity, and enjoys very fully the confidence of the people generally.

ALEXANDER N. CALDWELL, of White Oak Township, is a farmer, stock-grower and shipper, and resides on section 28. He was born in East Tennessee, Oct. 12, 1839, and is a son of Thomas F. and Sarah (White) Caldwell, natives of Tennessee. In the year 1851 they removed from that State to Mahaska County, and followed the occupation of farming. The first named died March 8, 1855, and the latter Aug. 27, 1883. The subject of this sketch, Alexander N. Caldwell, was a lad of twelve years when his father came to this county, and has followed his present business all his life.

Dec. 6, 1860, Mr. Caldwell was married to Miss Esther J. Canfield, a daughter of Sherman and Jerusha (Kinsman) Canfield. She died March 4, 1874, and Sept. 12, 1875, he was again married, to Miss N. C. Stump, a daughter of Adam and Catherine (Kendig) Stump, and to them four children have been born: Charlie C., Earle S., Fred B. and Warren A.

Politically Mr. Caldwell is a Republican, and has served the people of his township as Assessor and in other minor offices, having just completed his sixth consecutive year of service as member of the Board of Supervisors of this county, the vexatious duties of which have been discharged in a manner entirely satisfactory to the whole people, and reflecting great credit to himself.

On the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Caldwell was presented by his court-house associates with a handsome photograph album, containing photographs of all the county officers and the wives of those who were married. Friends, other than the county officers, at the same time presented

him with an easy chair, on which he could rest, while reflecting on the past, and how, "through much tribulation," he saw arise the present handsome court-house structure, the erection of which is due to his energy and perseverance.

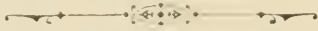
His farm consists of 400 acres of very fertile land, all in the best possible state of cultivation, with a fine house, ample barns, sheds and other buildings essential to the conducting of his business of farmer and stock-raiser. There is much of indomitable push and energy in the composition of Mr. Caldwell. He foresees the end of an enterprise from its beginning, lays his plans accordingly, and in a systematic manner pursues the even tenor of his way. He is a successful farmer, because, combined with ability to execute, is his systematic method of doing things. In all his relations in life he has shown himself an honorable gentleman and a man of strict integrity, and these qualities commend him to the highest esteem of his many friends.

AUGUSTUS A. HAMILTON. As one of the energetic business men of the thriving city of Oskaloosa, it affords us pleasure to give the reading public a sketch of the gentleman whose name heads this biography. He is proprietor of the Oskaloosa Planing Mill, and is engaged in making doors, sash, blinds, and also in contract building, and is prepared to do any kind of work in his line. He is meeting with that success in his business which energy and perseverance seldom fail to bring.

Augustus A. Hamilton was born in Greene County, Va., Oct. 17, 1854, and is a son of James W. and Martha (Headrick) Hamilton, natives of Virginia. Our subject came to Iowa in 1866, and made his home at Montezuma. There, after serving an apprenticeship of three years and four months, he mastered the cabinet-maker's trade, and in 1873 went to Searsboro, this State, and worked at the carpenter's trade. From the latter place he went to Jasper County, and was there engaged for three years in the sawmill business. He then went to Lynnville, and remained a year working at his trade, when he moved to Knoxville Junction, and was there a resi-

dent for one year. In 1881 our subject moved to Oskaloosa, where he was engaged in contracting and building until 1885. In September of that year he bought out the interest of Mr. Wagner in the planing-mill at that place, and since that time has been engaged in that business, meeting with signal success.

Mr. Hamilton was married in Searsboro, Oct. 17, 1875, to Miss Ella, daughter of William and Martha Meredith. She was born in Henry County, Ind., and their union has been blest by the birth of one child, Frank, who is now ten years old. In politics Mr. Hamilton votes with the Democratic party.



HON. JOHN F. LACEY, of Oskaloosa, son of John M. and Eleanor (Patten) Lacey, was born at New Martinsville, W. Va., May 30, 1841. When the subject of our sketch was twelve years of age the family removed to Wheeling, and in the year 1855 settled permanently at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He attended the public schools at Wheeling, and select schools at Oskaloosa, receiving what may be deemed the equivalent of an academic course. School days over, he entered upon the study of the law in the office of the Hon. Samuel A. Rice, then Attorney General of the State of Iowa. In 1861 a call being made for volunteers, Mr. Lacey promptly tendered his services to the Government, and was the fifth man in Mahaska County to respond to the President's call, enlisting as a private in Co. H, 3d Iowa Vol. Inf., and was soon after made a Corporal, and served with his command until the battle of Blue Mills' Landing, Mo., where he was taken prisoner and carried to Lexington, Mo. He was held a prisoner near the city during the siege, and after its capture by the rebels was paroled with Col. Mulligan's men. By reason of a presidential order discharging all paroled prisoners from the service, our subject returned home and resumed his law studies in Gen. Rice's office.

In 1862 Mr. Lacey was exchanged, and as additional volunteers were called for, he again enlisted, and was mustered into service as a private soldier in Co. D, 33d Iowa Vol. Inf., Col. Samuel A. Rice

commanding. He was soon promoted Sergeant Major of the regiment, and in May, 1863, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company C, and served several months as Acting Adjutant of the regiment. When Col. Rice was promoted Brigadier General, Lieut. Lacey was a member of his staff. He remained on staff duty with Gen. Rice until the latter's death, in consequence of a wound received at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry. He was then assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Steele, with the rank of Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers. He remained with Gen. Steele until the close of the war, and was mustered out of service Sept. 19, 1865, bearing the rank of Brevet Major for gallant services at the siege of Mobile, Ala., a promotion made at the special request of Gen. Canby. While serving on the staff of Gen. Rice, Maj. Lacey took part in the battles of Helena and Little Rock, the Camden expedition, battle of Terre Noir Creek, Elkins Ford, Prairie D'Anne, Poison Springs and Jenkins' Ferry. After the death of Gen. Rice he took part in a campaign in Northeastern Arkansas as a volunteer on the staff of Gen. J. R. West. While with Steele he participated in the Mobile campaign, and the storming of Ft. Blakely, the last important battle of the war. After the fall of Mobile, Gen. Steele took an expedition into Northern Alabama. About this time Gen. Grant sent an army of 48,000 men to take part in the expected difficulty with Mexico, and Maj. Lacey served as Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of Observation on the Rio Grande River.

Upon leaving the staff of Gen. Steele, where Maj. Lacey had officiated as Assistant Adjutant General, the following general order was published to the divisions composing that command:

• Headquarters Army of the Rio Grande,)
BROWNSVILLE, TEX., July 19, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.

II.—Capt. John F. Lacey, A. A. G., will proceed to New Orleans, La., and report himself at the headquarters of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Military Division of the Southwest, in order to avail himself of the provision of General Order No. 106, War Department Current Series.

III.—The undersigned deeply regrets losing

from his staff so gallant and meritorious an officer, and from his military family so amiable and accomplished a gentleman as Capt. Lacey. He entered the service at an age when most young men have not left school, and by his energy and good sense soon became distinguished as a staff officer, and was associated with the gallant Rice until he was mortally wounded at Jenkins' Ferry. In returning to private life, for the purpose of completing his studies, Capt. Lacey will carry with him the warmest regards of every military man who knew him well. His friends will recur with pride to his record on the battle-fields of Arkansas and Alabama, and his companions in arms will frequently recall the merry scenes around the camp-fire which were enlivened by his humor and good-nature.

F. STEELE, Major General commanding.

"Official, J. LYMAN, First Lieutenant, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G."

The Major was never wounded, but had a horse killed under him by a shell at the battle of Prairie D'Anne, Ark. Soon after his return to Oskaloosa he was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 was elected Representative to the 13th General Assembly of Iowa from this county. He served one term as Representative, and in the following year published the Third Iowa Digest. In 1879 he was elected City Solicitor of Oskaloosa, and in 1880 was a member of the City Council, the duties of which positions he faithfully discharged in a highly creditable manner. In 1875 he published Volume I of "Lacey's Railway Digest," and in 1884 the second volume appeared, these two volumes comprising a complete digest of all the American railway cases, and ample selections of cases of interest to the American bar from the Scotch, Irish, English, Canadian and Australian reports, thus making a complete encyclopedia of railway law. These volumes contain a digest of about 25,000 cases, and involved a vast amount of patient labor. Maj. Lacey has been an unusually successful practitioner in the courts of Iowa for twenty-one years.

In 1865 our subject was married to Miss Martha Newell, daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Williams) Newell. Four children have been born to them; the eldest, Eleanor, and the youngest, Berenice, are living. The most lovable children died of

diphtheria in the fall of 1880, Raymond F. at the age of eight, and Kate at the age of six years. The sad and unexpected death of these promising children has naturally left an ineffaceable sorrow in the hearts of the devoted parents.

It has been the custom of the Major for many years to utilize his summer vacations from his professional labors, in a way that would add to his already liberal education, and this he has thought could best be accomplished by visiting the principal points of interest in this country and on the continent of Europe. Acting upon this idea, and accompanied by his amiable wife, in the year 1878 he visited the following countries in Europe: Scotland, England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Tyrol, Switzerland, and Northern Italy, visiting all objects of interest in a large portion of the principal cities and towns of the countries named. In 1884, realizing that there were yet other points of interest to be visited in the Old World, he again, in company with his wife, visited Europe, this time going to Rome, Ireland, England, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Germany, visiting those points neglected by him on his former tour. There is hardly a point of interest in his own country which he has not seen, and in the summer of 1886 he visited the Wonderland of California, and its many objects of interest.

JAMES LOUGHRIDGE, of Spring Creek Township, was born in Huron County, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1834, and is a son of Poultney and Maria A. (Mitchell) Loughridge. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in this township; the latter is still living, and resides in the city of Oskaloosa. Poultney Loughridge was quite a prominent man in all public affairs in this county, and while in Ohio was frequently sent to the Legislature as a lobby member to look after our special interests, and was equally prominent, active and influential in all matters of the church in which he was a member, and in the neighborhood in which he resided. He was an old-time Abolitionist, and never hesitated to act as well as talk, in relation to the abolition of slavery, never

hesitating to aid the negroes substantially on their way to freedom. He came from Ohio to Iowa in 1841, and was one of the very earliest of the pioneers of this part of the State. He erected the first log cabin in Spring Creek Township, on what is now known as section 15, and it is presumed to be the first dwelling of any kind built in the county. It was built the day the Indians vacated the lands of what was then called the New Purchase. He staked out his claim long before the time when the Indians were to vacate, and lived with them until the whites were allowed to occupy their claims. The first election held in this township was at his cabin, and this was before the lands of the township had been surveyed. To Father Loughbridge and wife were born nine children: John M., Joseph J., Emily J., James, Thomas, Mary, Eliza (deceased), Eddie, and one who died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch, James Loughbridge, enlisted in July, 1862, in Co. K, 32d Iowa Vol. Inf., and went into camp at Oskaloosa. In the fall of that year the regiment was ordered to St. Louis, Mo., and thence to Helena, Ark. He was Orderly Sergeant of the company, and was soon after promoted First Lieutenant, and participated with his command in all the engagements of the regiment except the battle of Saline River or Jenkins' Ferry. The most notable of his engagements were the battles of Helena and Little Rock, and the environment of Mobile, Ala. During the engagement at Saline River he was absent on recruiting service, but remained with the command until its muster out and final discharge from the service, when he returned home.

Mr. Loughbridge has an ample farm of 175 acres on sections 10 and 11 of this township, and forty-five acres on section 15, all under cultivation. The improvements, such as the house, barns and other auxiliaries, are first-class and in good repair. In addition to farming Mr. Loughbridge has for many years run a sawmill on his place, which is operated by a twenty-horse-power steam-engine, by means of which the native lumber required in that section of the county has been supplied for use. He also has a hay-press, and bales and ships large quantities of both wild and tame hay.

Mr. Loughbridge is a prominent member of the

United Presbyterian Church, and politically is a Republican, holding a prominent position in the councils of that party. Active and energetic and an excellent manager, he has been very successful in his business undertakings. Personally he is a gentleman of the strictest integrity, most honorable in all his transactions, and greatly esteemed by a host of friends and acquaintances.

W. STEWARD, of the firm of Steward & Turner, grocers at Oskaloosa, was born in Marietta, Ohio, June 1, 1858, and is a son of George and Talitha M. (Dutton) Steward. (See biography.) The subject of this sketch received a good education in the common and high schools of Marietta, Ohio, and at the age of fifteen came with his parents to Oskaloosa, engaged as clerk with S. J. Dutton for four years, with C. T. Willard & Co. two years, with C. C. Weeks & Co., at Rose Hill, for three years, and with D. W. Loring & Co., of this city, for four years. During this time he had become interested in the grocery business under the style of Steward Bros., the firm consisting of W. W. and C. E. Steward. On the 1st of January, 1886, he took charge of the business in which he was a partner, and his brother having disposed of his interest in the business to R. L. Turner, the firm of Steward & Turner was formed. They enjoy a fine trade and carry a well-selected stock of staple and fancy groceries averaging over \$3,000.

Sept. 15, 1886, the clothing firm of W. W. Steward & Co. was organized, and is known as the "Globe Clothing House," located on the west side of the Public Square. Mr. Steward is one of the firm and general manager of the business. The firm employs four assistants, and carries a full line of clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods.

Mr. Steward is a Republican in politics, and in the spring of 1886 was elected Treasurer of the city of Oskaloosa. He is a member of the Commandery of Knights Templars, and of the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, this city. He is Secretary of Company F, Iowa National Guards, and a Director in the Savings and Loan Association of Oskaloosa. Though young in years he is

old in business experience, and possesses those qualities that are sure to bring him desirable success in the future. There is about him a suavity of manner and a force of character that have made for him a host of friends, in whose esteem and confidence he stands very high.



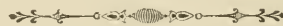
BF. SHEETS, a retired farmer, and one of the most highly respected citizens of the county, is living in Fremont. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 6, 1830, and is the son of Samuel and Phoebe (Winslow) Sheets. Samuel Sheets was born in the town of Bedford, Pa., Oct. 14, 1807. In 1825 he left his native State and emigrated to Ohio, and followed the occupation of farming. Sept. 21, 1853, he left Ohio with his family and started for the West, coming through to Keokuk County, Iowa, in wagons. He is now deceased, but Mrs. Phoebe Sheets is yet living.

The subject of this sketch, at the age of eighteen, apprenticed himself to a man by the name of E. J. Darby, living in Napoleon, Holmes Co., Ohio, to learn the trade of tanner, and remained with him two years, at the end of which time he formed a partnership with Mr. Darby, which continued for two years more, when he bought out Mr. Darby's interest and carried on the business alone for eleven years, when, having sold his business to John and Tenis Spielman, in 1864, he came West with his wife and five children, locating in Davis County, Iowa. Here he purchased a small farm of improved land, residing upon and cultivating it for three years, and in 1868 sold the place and removed to Cedar Township, this county, buying an improved farm of 120 acres, upon which he resided for sixteen years. In 1884 he sold this farm to Daniel Votaw, purchased lots in the town of Fremont, and built a comfortable home thereon, where he is now residing.

June 5, 1851, Mr. Sheets was married to Mary S. Tidball, who was born in Holmes County, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1833, and is the daughter of William B. and Nancy (Wilson) Tidball. The former was

born in Pennsylvania, June 1, 1807, and removed with his parents, while yet a young man, to Ohio, and remained with them, following the occupation of farmer, until 1860, when he removed with his family to Warren County, Iowa, where he has since died. His widow survives, and resides upon the homestead in Warren County, with a daughter. The subject of this sketch and wife are the parents of eight children: Elnora, born Feb. 24, 1852, is the wife of J. F. Russell, and lives in Nebraska; Solon B., born April 30, 1855, married Mary Burris, and lives in Guthrie County, Iowa; Abigail, born Aug. 3, 1857, is the wife of H. D. Hughes, and resides in Carroll County, Iowa; Mercy J., born Sept. 25, 1859, is the wife of Samuel Tennis, of this county; Phoebe L., born Nov. 20, 1861, is the wife of Laban Kent, of this county; Joanna, born June 4, 1865, is the wife of Willis S. Sharp, of Carroll County; Samuel, born Nov. 4, 1867, and Lettie, March 28, 1871, are at home. A grandson, Jason W. Kent, born Nov. 3, 1881, is a member of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheets are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which they are active and influential members. They are strong advocates of the temperance cause, and are firm believers in the wisdom of a law that shall locate churches and school-houses on the hills and abolish the saloons in the valleys, and in this and their church work have no apologies to make to the saloon interests and rum power of the State, firmly believing that the continuance of so unholy a traffic is detrimental to the best interests of all the people and an insult to the intelligence of the nation.



RICHARD DUMONT, Abstractor of Titles, at Oskaloosa, and a resident of Mahaska County since 1854, was born in Hacketts-town, Warren Co., N. J., July 24, 1820, and is a son of John H. and Mary (Gates) Dumont. His parents were also natives of New Jersey, and his father was descended from the French Huguenots, who settled in the United States at the time of the exodus to this country of that persecuted people.

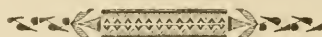
Our subject removed to New York City with

his parents during his childhood, and in that city he was reared and educated, being instructed by private tutors. He learned the trade of a sash, door and blind maker, which business he continued to follow until 1845, when he went to Ebnira, in the same State, and was engaged in the same line of work until 1849. During the last-named year he came West, locating at Kenosha, Wis. A year and a half later we find him again on the move, going this time to Mansfield, Ohio. That city was his home for the following three years. In 1854 Mr. Dumont again turned his face westward, stopping only on reaching Oskaloosa. Soon after his arrival here, in 1854, he engaged in running sash machinery, which he followed with moderate success for some years.

In 1859 our subject received the appointment of Deputy Clerk of the County and District Courts, and for the following thirty months filled that position with such satisfaction that at the next campaign his name was placed on the ticket for the position of County Clerk. On the counting of the ballots after the election he was found to have received a handsome majority. Again, at the expiration of this term, in 1864, he was re-elected, holding the position until Jan. 1, 1867. He was a faithful, accommodating public servant, laboring assiduously for the welfare of the people. Since 1872 Mr. Dumont has served as Secretary of the School Board of Oskaloosa, and holds that position at this writing. In 1877 he engaged with his sons in preparing paints and oils, and was in that business for two years. Since that time he has occupied his time as Abstracter of Titles.

Mr. Dumont was married in New York City, May 22, 1842, to Miss Sarah Grafton. She was born in Providence, R. I., but was reared to maturity in New York City. Of her union with our subject six children—four sons and two daughters—have been born, two of the former being deceased. Mary E. is the wife of George R. Lee, of Belle Plaine, this State; Thomas R. married Miss Maggie Hewitt, and they are living in St. Joseph, Mo.; he was a soldier in Co. F, 4th Iowa Vol. Cav., in the late Civil War, and did honorable service for his country; Maria L. is the wife of Judson A. Coffin, and is residing in Oskaloosa; John H. mar-

ried Mary E. Ebersole, and they are living in Omaha, where he is Secretary and Treasurer of the Omaha Water-Works, and is also interested in mercantile pursuits; F. Marion died in childhood, and Charles died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Dumont are members of the First Baptist Church. Politically Mr. Dumont was an old-line Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party in 1856 joined its ranks, and has since continued to vote with it.



EVERETT H. BOBBITT is a farmer and stock-raiser, living on section 30, White Oak Township. He was born in Missouri, Jan. 26, 1816, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Hale) Bobbitt, who were natives of North Carolina, and emigrated to Kentucky in the very earliest settlement of that State. They then removed to Missouri, in 1815, where they remained until 1829, and then went to Morgan County, Ill., where they died. The subject of this sketch, Everett H. Bobbitt, came from the old home in Illinois to this county in the year 1848, and opened a farm and resided here until 1850, when he went back to Illinois and remained three years, still retaining the ownership of his farm in this county, to which he returned in 1856, and where he has continued to reside since.

In May, 1842, he was married to Miss Mary Newton, a daughter of Henry and Martha (Izell) Newton, who were natives of Virginia, but who moved to Kentucky, and thence to Illinois about the year 1838. By this union there were three children: Theodore N., David F. and Melissa J. The mother died in 1849, in Iowa, and in 1851 he was again married, to Nancy G. Moss, a daughter of William and Rachel (Brattain) Moss, both of whom died in Illinois. By this latter marriage there were three children: William E., deceased; Rachel E. and Mary E.

Mr. and Mrs. Bobbitt are members of the Baptist Church, and the girls of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. B. is a Democrat, has held the office of Supervisor two terms, and nearly all the minor offices of the township. He

owns 121 acres of excellent land, all under fence, in a good state of cultivation, with the best class of improvements of all kinds. He pursues the occupation of general farming and stock-raising, giving his particular attention to breeding and raising Cleveland Bay horses, and has several very fine animals of this family of horses. Mr. Bobbitt is a citizen of long residence in this county, a man of positive convictions, and equally as positive in the expression of his views upon any and all questions, yet a man who enjoys the confidence and regard of neighbors and friends.



CHARLES CURRIER, of the firm of Charles Currier & Son, millers, resides on section 7, White Oak Township. He is a pioneer among pioneers, one of the few yet left to tell the story of the good old days when every man was the equal of his neighbor, and all were willing to share alike of the good things of this life. He is a native of the grand old State of Maine, the home of James G. Blaine and other noted men, not only of the present, but of the past, and was born in the town of Corinth, March 13, 1820. His parents, Ephraim and Hannah (Morrell) Currier, were natives of Massachusetts, but emigrated to Maine at a very early day, and were there united in marriage. Both died in their adopted State many years ago.

Charles Currier remained with his parents on the farm until he was nineteen years of age, and, like many others who had heard of the West, with its boundless prairies, dotted here and there with groves of timber sufficient for all practical purposes, determined to seek a home in that favored land. His first stopping-place was in Putnam County, Ind., where he remained three years, working two years as an apprentice to a wagon-maker, and one year as a journeyman in that trade. In August, 1843, in company with the family of Joseph Harris, he came to Iowa, and stopped in Wapello County, near the present city of Ottumwa, where he remained until the spring of 1844, when he came to Mahaska County, locating in Harrison

Township, where he run a wagon-shop for one year, and then moved to Oskaloosa, where he continued to work at his trade, being the first in that line in the place—the pioneer wagon-maker. For two years he worked at his trade in Oskaloosa, and then purchased a mill site on section 2, Spring Creek Township, on the South Skunk River, and at once erected a sawmill, which he operated about two years. In 1850 he moved to his present location on section 7, White Oak Township, where he entered forty acres of land, including the mill site, built a dam and erected another mill for sawing lumber. After running it as a sawmill exclusively for two or three years, he put in one run of buhrs for grinding grain. This was the foundation for the present well-known Currier Mills. In 1859 he erected the present mill structure, and has since been actively engaged in milling, though for some years the general management of the mill has been in the hands of his son, William S., whom he admitted to partnership in 1880. To the original forty Mr. Currier has since added thirty acres, the farm now consisting of seventy acres of good land, on which is a fine stone quarry, and from which are taken the buhrs used in the Currier middlings mill, of which mention is made in the sketch of William S. Currier.

On the 3d day of September, 1849, Charles Currier and Angeline Harris, daughter of Joseph and Julia Harris, were united in marriage. Their wedded life has been a happy one, and they are the parents of six children, five now living—Elna, William S., Frank, Fred and Henry. Hattie is deceased.

Previous to the organization of the Republican party Mr. Currier was a Whig, but since that time has been an earnest advocate of its principles. On account of his business being such as always to require his personal attention, he has always declined to be a candidate for any office. Mrs. Currier is a member of the Regular Baptist Church.

As stated in the beginning of this sketch, Mr. Currier is a pioneer among pioneers. An eye witness of the great and marvelous changes that have been wrought in county, State and nation, he has the satisfaction of knowing that, however humble his part may have been in it all, he has ever re-

tained the good-will of his fellow-men, and toward one and all has endeavored to put in practice the principles of the Golden Rule.

ERNEST A. HORNBOSTEL is a native of Germany, where he was born in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, May 9, 1839. He is the son of George and Louisa (Britzius) Hornbostel, who were the parents of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters: Ernest A. lives at Oskaloosa; Gustave died in Germany; Doris married George King, of Utica, N. Y.; Charlie came to America, and died in 1862; William, a resident of Michigan, enlisted at the first call for troops in the late war; Sophia lives in Rome, N. Y.; Julius and Edward served in the navy during the late war; Albert lives in the Province of Ontario; Charlotte, in New York; Ferdinand is now deceased. Mr. Hornbostel's mother died in Germany, but his father came to America in 1862 and died in 1883. They were members of the Lutheran Church.

The subject of this sketch was apprenticed to and learned the trade of a machinist. He was educated in the University of Heidelberg, and afterward spent two years at Goettingen. From 1860 to 1862 he served in the French army in Africa, under the command of the celebrated Marshal Pellissier, participating in several skirmishes with the Arabs, in which he was twice severely wounded by sabre strokes, receiving one on the head and another on the arm. He crossed the Atlas Mountains, making a march of seventeen days without rest. Returning to Germany, he remained there a short time, and in 1862 went to Bellville, Province of Ontario, Canada. There he was married to Miss Mary M. Goergen, by whom he has had seven children, three living—Ernest A., Mary A. and Edward A. In 1877 he came to Iowa, settling in Dubuque, where he was employed in the Novelty Iron Works of that city for a short time. From there he went to Galena, Ill., and thence to Des Moines, Iowa, at which latter place he was employed in the manufacture and setting up of machines for the manufacture of barbed wire. The machines in operation at Manchester, Iowa, are specimens of his skill in

this regard. In 1884 he came to Oskaloosa and put up the machines now in use by the Oskaloosa Fence Company. He is the patentee and is manufacturing the Mahaska Company coal drill, a machine for boring into the coal. He is also the patentee of the Hornbostel Billiard Table Leveler, which he is manufacturing. He also manufactured for the Oskaloosa Oat Mill Company a set of machinery for cutting oatmeal. He makes a specialty of making all kinds of models and experimental machines. His shop is in the Power & Land Company's building, Oskaloosa.

Mr. Hornbostel is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically is a Republican. He is a man of acknowledged skill and ability in his profession, and is industrious and hard-working, and a good citizen in all respects.

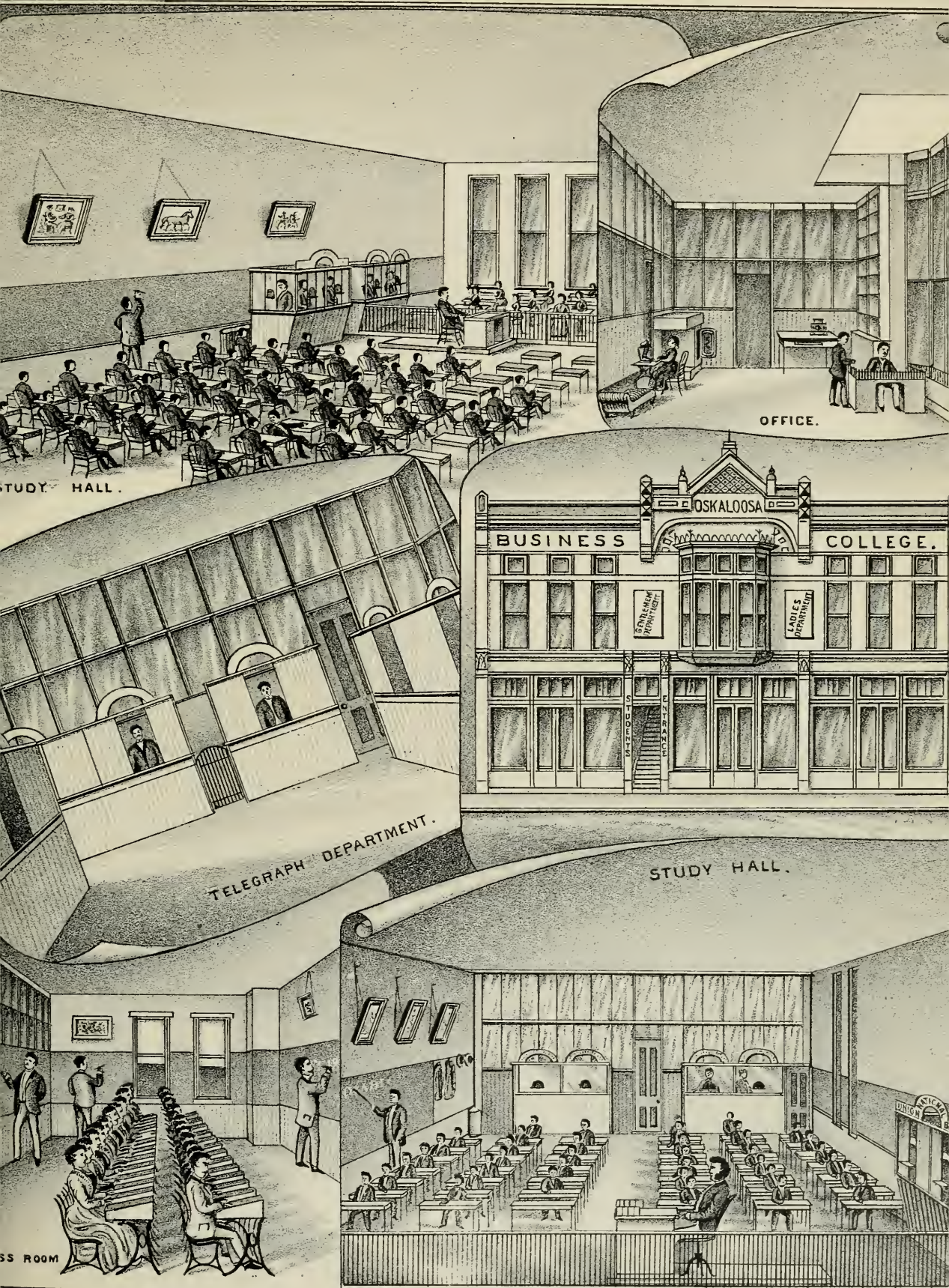
CHARLES EDGAR STEWARD, of the firm of Weeks & Steward, was born in Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1856, and is a son of George and Talitha M. (Dutton) Steward. (See their biography elsewhere.) He received a good common-school education and began his mercantile career as clerk in a dry-goods store in Marietta. In 1873 he came to Oskaloosa, entered the employ of S. J. Dutton, then in the grocery trade, remaining with him two years, and then engaged with the Willard & Weeks Company, and officiated as salesman in that establishment for eight years. Succeeding this service he engaged with Lawrence, Dungan & Co., wholesale dry goods, Ottumwa, as traveling salesman, for eighteen months, and for one year represented Gross & Landers, cloak manufacturers, in a traveling connection. In the fall of 1885 he formed his present partnership with Mr. C. C. Weeks, and September 15, they opened to the public their handsome place of business, "The Magnet." They carry a fine stock of dry goods, notions, cloaks, etc., averaging in value about \$20,000, do a fine business, and employ from six to eight salesmen and salesladies.

Mr. Steward is a member of the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias. He is a young man of persistent energy and push, and is succeeding finely in

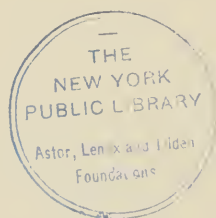




W. S. Howe
President
Oskaloosa Business College
Oskaloosa, Iowa



OSKALOOSA BUSINESS COLLEGE, W.L.HOWE, PROP. ESTABL. 1866. ENC. 1885.



his business ventures, having a very correct and thorough knowledge of the details of his business, and a pleasant, engaging way about him that not only captures trade but retains it. He is a prudent manager, and at once assumed a place in the front rank among our business men, and maintains it because of the ability that placed him there.



PROF. WILLIAM L. HOWE, Principal and proprietor of Oskaloosa Business College, was born in Goshen, Elkhart Co., Ind., Dec. 3, 1852, and was the only son of Arlow L. and Sarah Howe, the former a native of New York and the latter of Indiana. Sarah Howe died in the year 1854, when William L. was adopted by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McGaw, who came to Mahaska County in 1856, bringing the subject of this sketch with them, and here he remained until 1865. Arlow L. Howe went to Minnesota, and was married to Miss Hannah Albro, a native of New York. Arlow L. Howe, father of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier of the late Civil War, enlisting in 1862, in the 3d Minnesota Infantry as a private soldier, and later on was promoted Orderly Sergeant of his company, and served the full term of his enlistment, three years. At the close of the war Arlow L. Howe visited Iowa and took William L. home with him to Minnesota to live, as both grandparents had died during the period of ten years he had lived here in Iowa. During the year of 1886 he attended the annual session of the G. A. R. at San Francisco, Cal., of which he is a member.

William L. Howe worked with his father on the farm from 1865 till 1873, when he started out for himself, farming from 1873 to 1877, and having laid up a little he concluded he would invest in an education. His early days were spent in the Normal School at Oskaloosa, and after quitting the farm in 1877 he entered Oskaloosa College, where he pursued a course of studies for two years and a half, when his health failed him and he abandoned the course. In 1879 he attended the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., and graduated the same year with high honors. He returned

to Oskaloosa upon the completion of his commercial course, and taught penmanship through the county until August, 1880. He was asked by the Board of Oskaloosa College to make application for the principalship of the Commercial Department of the college, which he did with a number of others from the different parts of the county, and the board, after due examination of the forms of application, decided that William L. Howe was the one to fill that responsible position.

After being notified of his election as Principal of the Commercial Department, Prof. Howe entered upon his duties with a vim that has made him popular from the beginning as a penman and commercial teacher. He began his work in a small room with three students, and the attendance increased in two years so that he was obliged to move into the third story of the main building, where he could have the required room. In 1884 there was a demand made upon him to open a night school for the teaching of penmanship, book-keeping and general commercial branches in a business course. He acceded to that demand, the school was opened in the central part of the city, a large attendance was secured, and from that day the Oskaloosa Business College proper, of which Prof. Howe is Principal and proprietor, was an assured success. Much credit is due him for the establishment of this needed institution of our city. In its details, its course of study, the methods employed in teaching, and in fact all that goes to make up a first-class commercial college, it is in all respects the equal of any similar institution in the West, and to see it will convince any skeptical person if he wishes a thorough commercial education.

In September, 1885, Prof. Howe bought the furniture of the old Ottumwa Business College, and placed one of its students at its head, and it also is in good running order now, and the Ottumwa people have given him many fine testimonials for reviving this old school and making it the beacon light it is to-day. In March, 1886, Prof. Howe opened another business college in Marshalltown, Iowa, and put another one of his students in charge, which shows the disposition he has to do well by his best students if they wish to become teachers in the great world of commerce. All these schools

are well patronized both from home and abroad, and his students are found in responsible positions everywhere, which speaks well for their instructors as well as the schools from which they graduate.

The Professor was married, in 1881, in Oskaloosa, to Miss Hettie Adlon, a daughter of John B. Adlon, a prominent business man of this city. By this marriage there are two children—Samuel J. and Emily Cloris. Prof. Howe is a member of the I. O. O. F., S. of V. and M. W. of A. In the first order he has filled all the chairs, and in 1884 was representative in the Grand Lodge of the order. He is also a very active member of the K. of P., and is Second Lieutenant in the U. R. K. of P. As a prominent resident of Oskaloosa, and a representative citizen of the county, the publishers of this ALBUM are pleased to present in their galaxy of portraits, that of Prof. Howe.



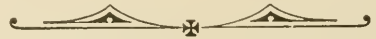
ROBERT DOAK is a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 2, White Oak Township. He was born in Champaign County, Ohio, April 1, 1838, and is a son of John and Rachel (Swisher) Doak, who were farmers by occupation. The first named died in Ohio in 1844; his widow still survives, and lives at the old home in Ohio.

The subject of this sketch, Robert Doak, was married, April 5, 1860, to Miss Eliza J. Shields, a daughter of Charles and Julia A. (Myers) Shields. By this union there were three children—Maggie, Mattie and Charley. The mother died May 23, 1873, and Feb. 5, 1874, he was married to Sarah Arnold, born Oct. 30, 1835, and a daughter of Thomas D. and Lavisa (Scott) Arnold.

Oct. 8, 1861, Mr. Doak enlisted in Co. I, 66th Ohio Vol. Inf., and served in that command until Dec. 27, 1864. He participated in all the battles, skirmishes and campaigns in which his regiment took a part, and did his whole duty as a soldier. In these various engagements he was three times wounded.

In the year 1869 Mr. Doak removed to Mahaska County, where he has since resided. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in his political affiliations

is an enthusiastic Republican. His home farm consists of 231 acres of good land, all in fine cultivation, well improved, with good house, barn and necessary out-buildings. Mr. Doak is prosperous as a farmer, a man of more than average ability and intelligence, who reads, thinks and acts for himself upon all questions, is honorable and upright, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of everyone in the circle of his acquaintance.



WA. DURFEE, of Oskaloosa, is a native of Erie County, Pa., where he was born Jan. 17, 1828. He is a son of Addison and Lorraine Durfee, the former a native of Rhode Island, and the latter of Vermont. They removed, in 1831, to Rochester, N. Y., and engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until his death in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Addison Durfee were the parents of two children: W. A. Durfee, of Oskaloosa, and Emily N., wife of L. Lowry, of Port Byron, Ill. Mrs. Durfee was again married, in 1851, to Hon. George E. Holmes, of Port Byron, Ill., who died in the spring of 1872.

The subject of this sketch, the only son, after the death of his father, went to Erie County, Pa., where he remained until 1839, and then came West with his mother to Henry County, Ill. Here he attended the High School at Geneseo, to fit himself for college. In 1850 he settled in Port Byron, Ill., and embarked in the mercantile trade, which he continued for fifteen years. In 1870 he disposed of his stock of goods and engaged in the business of mining and shipping coal, continuing in that business at Port Byron, Ill., until the year 1878, when he came to this county and purchased an interest in the Excelsior mines, south of this city, which property he developed, and sold his interest to the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co., at present the owners and operators of that property. In 1882, after disposing of his interest in the Excelsior mine, he opened up and developed the Standard mine, located in the western part of that city, and of which he has been general superintendent from its organization. Mr. Durfee is also largely interested in other mining

properties in the State of Iowa, and particularly in Jasper County. As a successful manager in this line of business, Mr. Durfee has no superior, and few, if any, equals. His knowledge of the coal measures and geological formations of Iowa, is based upon the deductions of science, and his views as an expert are sought after and prized by the coal operators of Iowa.

Mr. Durfee was married in Port Byron, Rock Island Co., Ill., Aug. 31, 1853, to Miss Harriet Pratt, a daughter of Ira Pratt, a native of Wayne County, N. Y., where she was born June 29, 1831. By this marriage there were two children: Grace C., wife of Dwight F. Downing, attorney at law, Oskaloosa, and Clarence W., of Oskaloosa, of the firm of Weeks & Durfee, dealers in general merchandise. Clarence is married to Miss Suella McPherrin, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Durfee are members of the Congregational Church.

VALENTINE BRUBAKER, general farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 15, Harrison Township. He was born in Ashland County, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1838, and is the son of Daniel and Magdalena (Bixler) Brubaker. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, and removed to the State of Ohio about the year 1824, residing there until the year 1849, when they came to Mahaska County, Iowa, making the entire trip by team. Here they bought nearly 400 acres of land, which they cultivated and improved, and occupied as a home until his death in the year 1862. His wife died in 1864.

The subject of this sketch has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Ellen Ratliff, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Rhinehart) Ratliff, to whom he was united Dec. 24, 1868, and to whom one child was born, Edie, April 12, 1870. He was subsequently married to Miss Anna L. Buffington, a daughter of William H. and Sarah (Baldwin) Buffington. To them six children have been born: William H., May 18, 1872; Herbert A., Feb. 26, 1874; John E., Aug. 16, 1876; Mary E., Sept. 20, 1878; Harlan D., Feb. 3, 1880; Elizabeth E., March 4, 1883. Mrs. Brubaker's mother, Sarah

Baldwin, died March 17, 1879. Mr. Brubaker owns 160 acres of land at the home farm, another eighty acres on the same section, and ten acres of timber. His land is all in an excellent state of cultivation, while the residence and other buildings are of the better grade. Himself and wife are members of influence and worth in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Brubaker is a Republican. Rating him as a citizen, he is one of the best. In all his transactions with men, he carries out the spirit of the Golden Rule, thereby commending himself to all men as honorable and upright, and meriting and receiving the esteem of all who know him.



REV. THOMAS BALLINGER, of Oskaloosa, was born in Logan County, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1817. His parents, Samuel and Ann (Walker) Ballinger, emigrated from Burlington County, N. J., about 1809. The children born to them in that State, were: John, Oct. 7, 1796; Elizabeth, Nov. 2, 1798; Martha, Dec. 11, 1800; Joshua, Feb. 5, 1803; Henry, April 21, 1805; and Hope, Dec. 17, 1807. Mary was born in Ohio, Sept. 24, 1810; Samuel, May 9, 1812; Jane, Nov. 28, 1814; Charles, March 6, 1816; Thomas, Dec. 21, 1817; Isaac, June 11, 1820, making twelve in all. Those dying quite young were: Henry, Jane and Charles. All the rest lived to old age and raised large families, having the noble example set them by their venerated parents. At the writing of this sketch (January, 1887) only two are living. Isaac, in Liberty, Union Co., Ind., and the subject of these lines, in Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Mr. Ballinger has been married three times; first, to Miss Mary Devore, of Champaign County, Ohio, June 8, 1837, and to their union were born three children, namely, Oliver S.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Ed. Mott; and Mary E. Oliver and Mary E. died in childhood, and their mother April 25, 1845, at the age of twenty-four years. It may be truly said of her, that she was one of the best of earth's children; and died in the hope of a blessed immortality.

The following autumn, Mr. Ballinger married

Mrs. Lydia A. Hildreth, of the village of Brandon, Knox Co., Ohio, with whom he lived thirty-six years. They had three children. Thomas Mott, the oldest, was born in Ohio, Aug. 10, 1846. In 1850 the family moved to Iowa, and made their first permanent home in Oskaloosa, where Mr. Ballinger organized a Universalist society in the year 1851. The society numbered some fifty or more, and had preaching once a month for several years. During these years lots were procured on which to build a church. But various causes prevented it from being done. One of the main reasons, perhaps, was the expiration of the time for which Mr. Ballinger was engaged with the society, public opinion in those days, particularly in the West, being molded by the itinerate custom of the Methodists, in making a change every one and two years. After about four years Mr. Ballinger thought the cause could be better served by having a new minister occupy the field, and accordingly the society had various ministers call and preach for a short time, but made no permanent agreement with them until Mr. Josiah Davis settled for a year or two with them. His labors were very acceptable, and but for the stringent times in money matters in 1857-58, would have made a success in the work. Mr. Davis went to other fields of labor, and was succeeded by Mr. Fishback, Col. J. P. Sanford, and a Mr. Clayton, all able men, who succeeded well for a season, but being somewhat eccentric touching various theological opinions, finally withdrew, and went into other employments. In the meantime Mr. Ballinger located on a piece of land in Mahaska County that he had owned for some time, and improved a farm, preaching at various country places, mostly in school-houses, working hard at the same time, improving land and farming.

In 1864 Mr. Ballinger's only living son, Thomas Mott, died of typhoid fever. He was nearly eighteen years old, tall, and well proportioned, good hearted, kind and industrious, loved farm work, and took a pride in making himself useful. He was dearly loved by all, and his death made a vacancy in the family never to be filled. Mrs. Ballinger was so affected that she never fully rallied from the nervous shock she then received, and a few years later closed her earthly life, and sleeps by her

only son in Forest Cemetery. Her two remaining children are Augusta and Ella. The former married Marquis Barr, for several years Sheriff of Mahaska County, now Warden of the Anamosa Penitentiary, in this State; the latter married David Woods, and lives in Kansas. Mr. Ballinger was married the third time, in the spring of 1882, to Mrs. E. J. Johnson, a widow lady residing in Oskaloosa, and they are living on North Market street, if not in grandeur, at least surrounded with the comforts of life.

We close this sketch by introducing one or two short articles from the pens of others, touching the religious and political status of Mr. Ballinger. The first from the pen of A. C. Edmunds in a publication called the *Life Boat*, and the other from the history of the township, by H. J. Vail.

"Thomas Ballinger is a native of Ohio, where the father died in 1845 and the mother in 1854. Thomas was raised and well trained in the laborious industries peculiar to a farmer's life. He shared the advantages of the common schools of Ohio—attending from three to six months a year until about fifteen years of age. Since that date he has been engaged in battling with the duties of life—receiving some benefit from private instruction in the higher branches and in the languages. In 1834 he experienced a religious awakening which resulted in his joining the Methodist Church. Having his attention directed to the subject of baptism he finally became a member of the Disciples' Church, and for ten years was a preacher of that faith. Coming in contact with believers in Universalism, and studying the subject of the Divine government and the final destiny of the race as the result of beneficent economy, he finally concluded that if salvation was good for one it was good for all, and that God in His wisdom, justice and goodness would so arrange the dispensation of His providence as to insure this impartial and universal result. This mode of reflection led him to embrace the Abrahamic faith, and for twenty-five years he has been proclaiming the unsearchable riches of God's impartial grace.

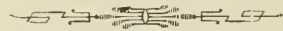
"In October, 1845, he married Lydia A. Hildreth, a native of Vermont. In 1850 he moved west and settled first in Van Buren County, but shortly

moved to Mahaska County, and settled in Oskaloosa, where he lived until 1854. For the next two years he engaged in farming near Oskaloosa, and being invited to take charge of the society at Bentonsport, he preached for them for two years and then returned to the farm. In 1861 he moved on his present farm six miles north of Oskaloosa. During these years he has preached extensively through Southeastern and Central Iowa. He has held some eighteen discussions with prominent preachers of different denominations. In these discussions he has displayed more than ordinary forensic ability, and a well grounded knowledge of the Bible and of biblical interpretation. In 1867 he was elected to the Legislature and served through the 12th General Assembly as member of the House. He made an independent member—conscientious in all his acts—too much so to be trammelled by party tactics. He had sufficient manhood not to join in the bitter and uncalled-for tirade of partisans against Andrew Johnson as manifest by a majority of the members of the Legislature. Such is Thomas Ballinger. He is widely known throughout Eastern, Southern and Central Iowa. In fact he has a reputation extending through the range of Universalistic believers throughout the West. He is a social, whole-souled, genial and upright man, without a peer in the West or in the world. Long may he live to bless the circle of friends whose burdens of life are sweetened by his words of counsel and by the influence of his pure and upright life."

"The last Christian society organized in Sharon is the Universalist. Although some of the oldest citizens of this part of the county were well established believers in the doctrine of final restoration, and occasional preaching was had, yet their organization as a religious body is an event of quite recent date. For many years the Rev. Thomas Ballinger, of Madison Township, this county, preached in the school-house to good sized companies, and at such times as invitation had been extended. This gentleman may properly be regarded as the chiefest among the pioneers of the faith, in this part of the State. He has preached all over Iowa, traveled much into Missouri and Illinois, and held numerous theological debates with various able ex-

ponents of different branches of the orthodox faith, and never without forcing the conclusion, and establishing beyond dispute, that he justly ranks as an able and skillful debater. No man ever engaged him without realizing that he was full mated in the contest, and he did well if he successfully parried his cimeter thrusts, and succeeded well if he preserved his theological armor, and was able to retreat from the field with the shield of his faith untarnished. He is a strong, good man, and despite all differences of opinions, despite all creeds and jealousies, there are none but must admit his religious fervor, his theological skill, his strength of intellect and breadth of thought, his largeness of heart and superior social qualities, and now that his feet are treading the pathway that nears the narrow home ordained for all of earth, his years numbering almost the 'threescore and ten,' and his locks as white as the frosts and snows that so oft have come and faded while he earnestly labored, there are none but honor his worth, and think kindly of this one of Christianity's earnest advocates and humanity's able defenders."

Mr. Ballinger has been in Iowa nearly thirty-seven years. Oskaloosa was a village of 300 or 400 inhabitants with only one small church house; the court-house, then a small frame building, is occupied now by the First National Bank, and contains several offices built in good style. A magnificent court-house looms up across the street from the northeast corner of the square. The city has a population of 8,000 souls, and the county is unsurpassed in the State. He has witnessed all this great change and now, like good old Simeon, is ready to depart, saying, "I have seen Iowa increase its population from 100,000 in 1850, to over 3,000,000."



J L. MYERS is a farmer and stock-raiser on section 9, White Oak Township. He was born in North Carolina May 22, 1822, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Ledford) Myers, natives of that State, who removed to Indiana in 1829, and resided there until 1852, when they came to Mahaska County, Iowa. Joseph Myers was a miller, and followed that occupation

all his life. His wife died in 1865, and he in 1870. They were of German and English ancestry.

The subject of this sketch, J. L. Myers, came to this county in the spring of 1852. He was married, February 19 of that year, to Miss Welthy Fuller, who was born in Ohio March 12, 1829, and is the daughter of Gabriel and Ann (Cunningham) Fuller, natives of Pennsylvania, both of whom died in Montgomery County, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are the parents of five children: Cyrena is the wife of F. L. Jackson, and resides in Missouri; Mary A., deceased, was the wife of W. H. Whitaker, a resident of this county; Roena M. is the wife of William C. Reed; they reside in Monroe Township, this county, and are the parents of two children; Oliver J. married Miss Dell Leathers, and resides in Keokuk County, Iowa; Sarah J. is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Christian Church. His political affiliations are with the National Greenback party. He has held all the various township offices except that of Road Supervisor. Mr. Myers owns 160 acres of very fertile land, which he has brought to the highest possible state of cultivation, the improvements upon which are first class in all respects, and are hardly excelled in the county. Upon his farm is a natural spring of very fine water, which yields an ample supply for all purposes, and is never-failing. Mr. M. is an enterprising farmer, and has been reasonably successful in the pursuit of his business. A man of more than ordinary acquirements, he keeps himself advised on all matters of general interest, is social and hospitable, of the strictest integrity, an upright citizen, and well esteemed wherever known.



I. LITTLE. deceased, was a native of Boonsboro, Md., where he was born Nov. 25, 1826. He was the son of William and Wilhelmina Little, who emigrated to Ohio when Henry was a small boy, in the year 1835. June 1, 1841, they removed to Columbus, Louisa Co., Iowa, during our territorial organization, re-

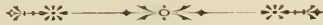
maining there until Oct. 1, 1848, when they removed to Mt. Morris, Ogle Co., Ill., where he resided until Oct. 5, 1878, when he removed to Oskaloosa. Mr. Little was a carriage-maker by trade, and followed that business from early manhood. He was a man of large general knowledge and well posted in the affairs of the country, a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, and a warm advocate of all its measures. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife was a member of the German Reform Church. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living: Eldredge W., of Ocean Grove, N. J., is a graduate of Rock River Seminary at Mt. Morris, Ill.; Martha A. is the wife of Daniel H. Smith, of Ogle County, Ill.; Harriet A. is the wife of Samuel Middour, of Oskaloosa. Mr. Little died in Mt. Morris in January, 1872, and Mrs. Little is now living in Oskaloosa at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and is an unusually active lady for her age.

The subject of this sketch was early apprenticed to the trade of carriage and wagon maker, receiving in the meantime a liberal education. In early life he assisted his father by the labor of his hands in the support of the family. He worked as a journeyman in three different States, and when he first settled at Mt. Morris, Ill., all the stock for the construction of wagons had to be hauled from Chicago.

Mr. Little was married at Mt. Morris, Feb. 1, 1854, to Miss A. Norvella McNeill, a daughter of Francis and Mary E. (Cronise) McNeill. By this union there were nine children: William F., educated at Mt. Morris Seminary, is engaged in the livery and transfer business at Oskaloosa, and is a member of the Oskaloosa Livery and Transfer Company; he married Mary E. Adams; Charlie F. is a tinner by trade; he married Annie V. Newcomer, and lives at Knoxville, Iowa; Harry is Superintendent of the freighting department of the Oskaloosa Livery and Transfer Company, and is married to Miss Nellie Alexander; Minnie E. is the wife of Charles Lofland, Cashier of the Oskaloosa National Bank; Arthur B. is at home, and in the employ of the Western Union Fuel Company; Nellie L. is stenographer for the American Coal Com-

pany; and Wilbur, Nora, and Kittie L. are at home.

In 1878 Mr. Little came to this county, and for three years was engaged in merchandising at Muchachinock. He then came to Oskaloosa and embarked in the grocery business, which he continued for a time, and retired from to assume the agency of and furnish the mines in this vicinity with blasting powder. Mr. Little was a man of more than ordinary ability, and politically was a staunch Republican and an active defender of the principles of that party. He was a man who took an active interest in educational matters. Mr. Little was very quiet and unassuming in his manner, was a great reader, a profound thinker, and well posted in the current topics of the time. He was a Mason and Master of the lodge at Mt. Morris, Ill., for many years, representing his lodge in the Grand Lodge of that State. He died in Oskaloosa March 1, 1886, and was interred with the solemn rites of that order and its beautiful and impressive ceremony. Mrs. Little is still a resident of Oskaloosa, where she is surrounded by her children, who assist her in the affairs of life and comfort her in her bereavement.



WILLIAM S. CURRIER, junior member of the firm of Charles Currier & Son, is a native of Mahaska County, born in White Oak Township, Nov. 26, 1852. His parents, Charles and Angeline (Harris) Currier, are numbered among the early settlers of the county. (See sketch of Charles Currier.) William was reared in the country, and as soon as old and stout enough to handle a half bushel of grain, was put to work in his father's mill. In the milling business he has since continued, and to-day it is said that as a miller, he perhaps, has no superior in the State of Iowa, if in the West, practically or mechanically speaking. He has made milling the study of his life, and is the inventor of the Currier Middlings Mill, a piece of machinery designed to take up the middlings as they are left by the ordinary process of milling, even in the best mills, reducing them so that they may be mixed with the other product of the mill, where they properly belong. The ma-

chinery used in this system does this work successfully, as has been thoroughly proven. The buhrs used in the middling mills are made of a peculiar kind of stone found only in a quarry of stone upon the farm of Charles Currier, and near the Currier Mills, section 7, White Oak Township. The buhrs are guaranteed against heating or glazing. The process for using the middlings was discovered by Mr. Currier in 1876, and in 1878 he put one of the buhrs and the necessary machinery in Siebel & Co.'s Mill, at Oskaloosa, which proved very satisfactory. A company was soon afterward organized for the manufacture of the machinery, and large numbers of mills have been made and shipped to all parts of the Union, and in every instance satisfaction was given. Had it not been for the introduction of the roller process for the grinding of wheat, it is probable there would not have been a flouring-mill in the whole country without one of Currier's Middlings Mills.

As stated, Mr. Currier began working in the mill at a very early age. His educational advantages were therefore limited, but he has made a practical use of knowledge acquired, reflecting on what he reads, so that he has a well-stored mind of useful information. At the age of seventeen he was placed in charge of the mill, and with the exception of a year and a half in Eddyville, where he also run a mill, he has since been in charge. In 1880 he was made a full partner in the business, and the firm name of Charles Currier & Son was adopted. In the conduct of the mill he has ever been ready to adopt any improvements that could be made, and in pursuance of which in the winter of 1886-87 put in the roller system. The mill was erected by the senior member of the firm in 1859, and is a frame structure on a stone foundation. It is 40x44 feet, two and a half stories high, and is in good repair. The power by which the mill is run consists of two improved rose wheels and one turbine. The capacity of the mill is fifty barrels every twenty-four hours. The reputation of the mill has always been so well maintained that the name of Charles Currier & Son upon a sack of flour, is sufficient guarantee of its quality.

William S. Currier and Malinda J. McKanna were united in marriage May 8, 1874. She is a daughter

of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McKanna, who now reside in Oskaloosa. Two children have blest their union—Harley and Ralph. Politically Mr. Currier is a Republican. Being yet on the sunny side of forty, and with plenty of grit and energy, there is yet a bright future before him.

JAMES WALLING, Sr., of Oskaloosa, is a mason by trade. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, March 14, 1812, and is a son of John and Keziah (Brown) Walling, natives of Maryland. The former was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was taken prisoner at the time of Hull's surrender. They had six children, five of whom are living: Eliza, wife of James McCune; Mercy, wife of Moses McIlvaine; Delasmutt; Martha, wife of Walstein Sprague; they are all residents of Delaware County, Ohio; James is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Walling was a Democrat in politics, and an admirer of Andrew Jackson. Both he and his wife died in Delaware County, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and educated in the log cabin school-houses of his boyhood days. His father being one of the pioneer settlers in the heavily timbered land of that State and county, it required laborious work to properly clear the ground and prepare it for cultivation, in all of which James assisted until his father's farm was opened up, and afterward cleared a farm for himself, working very often nearly all night.

Mr. Walling was married in Delaware County, Feb. 25, 1836, to Miss Mary McGee, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born Nov. 10, 1813, and a daughter of Hugh and Sarah McGee. When twenty-one years of age our subject took up the trade of mason, which he followed consecutively for fifty years. In the fall of 1856, with his family, he emigrated to Oskaloosa, where he has since resided. Mr. Walling cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he left the party with which he had been so long affiliated and is to-day an advocate of the principles of the Greenback party.

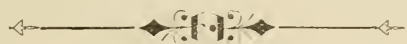
Mr. and Mrs. Walling became the parents of five children, four living: Martha, wife of Edmund Fitzgerald, of Oskaloosa; they have nine children; Henry is a mason by trade, and resides in Oskaloosa; he married Mary Simons, and they have four children; James is a mason in Oskaloosa; he married Grace Mettler, and they have five children; and Mary J., of this city. Lavina died at the age of twenty-eight years; she was the wife of William L. Zane, and the mother of two children, who now live with our subject. Mrs. Walling died March 30, 1881.

Mr. Walling has been an industrious, hard-working citizen during all the years he has resided in this city, and many of the best structures of the city are specimens of his skill as a mason.

WH. DOWNING is a native of Lee County, Iowa, born Aug. 25, 1843, and is a son of D. B. and Susan (Martin) Downing, both natives of Pennsylvania. His parents were early settlers of Lee County, Iowa, as well as of Mahaska County. They came to this county in 1844, locating on section 8, Des Moines Township. Here W. H. was reared, working on his father's farm, and attending the district school when the opportunity was offered. He was married, April 3, 1870, to Matilda Burton, a native of Clark County, Ind., daughter of Leonard and Susan Burton, whose sketch appears in this work. They have had but one child, Susan Jessie, who died July 14, 1881, aged seven years.

Mr. Downing enlisted in Co. E, 33d Iowa Vol. Inf., July 22, 1862, and served three years, participating in the following engagements: Helena, Little Rock, Jenkins' Ferry and siege of Mobile. In the latter engagement they were under fire fourteen days. At Jenkins' Ferry there were thirty-eight men of his company in the engagement, which lasted seven and one-half hours, nineteen of the number being wounded and one killed. During the term of his enlistment he was in numerous skirmishes and long marches, it being estimated that the regiment marched about 12,000 miles. In all that time he never was off duty or lost a single

day, never asking or receiving a furlough. He was mustered out at Rock Island, Ill. Aug. 8, 1865, when he returned home and resumed farming, which occupation he has since followed. He is now the owner of thirty-eight acres of good land, and his wife is the owner of forty acres. In politics he is liberal, and has been honored by his fellow townsmen with several local offices, serving as Township Trustee three years, Road Supervisor three years and School Director one year. He is a member of Given Lodge, I. O. O. F. His wife is connected by membership with the Methodist Protestant Church.



JACOB VERNON, a well-known citizen of Oskaloosa, was born in Greene County, Pa., Feb. 26, 1807. He is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Harry) Vernon, natives of Chester County, Pa. They were the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters: Rachel, who married Robert Bodkin, of Belmont County, Ohio, where she died; Anna, wife of Japhet Smith, who died in Adams County, Ohio, in 1886; Hannah, wife of John Sharpney, who died in Washington County, Ohio; Alma, wife of David Bell, who died in Greene County, Pa.; Jacob, the subject of this sketch; Benjamin, a tailor by trade, now residing in Worth County, Va. The father died in 1810; his widow survived him until 1861. She was a member of the Society of Friends.

Jacob Vernon, the subject of this sketch, remained at home with his mother upon a farm until seventeen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the trade of a hatter, and served two and a half years, for his work receiving his board and clothes. After traveling around for about one year he began business for himself as a hatter. In 1829 he was married to Miss Catherine Smith, born in Greene County, Pa., May 9, 1805. In 1836 Mr. Vernon, with his family, went to Monroe County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and remained there for thirty-three years. In 1869 they came to Oskaloosa, where he has since resided.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon were the parents of nine children, four of whom are yet living: Lydia A.,

wife of William Lowry, of Noble County, Ohio; Sarah, wife of James Musser, of Adams County, Iowa; Catherine, wife of Frank Oakey, of the same county; Carlton, who married Miss Louisa Jones, and is now residing in Mahaska County. Mrs. Vernon died Jan. 9, 1882. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a sincere Christian, one enjoying the respect of all who knew her. In September, 1885, Mr. Vernon was again united in marriage, choosing for a companion Miss Lida Bull, a native of Fayette County, Pa. Miss Bull was left an orphan at the age of three years, and was reared in Philadelphia by a brother.

Mr. Vernon cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson, for President. He continued to vote and act with the Democratic party until the nomination of Vallandigham, for Governor of Ohio, during the Rebellion. He then allied himself with the Republican party, with which he has since continued to act. Mr. Vernon has held several local offices of trust, once receiving the nomination for County Treasurer, but on account of a large private business would not accept the nomination. Commencing life a poor man, Mr. Vernon by his own exertions has accumulated a large property and is to-day living a retired life, enjoying the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends.



LEONARD BURTON, deceased, was born in Virginia in 1816, and was a son of Joshua and Phæbe Burton, the former being a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania. Of the early life of the subject of this sketch but little is known, save that he was a farmer's boy and, like many others, received but a limited education, but was accustomed to hard work. In 1852 he came to Mahaska County and located on section 34, Garfield Township, where he lived until the spring of 1864, when he sold out and bought 160 acres on section 10, Des Moines Township, where he lived until his decease, which occurred Feb. 20, 1880. At the time of his death he was owner of 208 acres of fine land. In 1839 he was married to Susan Mercer, a native of Fayette County.

Pa., daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Wallace) Mercer, who were also natives of that State. They had a family of ten children, five dying in infancy. The others were: Eliza J., now the wife of William Hait, of Des Moines Township; James Clark, who enlisted in the 3d Iowa Infantry during the war of the Rebellion and died in hospital at Mexico, Mo., and was there buried; Matilda, now the wife of W. H. Downing, of Des Moines Township; Thomas S., who served two years in the 4th Iowa Battery, and now resides in Lyle, Minn.; Jesse M., who died in 1863, aged twelve years.

Mr. Burton was a regular ordained minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, receiving his ordination in 1850. While carrying on his farm he never neglected to preach the Gospel as opportunity offered. All over this county, as well as in the neighboring counties, he has preached Christ and Him crucified in almost every school-house. Politically in early life he was a Whig, afterward a Republican, and later in life a Greenbacker. He was a strict temperance man, and was among the first to advocate prohibition. His widow still resides on the old homestead and carries on the farm. She is an intelligent woman and much respected by all.

JOHAN E. JONES, of Garfield Township, is a native of Wales, and a son of Thomas and Mary Jones, natives of Wales, who came to America May 11, 1855, and settled in Luzerne County, Pa. The former died at Carbondale, in May, 1865, aged seventy-three years, and had followed farming all his life. He was a member of the Congregational Church, a man of deep piety, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. The latter died at Olyphant, Lackawanna Co., Pa., in June, 1873, aged eighty-one years. She was a member of the same church as her husband, and a sincere and earnest Christian woman, one with large sympathy for those who were in sickness or distress about her, never failing to relieve them as much as lay in her power.

The subject of this sketch lived with his parents until 1867, when he came to this county, and settled on section 29, Garfield Township. He followed

the occupation of mining in Pennsylvania for twelve years. He was married, Sept. 26, 1861, to Miss Alice V. Roberts, a native of Wales, but who came to this country when a child of three years. She was a daughter of Edward and Mary Roberts, natives of Wales, where the former was born in August, 1812. In the old country he was a miner, and held the position of foreman of one of the principal mines near where he resided. In his odd hours he studied medicine, and practiced among the miners as a matter of charity to them, not needing their money, as he was possessed of ample means. He came to America in 1849, and resided in Luzerne County, Pa., until his death, in 1882, at the age of seventy years. His widow still survives, and is living in Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of seven children: Osborne, now in Hitchcock County, Neb., engaged in farming; Bertha, wife of G. L. Flowers, in same county; Thomas, Edward, Ruth, Alice and Katie are at home.

Mr. Jones has been elected School Secretary of his district nine years in succession, and takes a great interest in all matters pertaining to the education of the rising generation. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., holding a card from his lodge in Pennsylvania. It was his misfortune on one occasion, while engaged in the work of stacking straw, to fall from the top of the stack to the ground. In attempting to save himself he threw the pitchfork which he had in his hands away from him, but it rebounded in such a manner that he fell upon two of the prongs, which passed through one shoulder and lung and entered his cheek, inflicting what the doctors pronounced a fatal wound, but in four days he had so far recovered as to be able to be out again. In the summer of 1874 he suffered from a sunstroke, and for the two succeeding summers was compelled to spend his daylight hours in his cellar.

Mr. Jones owns eighty acres of land at the home farm upon which he has three miles of tiling. He is also the owner of half a section of land in Nebraska, which he bought as an investment a few years ago. His business is that of general farming, in which he has achieved signal success. The home farm produces bountifully under the intelligent

management and thorough cultivation given it by its owner, and he has not only been enabled to secure a good living as a result of his labors, but to place a surplus of his earnings in raw land as an investment. Himself and good wife are held in high esteem by their neighbors and all who know them.



HON. M. E. CUTTS was one of the most distinguished of the citizens of Mahaska County. He was truly a self-made man, one whose life affords an incentive to the young men for emulation. He was a native of Vermont, born in Orwell, Rutland County, May 22, 1833. His education was such as could be obtained in the common schools of his native village and at the academies of Brandon, Vt., and Potsdam, N. Y. He paid his tuition in these academies by doing janitor work, and working for his board after hours. On leaving the last named institution, he joined an expedition engaged in surveying and subdividing townships into sections, in Saginaw County, Mich.

In 1853, when but twenty years of age, he emigrated to Wisconsin and located at Sheboygan Falls, where he was engaged in teaching school and reading law for two years, and then nine months in Sheboygan city as Principal of the public schools. In June, 1855, he came to Oskaloosa, finishing his law studies in the office of Loughridge & Cassiday, and being admitted to the bar the following August. On his admission he moved to Montezuma, the county seat of Poweshiek County, where he formed a partnership with a Mr. Cassiday, under the firm name of Cutts & Cassiday, making a lasting reputation for legal ability.

In May, 1861, Mr. Cutts was elected for an extra session of the House of Representatives of the State. In the fall of the same year he was re-elected at the regular State election, and it being the war session of the General Assembly, gave early proof of his good judgment and discreet counsel. In 1863 he was elected to the State Senate and served four years, representing Poweshiek and Iowa Counties. Previous to this time he served as Prosecuting Attorney for the Poweshiek

District. In 1866 he returned to Oskaloosa and formed a law partnership with Judge Seever, which continued most happily until the election of Mr. Seever to the Supreme Bench. In 1869 he was chosen to the Legislature from this county, having for his associate Hon. John F. Lacey, a most able representation, as all will admit who knew the two men. In February, 1872, he was appointed Attorney General of the State *vice* Hon. Henry O'Connor, resigned. He was elected to the office in the fall of the same year, and re-elected in 1874, holding that position until 1877. His reputation was made national, when, as Attorney General in the celebrated "Granger" railroad cases, he won for the people and the State the right to control these corporations. Those cases placed him in the front rank of the Iowa bar.

At home Mr. Cutts was nearly always on one side or the other of all important cases in law. In 1878 he was the choice of his party for Congress, declining, however, the proffered honor, but in 1880 accepted the nomination and entered upon an active canvas of his Congressional district. Not heeding the advice of friends, he spoke day and night during the entire campaign, and the result was the serious impairment of his health. He entered the canvas with a majority of 1,800 against him in the district, but secured a substantial victory over his opponent and was given the certificate of election. A long and bitter contest followed in the House of Representatives, and in the closing hours of the session he was ousted and his seat given to his opponent. Again, in 1882, he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans for Congress, and was triumphantly elected. But his career as a Congressman was to be a short one indeed. The disease contracted in the campaign of 1880 was slowly sapping his life blood away, and on Saturday, Sept. 1, 1883, his spirit passed away.

Marsena E. Cutts and Miss Helen Frick, daughter of Emanuel and Elizabeth (Henley) Frick, of Sheboygan, Wis., were united in marriage June 16, 1857. Their married life was a happy one, their love one for the other growing stronger and stronger as the years went by. Four children came to bless their union—Lizzie, Charles E., Thomas and Nellie, two of whom, Nellie and Charles, passed

on and were ready to welcome the father to the better land. The life of the father was wrapped up in these children. When Charles died he remarked, "The half of my life is gone." When Nellie passed away he was seriously affected, being in poor health himself. Two children, with the mother, now remain, "waiting, only waiting," while thoughts of the kind husband and indulgent father, and loving children fill their minds, and they determine to be faithful to the end. His death is mourned by family and friends alike. We say he is dead, but may it not be as Longfellow has well said:

"We see but dimly through the mist and vapors
Amid these earthly damps;
What seem to us but sad funereal tapers
May be Heaven's distant lands.

"There is no death. What seems so is transition:
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life Elysian
Whose portal we call death."

Mr. Cutts, as a lawyer, was the peer of any man in the State. He was diligent, sparing no time nor pains in the preparation of his cases. He was no idler and had no sympathy with any man in the profession who was. He had no special feature in which he was strong, but was regarded as a strong man in all things, whether before a jury or Court. He was disposed in all matters to inquire into the why and wherefore of everything pertaining thereto. He did not stop with the questions of his profession, but grasped others and made them pass through his crucible. He was a man of sturdy likes and dislikes. As a partisan he was uncompromising always. As a political orator, few men could equal him, and none were his superiors in forceful sarcasm. In debate he was strong, ready, quick and merciless. In his political views he was conscientious, and advocated them because he believed them to be morally right. As a man he thoroughly despised all shams, and wanted no empty words or vain show, being himself plain in all his life. Those who knew him best loved him most. By some he was thought to be distant and cold; by others who knew his inner life he was regarded as a man most generous and charitable. The creditor, showing a disposition to pay, was never pressed by him, and as Judge Seever's remarked at a meeting

of the bar, "There were hundreds that knew and appreciated his kindness. If you want to know the facts as to his generosity go to the laboring men of this city, and inquire of them if ever they went to him for a favor that was not granted. The colored man who passed by his body to-day and burst into tears appreciated the nobility of his nature. And why? Because he had been kind to him, and not only to him but to others. He never turned a deaf ear to one who was in want, and no greater epigraph could be inscribed upon his tomb than that he was kind to the poor. Such a man was Marsena E. Cutts in all his life. Of him it can well be said that now 'He rests from his labors and his works do follow him.'"



CAPT. THOMAS EBEBY, carpenter and joiner, at Oskaloosa, was born in Indiana County, Pa., Sept. 11, 1829, and is the son of Jacob and Mary (Morrison) Ebey, who were the parents of five children, three of whom are living: Thomas, John and Jacob. John enlisted in the 68th Pennsylvania Infantry, and was shot through the legs, having one of them amputated, and went through the operation three times, twice in field hospital. Thomas, with the assistance of his brother, took him to Philadelphia, where they employed the most skilled surgeons of Pennsylvania Hospital, and by great care and at an expense of nearly \$2,000, saved his life. He was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy at Libby and Belle Isle. He is at present residing in Indiana County, Pa., where the people have favored him by electing him to the office of County Treasurer twelve successive years. Jacob is a farmer residing in the same county. John, the father of Thomas Ebey, died at the age of thirty-two, but his mother lived to attain the age of eighty-six years, and died July 3, 1886.

The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm until he was twenty years old, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was apprenticed for three years to the trade of carpenter and joiner. Having lost only a few days of time during his apprenticeship his employer generously gave him a complete set of tools and a scholarship in Beacon

Commercial College, which he attended, and there graduated with honor. In 1853 he returned to Pennsylvania, and April 13, 1854, was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Bryan. In 1858 he removed to Indiana, settling in Rush County, where he embarked in the lumber trade and as contractor and builder. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. K, 37th Ind. Vol. Inf., which he organized and of which he was commissioned Captain. He participated in the following engagements with his command, viz: Stone River, Chickamauga, Buzzard's Roost, Look-out Mountain, and all intermediate battles and skirmishes up to the siege of Atlanta. His regiment was under command of Gen. Thomas, who was left to look after Hood while Sherman pursued his march to the sea. During the second day's fight on Missionary Ridge, while a charge was being made, a hand-to-hand fight occurred, in which the Captain was struck on the shoulder with a musket, which drove the elbow bone down through the flesh of the arm. The Captain made two resolves when he entered the service, one of which was never to go into a hospital, and the other, not to be taken a prisoner, so he resigned his commission and returned to Indiana, where he engaged in farming for a short time.

In 1865 Capt. Ebey removed to Clinton County, Iowa, settling at De Witt, and in 1868 came to Os-kaloosa, where he has since resided, following his occupation as builder and contractor. He was a member of the G. A. R. in Indianapolis, Sons of Columbia, which is composed of commissioned officers and is also a member of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebey became the parents of ten children, nine yet living, viz: Mary E., Sarah R., Annie L., John F., Samuel M., Flora Alice, Charles T., Elmer H. and Lena M. Mr. and Mrs. Ebey are acceptable members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Ebey is a Republican, and has been since the organization of that party. He is a man who enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens; is of positive convictions, casts the weight of his influence on the side of good morals, and is as public spirited and patriotic now as when the war clouds hovered over the land.

Mary M. Ebey, the mother of our subject, was a

cultured lady, a fluent speaker and a public debater during the days of the anti-slavery agitation before the war. Her home was a station on the underground railroad, and many an escaped slave has received aid and comfort at her generous hand and full directions to aid him in escaping from the thralldom of slavery.



ALONZO BEAMAN is a farmer residing on section 6, Spring Creek Township. He was born in the State of Vermont, Feb. 25, 1819, and is the son of Joshua and Hannah (Alcott) Beaman, both of whom were natives of Vermont, and died in the State of New York, when our subject was but ten years of age. Joshua Beaman was a farmer, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812, removing, at its close, and when the subject of this sketch was an infant, from Vermont to the State of New York. When Alonzo attained his twenty-fourth year, he removed to Berrien County, Mich., remaining there until 1858, when he came to Benton County, Iowa, where he staid ten years, and until the year 1868, when he came to Mahaska County, Iowa, where he has since resided.

Mr. Beaman was married in 1842 to Mary E. Irwin, and to them one child was born—Martha, who died June 20, 1864. His wife died March 30, 1845, and March 9, 1848, he was again united in marriage, to Sarah C. Stickney, and to them have been born six children: Alfred N., born Sept. 13, 1849, died April 25, 1851; Edgar A., born July 24, 1852, is married to Miss Ella Taylor, and resides in Missouri; Albert, born Oct. 6, 1860, resides in Spring Creek Township; Julius A., born Dec. 14, 1862, is also a resident of Spring Creek Township. Two children died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Beaman are members of the Congregational Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and while not an office-seeker, has held all the various township offices, except that of Constable. His farm consists of 100 acres of first quality land, all under a good state of cultivation,

with the very best character of improvements. In his business Mr. Beaman has been more than fairly successful, and has reaped a good reward for the labor of his hands. To bring about a result so desirable as this, he has carefully and judiciously managed his business, using good judgment and economy. Mr. Beaman is a man of fine social qualities and is held in high esteem by his friends and neighbors.



HON. JAMES BRIDGES. Among the old settlers of Mahaska County who have lived to see it develop from its primitive condition to the fine agricultural position it occupies in comparison with other counties in the State, and who has done his share toward its advancement, is the subject of this notice. He came to this county when twenty-nine years of age, in June, 1849, and has made a continuous residence here since that date. He is a gentleman who has accumulated what he has of this world's goods through his own energy and perseverance, and in the sunset of life is enabled to retire from active labor; he resides on the corner of South and Marion streets, Oskaloosa.

James Bridges was born in Dearborn County, Ind., near Aurora, Aug. 7, 1820, and is a son of Bartholomew and Pruah (Green) Bridges. When eleven years of age he accompanied his parents to Indianapolis, and three miles from that city was occupied in farming. He was married in Indianapolis, Feb. 2, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Taylor. She was born in Smyrna, Kent Co., Del., and bore her husband four children, two sons and two daughters: James J. was twice married; first to Miss Emma, and secondly, to Miss Nettie Ferry, and is at present residing in Courtland, Neb.; Hannah U. became the wife of William B. Harris, a farmer of Monroe Township, this county; William R. married Hettie S. Fisher, and they are living near Indianapolis, this county; Mary I. is the wife of Eli C. Piersel, and they also reside near Indianapolis. The loving wife and kind mother departed this life April 12, 1883, her demise occurring on the farm in Monroe Township.

In 1849 Mr. Bridges moved to Monroe Town-

ship, Mahaska County, locating at Indianapolis, where for four years he was engaged in merchandising. He was the first Postmaster there, and from that place moved on a farm in that township, where he embarked in the raising of stock and in the cultivation of his land, and continued in agricultural pursuits until August, 1885. He was a second time married, March 4, 1884, near Indianapolis, to Miss Rebecca E. Fisher. She was born in Zanesfield, Logan Co., Ohio, and to her union with our subject one child has been given, Earle F., born Dec. 14, 1884.

Mr. Bridges was a member of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Iowa General Assemblies, and is the only man who has been his own successor in this county. He has held the minor offices of the county, such as Township Supervisor, School Director, Treasurer, etc. He was at one time proprietor of about 800 acres of land, but has divided it up among his children, with the exception of one farm of 120 acres, which he still owns, and is now living in retirement. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Triluminar Lodge at Oskaloosa. In politics he is a Republican, having voted with that party since its organization, and prior to that time was a Whig. He is a gentleman respected for his integrity, and is one of Mahaska County's leading and foremost citizens.



SAMUEL STORM, deceased, was a farmer on section 9, Cedar Township. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1836, and was a son of Jacob and Hannah (King) Storm, the former of whom died in Ross County, Ohio, but his widow yet survives, and lives in Muscatine, Iowa. Samuel Storm was married to Zenetta Cooper, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1840, and is the daughter of John and Eliza J. (Reed) Cooper, the former of whom lives in Ohio, and the latter died in that State about the year 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Storm became the parents of eight children: Hannah E., born July 29, 1861; Henry, Feb. 23, 1863; Jennie, March 19, 1865; Cora B., Dec. 25, 1869; Allen, Dec. 16, 1871; Frank, Jan. 21, 1873; Della, born

May 4, 1875. died Jan. 23, 1885; Bird O., born Sept. 12, 1879.

Samuel Storm died Dec. 8, 1884. His widow still survives, and is the owner of 180 acres of land, all in good cultivation and well improved. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was a man of most excellent character, high-minded, honorable, and generous to a fault, which qualities commended him to a host of friends, by whom he was greatly esteemed.



J B. MOBLEY resides upon section 14, Des Moines Township. He is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born in 1821, and is a son of Levi and Sarah Mobley, the former being a native of the District of Columbia and the latter of Harrison County, Ohio. In 1852 Mr. Mobley, the subject of this sketch, moved to Henry County, Iowa, and in 1859 came to this county, and purchased forty acres of land south of the river in Des Moines Township, where he lived until the fall of 1869, when he moved to section 14, where he now lives and has 104 acres of land, fifteen of which are devoted to fruit.

In 1841 Mr. Mobley was united in marriage with Lucy Pratt, by whom he had three sons: Chester, now in Colorado, engaged in the stock business; Seth, at Grand Island, Neb., engaged in the newspaper business, and also a real-estate dealer; George, now in Washington Territory, engaged in farming. They all served three years in the 7th Iowa Cavalry during the war of the Rebellion.

Mr. Mobley's second marriage occurred in 1856, when he wedded Elizabeth Dana, a native of Washington County, Ohio. By this union there were eleven children, all of whom are now living: James is in Oregon engaged in farming; Alonzo, in Mahaska County, engaged in the fruit business; Richard, now in Nebraska, engaged in farming; May is the wife of Edward Wood, a native of California, who now resides in Sutton County, in the Sacramento Valley, that State; Owen is also in California, engaged in farming; the others are William, Grace, Frederick, Mack, Carrie and Brice.

The father of Mr. Mobley was a farmer, and died in 1855, aged sixty-five years; his mother died in 1878, at the age of eighty-four years. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, while Mr. Mobley himself enlisted in the 42d Iowa Infantry, as a Lieutenant, but never left the State. In early life he learned the trade of a boat-builder, and worked at the same from 1842 to 1850. It was his custom to build a boat, load it with produce, and run it to New Orleans, where he would sell the boat and cargo at a profit. In 1850 he engaged in the drug business, which he continued for two years, but on account of ill-health was compelled to sell out the business. In 1852 he moved to Henry County, Iowa, where he worked one year as a carpenter, and for the same length of time was engaged in the hotel business. He then ran an engine in a mill for two years, after which he moved to Centerville, Iowa, where he lived from the summer of 1856 till the spring of 1859, when he came to this county, as already stated. Since coming here he worked for three winters at mining, the remainder of the time being engaged in general farming, stock-raising and the fruit business. His sales of fruit now amount annually to upward of \$1,500. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



J OIIN McMAINS, deceased, was born in Owen County, Ky., Jan. 18, 1815. In 1825 he removed to Indiana, then a wild and unsettled country, remaining in that State until 1836, when he came to the Territory of Iowa, then a vast expanse of prairie, occupied almost solely by Indians, buffalo, and the wild animals of the prairie, locating in what is now known as Cedar County, where he remained for eight years, the Indians being his only companions. He then returned to Indiana, and remained three years. Returning again in 1847 to the State of Iowa, he came to Mahaska County, settling in Union Township, where by pre-emption and entry he secured a large tract of land, owning at one time nearly 700 acres of land in that township, which he divided with his children, so that at his death but 240 acres remained. In early life Mr. McMains was an old-line Whig, but

he affiliated with the Republican party upon its organization, and was its warm supporter and defender until his decease. He held many local offices of trust and responsibility, such as Township Trustee, School Director, etc., performing all the duties imposed with intelligence and fidelity.

In 1837 Mr. McMains was united in marriage to Miss Jane Goddard, a native of Kentucky. By this union there were eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of John H. Fry, deceased; Ann, wife of J. B. Bolton, of the firm of Bolton & McCoy, attorneys at Oskaloosa; Mary E., wife of E. P. Bolton, a farmer in Mahaska County; Isaiah, of New Sharon, and William, at Axtell, Kan. Mrs. Jane McMains died in 1858. She was an acceptable and leading member of the Christian Church. Mr. McMains was again married, Jan. 1, 1861, to Mrs. Rachel Chidester, formerly Rachel Hawley, who was born in Chatauqua County, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1829. Her father, Erie Hawley, was born July 29, 1797. He married Miss Hannah J. Engle, Dec. 22, 1825, who was born Aug. 29, 1808. They were the parents of eight children, four living: Elisha, of Mahaska County, Iowa; Rachel, widow of John McMains; John, of Mahaska County, Iowa, and Cordelia, wife of James W. Johnson, of Oskaloosa. Two of the children died in infancy.

Mr. Hawley left New York about the year 1832, locating in Logan County, Ohio, then an unsettled country; here he remained until the year 1855, when he came to Mahaska County, where he remained until his death in 1880, at the age of over eighty-two years. His wife died the same year at the age of seventy-two. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley were members of the Christian Church for many years, holding a prominent position in its councils and enjoying the confidence and esteem of their neighbors and friends. He was an honest, upright man in all his dealings with his fellow-men. His home was one of hospitality and good cheer, and he died beloved by all who knew him.

John and Rachel McMains were the parents of three children—Oliver, Ida and Erastus, all of whom reside in this county. Mrs. McMains was previously married to Worthington Chidester, by whom she had one son, Holdridge, now a resident of Barber County, Kan. Mr. Chidester was an ac-

ceptable member of the Christian Church, and died Oct. 21, 1858. John McMains was one of the early pioneers of this county, and aided very materially in the development of its resources. The lands selected by him were among the best in that section of the county, and all the improvements were of a superior quality. He was a prominent member of the Christian Church, a sincere and earnest worker, and gave of his money in support of the same. He was a man of his word, and dealt fairly and honorably with all men. Mrs. McMains resides in Oskaloosa, and is a member of the same church.



R. W. MOORE, of Harrison Township, beside the occupation of general farming, combines that of grain-buyer and stock-dealer at Cedar, a station on the Burlington & Western Railroad. He was born in Warren County, Ind., Aug. 27, 1842, and is the son of John F. and Mary F. (Mattox) Moore, who came to Mahaska County in 1843 from Indiana, and yet resides in this township. R. W. Moore was married, Oct. 15, 1866, to Mary E. Cole, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Ross) Cole. The former was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now dead; the latter is still living, and makes her home with the subject of this sketch and other members of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Moore became the parents of five children—Irla V., H. Bell, Franklin F., Charles C. and John; the last two are deceased.

In February, 1864, Mr. Moore enlisted in Co., B, 36th Iowa Vol. Inf., Capt. S. A. Swigget commanding. The regiment encamped at Davenport, and proceeded from there to Little Rock, Ark., and was with Gen. Steele in his expedition against Shreveport, La., but failed in the object of the expedition. The subject of this sketch was taken prisoner at Mark's Mill, Ark., as was the entire brigade, and held as prisoners for ten months, and afterward exchanged at the mouth of the Red River, Arkansas. They were then sent to New Orleans, where they drew clothing, recruited their wasted

health, and were given a thirty days' furlough to go to their homes. On the expiration of their furlough they returned to St. Charles, on the White River, when they were ordered to Davenport, Iowa, for muster out and discharge from service, and our subject returned home, where he has been nearly ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the G. A. R., and politically a Republican. Mr. Moore is a successful farmer and business man in all the various lines pursued by him, is a courteous gentleman, a good neighbor, a generous man, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and friends. He has twice been Postmaster of Cedar, Iowa.

HARRY L. SPENCER, President of the Oskaloosa National Bank, and the H. L. Spencer Company, wholesale grocers, Oskaloosa, was born at Spencer Station, Guernsey Co., Ohio, Dec. 30, 1842. His birthplace is a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and was named for his father, Asa Spencer, a native of Loudoun County, Va., born in the year 1807, first a farmer by occupation, and afterward a merchant, who, though not a wealthy man, lived retired during his later life and died in 1875. The mother of H. L. Spencer was Phœbe E. (Piggott) Spencer. She was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1809, and is yet living at the old home in Ohio. Asa and Phœbe Spencer were married in St. Clairsville, Feb. 2, 1833, and were the parents of eight children: Ellen P., wife of P. C. Cowgill, a merchant of Spencer Station; Ann, wife of E. V. Shipley, of Barnesville, Ohio; Frank S. is a farmer at the old homestead in Ohio; Harry L., the subject of this sketch; John P. resides at Oskaloosa; Amos P. is Secretary, and G. N., Treasurer, of the H. L. Spencer Company; Melissa is the wife of J. G. Roberts, a farmer of Cedar County, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. Feb. 9, 1863, he enlisted as a private soldier in Co. B, 9th Ohio Vol. Cav., was afterward promoted First Sergeant, and detailed on special duty at

brigade headquarters, receiving his discharge from service in August, 1865. After the war he entered the employ of an extensive commission house and wholesale queensware store at Zanesville, Ohio, remaining with them for two years, and in the fall of 1867 came to this city and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, associated with F. J. Terry, under the firm name of Terry & Spencer. After a lapse of one year the style of the firm was changed to Terry, Wright & Spencer, Mr. T. T. Wright of Oskaloosa having purchased an interest. A few years later Mr. Terry disposed of his interest, and the business was continued by the remaining partners, under the name and style of Wright & Spencer, for a period of ten years, and until the death of Mr. Wright, in 1874, after which an organization, under the firm name of H. L. Spencer & Co., composed of Harry L., Amos P. and G. N. Spencer, and Joseph R. Hague, was effected, and the business continued under that name and style for three years. Feb. 16, 1883, the present organization, known as the H. L. Spencer Company, was brought about, the three brothers before named constituting the firm.

At the date of the organization of the parent firm, Oskaloosa was distant two miles from a railroad station, with no immediate prospect of a road being built through the city, and the idea of wholesaling under such circumstances was looked upon as a business venture of doubtful promise of success. In addition to this the capital of the original firm was of modest proportions and a suitable building for such a business was not to be had. Keokuk, Burlington and Ottumwa, in addition to Chicago and St. Louis, were drumming the territory tributary to this firm continually, and competition in trade was lively. All these apparent discouraging features did not serve to daunt the courage of the youthful firm. They began business, followed it persistently early and late, were cautious in their line of credit, established themselves fully in the confidence of their customers, and as year succeeded year, their business has grown from comparatively insignificant proportions to the now handsome sum of \$500,000 yearly. The building of their early business experience has given way to a more imposing brick and stone successor, while on the corner

of Main and Washington streets stands an imposing structure, 60x112 feet floorage, with three stories and a full basement, built for them and under their direction, by E. H. Gibbs, Esq., a capitalist of this city. Capacious as is this magnificent structure, it is hardly ample enough for their rapidly increasing trade.

Sept. 1, 1885, the H. L. Spencer Company completed negotiations for participation in a well-established wholesale grocery business at Sioux City, Iowa, purchasing the stock of the well-known firm of E. C. Palmer & Co., of that city, the new firm being incorporated under the name and style of the Tolerton & Stetson Company, with an authorized capital of \$200,000. Jan. 1, 1886, the Spencer Company purchased an interest in the business of Letts, Fletcher & Co., at Marshalltown, Iowa, and incorporated the business under the name of the Letts Fletcher Company, with an authorized capital of \$200,000.

The subject of our sketch, Harry L. Spencer, at present occupies the following responsible positions: President of the H. L. Spencer Company, wholesale grocers, of Oskaloosa; President of the Oskaloosa National Bank; President of the Tolerton & Stetson Company, wholesale grocers, of Sioux City, Iowa; Vice President of the Letts Fletcher Company, wholesale grocers, of Marshalltown, Iowa; Treasurer, and member of the Board of Directors of the Oskaloosa Water Company; Director of the Oskaloosa Gas Light Company; Director of the Oskaloosa Power and Land Company.

The subject of this sketch, Harry L. Spencer, is unquestionably a self-made man, and the architect and builder of his fortune. The elements which have conduced to his splendid success in life have always existed within himself, being modified or added to as years of experience in business have succeeded the initial venture. In the management of all his business there is the most perfect system and order, simple in all details and working as smoothly and quietly as a well regulated piece of machinery. In personal character he is above and beyond reproach, and in whatever relation of life he may be viewed, whether as husband, father, business man or citizen, there will be found no flaw in his admirable manhood.

Mr. Spencer was married in Oskaloosa, Oct. 20, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Paine, a resident of Pawtucket, R. I., but a native of Massachusetts. By this union there have been born three children: Anna E., Nov. 3, 1872; Ida Gertrude, Jan. 25, 1874, and William Windom, Feb. 26, 1881.



JOHN R. PILGRIM, of Garfield Township, was born in Indiana, in 1843, and is a son of Michael and Sarah Eleanor Pilgrim, natives of South Carolina. The father removed to Indiana at an early day, and there remained until 1848, when he came to Mahaska County, and settled two miles southeast of Oskaloosa, where he lived five years, thence went to Missouri near St. Joseph, where he lived one year, thence to Hardin County, this State, remaining there three years, and thence to Mahaska County, where he resided until his death, which took place in 1857, when he was forty-five years of age. The mother died when our subject was nine days old.

The subject of this sketch enlisted in the 33d Iowa Infantry, in August, 1862, and served nearly three years. He participated in the following battles: Memphis, Tenn., Island No. 10, Ft. Pemberton, Helena, Ark., Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Little Missouri, Prairie D'Anne, Hot Springs near Camden, Saline River and numerous skirmishes. At the battle of Helena he was wounded twice in the head, and once in the thigh, by musket shot; was taken prisoner and held in Little Rock for thirty-one days. He was one of a detail of twenty-five men engaged in scouting and foraging. They were at one time surrounded by the enemy, but managed to give them the slip during the night and avoid capture. Mr. Pilgrim was detailed as a sharpshooter on the steamer Jenny Lind, which was fired into by guerrillas, when the boat landed, and the troops, after scouting the country for several miles, failed to find the enemy, who had escaped below Island No. 10 on the Missouri side. He was engaged on this service twenty-six days. May 15, 1864, he was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Little Rock. Here he lay for nearly a year, and May 17, 1865, was mustered out and came back to

Oskaloosa, and rented a farm, which he worked for two years, and then bought his present farm on section 33 of Garfield Township, where he has since resided.

Mr. Pilgrim was married, April 12, 1866, to Mary A. Plum, a native of Ohio. They were the parents of five children: Milton, born Jan. 8, 1867; George Washington, March 20, 1870; Nellie, Sept. 7, 1874; Sarah Ellen, June 7, 1878; Charles William, May 2, 1886. Our subject is a member of the Christian, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been Township Clerk one term and Supervisor two terms, and is the present incumbent of that office.

Mr. Pilgrim's farm consists of 120 acres, eighty of which are improved and under a good state of cultivation. He is engaged in general farming, but devotes his principal attention to stock-raising, and is the owner of some excellent thoroughbred Short-horn cattle. Mr. Pilgrim has been the architect of his own fortune, and has earned his present possessions by the labor of his hands and by prudent and good management in the conduct of his business, and is certainly deserving of the esteem in which he is held among his neighbors and friends.



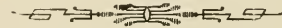
EDWIN K. HIMES, of Oskaloosa, is the youngest son of Jacob and Mary A. Himes, for biography of whom see elsewhere. He was born in Garfield Township, this county, July 16, 1860, and his childhood days were spent upon the farm. In 1870 the family removed to Oskaloosa, and here the subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and at Penn College. In 1875 he entered the employ of Nays & Briggs, druggists, until they were succeeded by the firm of Green & Bentley, in the spring of 1881, when he entered the employ of Frankel, Bach & Co., Bankers, as book-keeper. The following spring, 1882, he assumed charge of a branch drug-store at New Sharon, for Green & Bentley of this city. In April, 1883, he entered the service of the Oskaloosa National Bank as book-keeper, and served in that capacity until 1886, when he was chosen Assistant Cashier of that institution.

Mr. Himes is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Royal Arch Mason. He is yet a young man, but has filled every position occupied by him with ability and in a manner entirely satisfactory to his employers. His business qualifications are first class; he is accurate and ready, his integrity is beyond question, and he enjoys the esteem and confidence of the public generally.



JOHN C. FALLIS is a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 34, Spring Creek Township. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 25, 1850, and is a son of John and Deborah (Cadwallader) Fallis. The former was a native of Warren County, Ohio, and a miller by trade, which business he followed until his death, which took place at the old home in 1850. His wife is a native of Virginia, born in Lynchburg, in the year 1815, and resides at the home of her son, the subject of this sketch.

John C. Fallis is the younger of two children, and is the owner of eighty acres of land, all under cultivation and well improved. Himself and mother belong to the Society of Friends. Politically Mr. Fallis is a Republican. In his business he has achieved considerable success, is a prudent, careful manager, and most industrious man. Personally he is a man of excellent character, strictly honorable and upright in his transactions with men, and is much respected by all who know him.



WILLIAM CHERRINGTON, a native of England, and son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Davis) Cherrington, was born in 1834. His parents were also natives of the same country. In 1858 he came to America, landing in New York City, from which place he went to Johnstown, Pa., where he lived one year, engaged in mining. He then moved to Mt. Savage, Md., where he remained a short time and then returned to Pennsylvania, remaining two years, when he went to Weathersville, Ohio, where he lived three years, moving

thence to Trumbull County, Ohio, which he made his home four years. His next move was to Clay County, Ind., where he staid a little over five years, engaged in mining. He then went to Churchill, Ohio, and lived there eighteen months, going thence to Coal Creek, Ind., where he lived two and a half years, engaged in mining. He then came to Mahaska County, where he has since resided.

On the 2d day of May, 1852, Mr. Cherrington was united in marriage with Sarah Sabin, also a native of England. By this union there was one son, James, born March 7, 1855, died Oct. 19, 1876. His wife died Aug. 24, 1864. He was again married, in October, 1864, to Ruth Williams, and to this union nine children have been born: Mary, born Oct. 2, 1865, was married to William Ramsey, who was killed in the mines at Excelsior, May 9, 1886; Joseph, born May 8, 1867, is engaged in mining at Excelsior; Ruth, born Sept. 22, 1869; Thomas, May 25, 1871; Diana, Aug. 24, 1879; Edward, born Aug. 11, 1875, died Sept. 21, 1876; Elizabeth, born Jan 3, 1878; William, Sept. 7 1880; Edward, April 19, 1882.

Mr. Cherrington is an intelligent man and a great reader. He is the owner of nine acres of coal land, and has always been engaged in the business of mining. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. At the time of their marriage she was the widow of John Williams, by whom she had two children: Catherine, born Dec. 8, 1860; and John, Aug. 3, 1863, now engaged in mining at Muchachinock. Mr. Cherrington was an Odd Fellow in the old country, but never united with the order since coming to America.

JOHAN SCOTT, one of the reliable citizens and well-to-do farmers of Adams Township, was born in the Lowlands of Scotland, and came to America with his parents when quite young. They at once proceeded to Iowa and settled in this county, and both died soon afterward. They were the parents of eleven children: John, the subject of this sketch; Adam, Catharine and Mary, deceased; Agnes, the wife of David Morgan, of Tipton, Lorain Co., Ohio; Elizabeth,

Mercy A. and Jane are deceased; Sarah J. is the wife of Charles Wells, of Knoxville, Iowa; Jeanette is the wife of S. Reynolds, and lives in Adams Township.

The subject of this sketch received an excellent common-school education, and followed the profession of teaching until 1862, and has since that time lived a retired life. His farm consists of 107 acres of fine land in excellent cultivation and well-improved. Politically he is a Republican, and a strong man in the councils of that party. He comes of that sturdy Scotch stock who never waver in their devotion to principle, and, as a friend, sticks as close as a brother. He bears a most estimable character and is highly regarded by his friends and neighbors and an extended circle of acquaintances.

THOMAS H. WHITACRE, M. D., of Black Oak Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Stark County, July 15, 1822. His father, John Whitacre, was a native of Loudoun County, Va., and was born Feb. 19, 1790, but when twelve years of age removed with his parents to Columbiana County, Ohio, and Nov. 2, 1814, was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Bye, who was born in the State of Pennsylvania, July 23, 1795. To them were born four children: Rachel Ann is the wife of Dr. James Jackson, of Hanover, Ohio; Thomas H., the subject of this sketch; Daniel B. is a loan and real-estate agent in Chicago; Sarah C. is the wife of Thomas J. Arter, who resides in Columbiana County, Ohio. John Whitacre was educated in a district school, but afterward studied surveying in Wayne County, with Joseph Larwell, a Government surveyor, as preceptor. This was prior to 1814. After his marriage he kept the Hostetter House five years. It was in what is now known as the town of Gilford, in Columbiana County. Disposing of that business he removed to Stark County, in December, 1819, and built a sawmill, flouring-mill and distillery combined. In 1833 he laid out what is now the town of Minerva. During the fall of 1826 he was appointed County Surveyor, to fill a vacancy, and served in that official position forty consecutive years, with the exception of three years,

when he removed from the county, but, on his return was again elected to the position, and held it until his death, which occurred in 1866. His wife died in the year 1857.

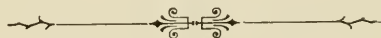
The subject of our sketch at the early age of twelve years began to assist his father in surveying, and at the age of fifteen was made Deputy Surveyor of Stark County. He followed surveying and civil engineering until he reached the age of twenty-two years, when he decided to apply himself to the study of medicine, and began a course of reading with Dr. D. L. Gans, of Magnolia, Ohio, with whom he studied and practiced until the spring of 1847, with the exception of the winters of 1845-46, when he attended the medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1846-47, when he attended the medical college at Willoughby, Ohio, from which he graduated in March, 1847. After graduation he was located for a short time at New Harrisburg, but soon returned to Magnolia and continued his practice there for six years.

In September, 1847, Dr. Whitacre was united in marriage with Catharine E. Ellson, a native of Stark County, Ohio, born Jan. 29, 1828. To them have been born seven children; one died at the age of three and a half years, and one at the age of twenty-one. The five living children are as follows: Sarah Ida, at home; John J., who has been attending the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, will graduate in June, 1887, and expects to locate in Detroit, Mich.; Richard E. has for the past five years successfully managed the home farm; Clay Corwin is a telegraph operator in the employ of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. at Council Bluffs; Katie is attending school and resides at home.

In the year 1853 the Doctor went to California via the Nicaragua route, leaving his wife and two children in Ohio, and there remained engaged in surveying and the practice of medicine until the fall of 1856, when he returned via Panama, and rejoined his family. In 1857 he removed to Burt County, Neb., residing there for six years, during four of which he was the only physician in the county. He surveyed and platted the town of Decatur in that county. In the spring of 1863 he removed his family back to Magnolia, Ohio, and gave

his entire attention to the practice of medicine until the year 1880, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now lives, upon 368 acres of land purchased by him in 1879. The Doctor gives his entire attention to farming, practicing only occasionally, not desiring to do much in that way. In 1882, on account of unsettled business in Ohio, the Doctor and his wife returned to that State and remained until 1885.

Politically Dr. Whitacre is a staunch Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R. Religiously he belongs to the Christian Church. He was in service in the army for 120 days in 1864, and served as First Assistant Surgeon of the 162d Regiment, Ohio National Guard, having charge of the regiment for ninety days at that time. The Doctor's home farm is well improved, and he is the possessor of enough means to enable him to take life easy for the remainder of his days, surrounded by friends and neighbors whose confidence and esteem he enjoys in an unlimited degree.



hON. MICAJAH T. WILLIAMS was one of the best known and most revered of all Mahaska County pioneers. Coming to this county in the first year of its settlement, appointed as one of the commissioners for its organization, in its growth and development, the impress of his mind and character are indelibly stamped. In almost every enterprise tending to the advancement of the town and county of his choice his was the master mind to counsel and direct.

Micajah T. Williams was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 29, 1820, and is the son of Caleb and Sarah (Sunderland) Williams. While yet a small child his parents removed to Indiana, locating near Terre Haute. Here the subject of this sketch enjoyed the educational advantages of the common schools, supplemented by two years' attendance at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. On leaving college he engaged in civil engineering for a few months, in the employ of the State, and then went

to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he entered the law office of Judge O. M. Spencer, afterward graduating from the Ohio law school, and being admitted to the bar in April, 1842. Believing the West to be a better field for an enterprising man, on the 2d day of May following he started for Iowa on horseback. Arriving at Mt. Pleasant he formed a partnership in the practice of law with Judge G. W. Teas, a somewhat noted character in that day, which partnership lasted about one year.

In December, 1843, Mr. Williams came to Mahaska County, but soon after went to Iowa City, where he spent the winter in attendance upon the Territorial Legislature. By that body he was appointed as already stated, one of the Commissioners for the organization of Mahaska County. Returning here he made this his home until his death. At the first term of the District Court he was appointed its Clerk, and was subsequently elected to fill the position, serving until 1854, when he positively declined a re-election. But his official life was not to end here. At the annual election in August of that year he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and served one term. While Clerk of the Courts it became a part of his duty in the absence of the County Judge to perform the duties of that officer. In this way the title of Judge came to be bestowed upon him.

At the close of his term of office as Clerk of the Court, Judge Williams formed a partnership with Hon. William T. Smith, in the practice of law. March 1, 1855, these gentlemen opened the first banking-house in Mahaska County, and continued to do a general banking and land business for two and a half years, when Mr. Williams retired from the firm. In 1858 he formed a partnership with Hon. William H. Seevers, which association continued ten years. During five of these years, from 1863 to 1868, he was associated with Henry P. Ninde, in the real-estate business, giving to its details much of his personal attention. Later on he was associated with Liston McMillan in the practice of law.

Judge Williams was elected to a second term in the Legislature in 1861, and served the State and his constituents with distinguished ability. For many years he was United States Commissioner,

and for six years was a Trustee of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Mt. Pleasant. In 1846 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to locate the county seat of Polk County, and as one of the number failed to appear, and the other, a Mr. Pinneo, was taken sick while engaged in viewing the several locations, to Mr. Williams alone is the credit due for the selection of the site which is now the capital of Iowa, as well as the county seat of Polk County. After the stake had been driven, permanently fixing the site, Mr. Williams was called upon for a speech, and in response, he said: "Gentlemen, I have not only located the county seat of Polk County, but I have fixed upon the site of the future capital of the State." On hearing this remark the crowd in attendance fairly grew wild, and catching up the speaker, carried him upon their shoulders around the little town, yelling until they were hoarse. His prophecy was soon fulfilled, and Des Moines is not only the county seat of Polk County and the capital of the State, but is as well the leading city of Iowa.

In 1850 Mr. Williams was initiated a member of Triluminar Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M., and subsequently became a member of Hiram Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and also of Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar. In the welfare of this order he took great interest and aided greatly in placing it upon the firm footing it now has in this county. He was for many years a vestryman in St. James Episcopal Church.

During the summer of 1845, with his own hand, Mr. Williams erected a new cottage just north of the Public Square. "To that little house," says the *Oskaloosa Herald*, "which we remember as a perfect bower of beauty, in 1845, he took his bride, formerly known as Miss Virginia Rebecca Seevers, a sister of Judge William H. Seevers." Miss Seevers was born near Winchester, Va., and is the daughter of James and Rebecca Seevers. The marriage ceremony was performed on the 19th of September, 1845, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Two children are the issue of this marriage—Alice Eugenia, and Beulah Joezelle; the latter is now the wife of Judge L. C. Blanchard of this city.

In the organization of the Oskaloosa National

Bank, our subject took an active interest, and at his death was a Director and its Vice President. Mr. Williams died at his residence in Oskaloosa, Sunday, Jan. 15, 1884, and was laid to rest beneath the spreading branches of a forest oak, in the family burying-place at Forest Cemetery. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. W. H. H. Pillsbury, of Ottumwa. The various Masonic bodies of Oskaloosa, assisted by visiting members from many of the surrounding towns, took charge of the interment, and his mortal remains were laid away in accordance with their beautiful rites and ceremonies.

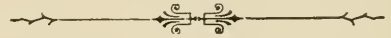
No citizen of Mahaska County was more greatly mourned than Micajah T. Williams. Always of a kindly and charitable disposition, he was never appealed to in vain by those who needed a friend or substantial aid. He was a great friend to the young, and many young men have received from him wise counsel and such hopeful words as will not soon be forgotten by them. In all public matters he took an active interest, and it is said that subscription papers were few that were not graced with his name, and a liberal donation. He was a strong, staunch friend of the common school, and with him the education of the youth of the land was considered akin to religious duty.

One of the local papers of Oskaloosa, in its notice of Mr. Williams' death, said: "He was a careful attorney, a splendid man in every way. Just in all his dealings, of the noblest instincts, kind and gentle as a woman, no one had ever an unkind feeling toward this knightly, courteous gentleman." The *Montezuma Republican* said: "He was a man honored and honorable, big-hearted and liberal-handed. His death makes a big gap in the line of pioneers of Mahaska County." Of him the *Ottumwa Courier* said: "He has left a record as a lawyer, business man and public servant, second to that of no other citizen of Mahaska County. He was a very genial companion, and universally honored and respected by all who knew him." The bar of Mahaska County, in its resolutions of respect, declared him to be a pioneer and patriarch of its body. "A genial gentleman, hospitable friend, kind and indulgent husband and father, rich in the love of friends, ripe in the years of honors."

It resolved to "hold in memory his many kindly words and acts, his genial welcome, his wit that pleased but wounded not, his professional integrity, his sterling manhood, and all the many qualities that endeared him to his host of friends." The *Oskaloosa Herald*, in its tribute, closed with the following beautiful and appropriate lines:

"As Hiram sleeps, the widow's son,
So now our brother takes his rest;
His work complete, his labor done,
His name by every one is blest.

So let him sleep his last long sleep,
Fond memories clustering round his head—
Be comforted, ye loved, who weep
The true, the frank, the fearless dead."



CHRISTIAN HOUTZ, of Oskaloosa, is of French descent and of the old Huguenot stock of France. His grandfather was Philip Alfonso Lorenzo DeHautz, who came to America in 1726, when eleven years of age, with his parents, and settled at Bethlehem, Pa. Afterward they removed to Berks County, Pa., where Christian was born Dec. 27, 1806. Christian Houtz is the son of John Houtz, who was born in 1762. He married Elizabeth Winter, a lady of English descent, born in America, and who died while Christian was a child of eighteen months. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters, Christian being the only surviving one. Mr. John Houtz was again married to a Mrs. Snevly. Politically John Houtz was a strong Federalist, a man well posted in political affairs, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty-four years. Occupying a prominent position in the community where he lived, he was the arbiter of all difficulties among his neighbors. He was an influential member of the German Reform Church, in which he held the position of Elder for many years. He died at Fredericksburg, Pa., in the year 1828.

The subject of this sketch, Christian Houtz, received his education in the common schools. When sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter and joiner, serving an apprenticeship of two and one-half years, receiving no compensation for his labor, and furnishing his own board and mending. After finishing his appren-

ticeship he went to Buffalo, N. Y., then a small town, where he followed his trade. In the spring of 1831 he went to Perrysburg, where he spent thirteen years. He was at Toledo, Ohio, when it was a hamlet of three houses. In the spring of 1847 he came to Burlington, Iowa, by water, his intention being to locate at the capital of the State, and he remained in Burlington four or five weeks awaiting the action of the commissioners of location. After being informed by Gen. Dodge that Des Moines would be the place, he started with a team for that point. An unusual amount of rain washed out all the bridges along the route. Arriving at Oskaloosa he discharged his teamster and settled here. He purchased twenty acres of land adjoining the city limits of Oskaloosa, and three years later forty more, which is now a portion of the city proper. In 1854 he laid off Houtz's first addition to Oskaloosa, and in 1875, at the time the Rock Island branch was built into the city, he donated four and a half acres to the corporation for a depot ground, and laid out the remainder as his second addition to the city.

Mr. Houtz has always taken a lively interest in the prosperity of the city, and there is probably no man who has done more for its upbuilding than he. In all laudable enterprises he has been a generous giver.

Politically he has always been an unswerving Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and has been a regular subscriber to the *Chicago Daily Times* for the past twenty-six years. He was twice the candidate of his party for County Judge and once for Representative in the General Assembly of Iowa, but his party being in the minority he was defeated. However, he received the flattering compliment of having run ahead of his ticket 200 votes. Four times he was elected to the City Council. During the war he was an ardent supporter of the Union cause.

In 1873 Mr. Houtz visited the continent of Europe, traveling over seventeen different countries, and visiting all the different cities and points of interest in them, attending also the great World's Fair at Vienna, Austria. While homeward bound on the steamer *Australia* he encountered the most severe storm ever known upon the Atlantic Ocean,

during the continuance of which over 1,000 vessels were wrecked, and more than 600 lives lost. Mr. Houtz has, in addition to his European travels, visited nearly every State in the Union, and is a man well versed in the public affairs of his State and county. He was made a Mason in the year 1854, and ranks as a Knight Templar. In 1880 he attended the Triennial conclave at Chicago, where, notwithstanding his age, he being seventy-four years old at that time, he was in the procession and made a march of seven miles. In 1883 he attended the Triennial Conclave at San Francisco, Cal., and again at St. Louis in 1886.

He was married at Fredericksburg, Pa., Feb. 22, 1830, to Miss Priscilla Cloyer. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1812. The issue of this marriage was one child, Eva H., afterward the wife of ex-Lieut. Gov. John K. Needham, who died in Oskaloosa in the year 1868. His widow still survives, and resides in this city. Priscilla Houtz died Feb. 2, 1872. She was a sincere Christian, and an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Houtz was again married, Oct. 1, 1873, to Josephine M. Jenkins, who is a native of Ohio, born in Carroll County.

Mr. Houtz is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a liberal supporter of its benevolences, and a firm believer in its faith. A public-spirited citizen, he is a generous supporter of all enterprises of merit that tend to the upbuilding of the community in which he has lived so long, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens in a large degree.

ASHFORD ROGERS, of Jefferson Township, was born in Hampshire County, now West Virginia, Dec. 12, 1816, and is a son of Hiram and Rebecca (Poulston) Rogers, natives of Virginia. The first named died in 1864, and the latter in 1854. The subject of this sketch came to Iowa in 1856, settled in Marion County, and purchased eighty acres of land, which he afterward sold, and then came to this county with the proceeds of that sale, about \$800, and purchased 160 acres of unimproved land. He went

to work diligently, and at the end of five years had his land paid for, finely improved, and a balance of \$7,000 in cash in the bank. Aug. 20, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Loretta Shaw, a daughter of David and Margaret (Buchanan) Shaw, natives of Virginia. Loretta's father died in Illinois in 1855, and her mother in Iowa in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of eight children: John is deceased; David lives in Adair County, Iowa; Daniel resides in the same county; Margaret is the wife of R. Saunders, of this county; Sarah is the wife of J. Sweem, of Bussey, Marion County; George lives in Marion County; Rebecca is the wife of J. Hughes, and lives in Nebraska; Lutie is the wife of F. Yater. They reside on the homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he acts with the Republican party. The home farm consists of 155 acres of excellent land, brought to a high state of cultivation, and with first-class improvements. Mr. Rogers is a man of good ability, and is a systematic farmer in every respect. His excellent management of his business finds him now in very comfortable circumstances in life. He possesses a very high sense of honor; his home is a genial one, and he enjoys the full confidence and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

JOHAN LOUGHREY, of Adams Township, owns and occupies a fine homestead, and has been successful in his business and agricultural pursuits. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1818. He came to Iowa in 1865 with his family, and settled upon his present farm.

Feb. 19, 1846, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Nash, a native of England, born in 1824. They are the parents of nine children, as follows: Sarah M. is the wife of W. S. Reed, of Monroe Township; Henry M. is deceased; John N. lives in Adams Township; Mary M. is the wife of J. R. Roberts, of Rose Hill; Frances married Henry Ellis, of Monroe Township; Caroline A. is now Mrs. James Tallon, of Adams Township; Ross

lives in this township; Emily, the wife of I. Summers, resides in Monroe Township; William is at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Loughrey are prominent members of the Baptist Church. Politically Mr. Loughrey is an ardent Republican, and for years has been a prominent man in the councils of his party. Their home farm comprises some of the finest land to be found in Adams Township. It is all under cultivation, and the improvements are first-class. Mr. Loughrey is esteemed one of the leading and well-to-do farmers of the county. He is a most estimable citizen in all respects, and enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



DAVID L. BOWMAN, of Leighton, is a blacksmith and dealer in agricultural implements. He was born in Franklin County, Va., April 3, 1845. His father, Joel I. Bowman, was a native of Virginia, and a miller and farmer by occupation, and spent his life in his native State, his death occurring at the age of fifty years. His mother, Irene (Layman) Bowman, is a native of Virginia, and still lives in Franklin County, at the age of seventy-four years.

The subject of this sketch passed his early life on the farm. In 1862 he entered a blacksmith-shop where contract work was being done for the Confederate army. He did this, not to learn the trade, but that he might keep out of the service, and as he remained at that business until the fall of 1864, became quite an expert. He then ran the Confederate blockade and went to Gallipolis, Ohio. In 1865 he came to Iowa, and in the spring of 1866 resumed blacksmithing, establishing a shop with S. P. Beers as partner. This association continued for three years, when Mr. Bowman became sole proprietor, and since 1881 he has added a stock of agricultural implements, of which he carries a full line in connection with his other business.

Mr. Bowman has been twice married. His first wife was Mrs. Eliza Fleck, *nee* Hoover. They were married Aug. 3, 1873, and she died Oct. 26, 1876,

leaving one son, William A. Sept. 26, 1878, he espoused as his second wife, Sarah J. Price, a daughter of L. D. Price (see biography in this volume), and by this union there have been four children, three of whom are living, namely, Charley, Mary and Anna.

Politically Mr. Bowman is a Republican, and his father, though a resident of a slave State and born where the institution flourished, was an uncompromising Abolitionist. Mr. Bowman has been one of the Trustees of Black Oak Township for seven years. Religiously he is connected with the German Baptist Church. He began his career in life without money, but by industry and economy has made life a success, and with it all is enjoying the high regard of his friends and acquaintances, because of his strict integrity and his constant practice of the principles of the Golden Rule.



FREDERICK OSWANDLE, of Scott Township, was born in Germany, May 22, 1826. His father was Gen. John Oswandle, and his mother Catherine (Seaffle) Oswandle, natives of that empire. Gen. Oswandle was a soldier in the old country, serving under the celebrated Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte for three years, and obtained his distinguished title from the hands of his commander for gallant and meritorious services on the field of battle. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. To them was born a family of ten children, two girls and eight boys, of whom Frederick was the second son. They came to America in 1827, settling in Lancaster County, Pa., where they resided up to the time of their decease, his death occurring Nov. 22, 1882, and his wife having died in September of the same year.

The subject of this sketch was married in Lancaster County, Pa., Nov. 27, 1850, to Louisa Ream, a native of that State. By this marriage there were two children, John and Catherine, both of whom, with their mother, died in 1855, of Asiatic cholera. During that year Mr. Oswandle came to

Mahaska County and located on section 21, Scott Township, where he still lives. He was again married, April 15, 1860, to Catherine Butler, a native of Germany, born near Hamburg, Oct. 30, 1836, and daughter of Hon. Peter T. Butler, of this county. Mr. Butler died in July, 1885; Mrs. Butler is still living with her children. By this marriage there are eight children, all living: William H., born March 1, 1861, now a farmer in Nebraska; Fannie H., born Oct. 23, 1862, wife of W. H. Barnes, of Sherman County, Neb.; Elizabeth, born Oct. 10, 1865; George P., Feb. 19, 1868; Frank J., July 24, 1870; Mary C., Dec. 15, 1872; Charles T., Dec. 18, 1874; John Harry, April 15, 1877, all at home.

On the 19th of July, 1875, while Mr. Oswandle was engaged in the harvesting of grain with a reaper, by a sudden movement of the team, he was thrown in front of the sickle-bar, and before he could be extricated from this perilous position, the right arm was cut off above the elbow, also the thumb of his left hand, yet notwithstanding the loss of his good right arm, he always has and yet manages to do a considerable portion of the work on the farm. In 1876 he visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and his father and mother, who though quite aged, were still living at the old home in Pennsylvania. His daughter Elizabeth is a graduate of Penn College, and has followed the profession of teaching since the winter of 1883, and is a young lady of fine ability in this direction. Mr. Oswandle started in life a poor boy, having no means whatever when he came to this county, and took up his first claim of forty acres, and was only enabled to pay for that by working for four or five years as carpenter and joiner. He now owns an elegantly improved farm of 148 acres, which he has made by the labor of his hands, together with all the valuable improvements upon the place.

Mr. Oswandle is a prominent and acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the local affairs of his township he evinces a deep interest and is now serving his constituents for the fourth term as Township Trustee. As a farmer he is systematic, thorough and rigidly economical, yet not sparing his means where the investment of

them will produce desirable results, and is one of the most estimable citizens of that section of the county.

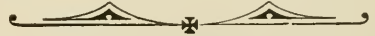


GEORGE STEWARD, a retired merchant of Oskaloosa, was born in York County, Pa., Feb. 23, 1828, and is a son of Charles and Catherine (Hyer) Steward. Charles Steward was born in Pennsylvania, and was a plasterer and brick-mason by trade. His father emigrated from Ireland, and was of a wealthy family, bringing with him to this country considerable capital, and engaged very largely in the construction of public works and buildings. He built the bridge across the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, and frequently employed in his various enterprises as many as 200 mechanics at a time. Financial reverses came, and his family was left in very limited circumstances, so much so that Charles was bound out to learn the carpenter's trade, but, instead, was put to work on a farm. He ran away from his employer because he did not teach him the trade, and afterward learned the business of plastering and brick-laying, and followed it for a number of years. Later on in life he settled in Wisconsin on a farm, and afterward in Minnesota, where he located a claim on Government land, and while at work harrowing one day with a yoke of young steers, they ran away. He ran ahead of them to check their flight, when they drew the harrow over him, and he died from the effects of the wounds received, about the year 1856. His wife died when the subject of this sketch was quite small. Of the three children born to them, our subject is the only one living.

George Steward's education was received in the common schools, and he paid his own tuition by doing chores for his teacher. In early life he worked in factories for several years, followed the business of boating twelve years, and operated a ferry at Marietta, Ohio, across the Muskingum River. He came west in the spring of 1873, located at Oskaloosa, and served as clerk for seven years for his brother-in-law, S. J. Dutton. He then opened a grocery store in partnership with William M. Dutton, under the firm name and style of

Steward & Co. This association continued about three years, when Mr. Dutton disposed of his interest to Henry I. Little, and shortly after the entire business was purchased by his two sons. The business is now conducted by one of the sons and Robert L. Turner, under the firm name of Steward & Turner.

Mr. Steward was married in Marietta, Ohio, July 23, 1852, to Talitha M. Dutton, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of James Dutton. By this marriage there have been six children, four now living, as follows: Harley J., a minister in Newport, Ky.; Charles E., of the firm of Weeks & Steward, dealers in dry-goods at Oskaloosa; William W., a grocer at Oskaloosa, and present City Treasurer; he is also a member and general manager of the clothing-house of W. W. Steward & Co; Carrie J., at Newport, Ky. The deceased children were George W. and George E. The mother of these children died in Oskaloosa. Mr. Steward was again married, in Oskaloosa, July 23, 1885, to Mrs. Anna Craft. Mr. and Mrs. Steward are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A man may possess many excellent traits of character, but the crowning glory of his life is a consistent Christian profession, and a daily walk and conversation that gives evidence of this to the world, and this can be truly said of the subject of this sketch.



MRS. CATHERINE BROOKS, *nee* Mass, a resident of Union Township, was born in Baltimore, Md., in December, 1827. She was left an orphan at a very early age and was adopted and raised by Mr. George Ensor until she reached the age of eighteen years, when she left his home and went to work for herself, receiving \$2.50 per month. Aug. 26, 1849, she was married to Thomas L. Brooks, a native of Baltimore, who was born April 25, 1827. They remained in that city until the year 1851, then removed to Iowa and settled in Union Township, where he entered 300 acres of land and began its improvement, breaking the sod with ox-teams and submitting to all the privations and inconveniences of that early day. Here they continued to reside until 1856, when they

sold out and removed to Kansas, but not liking that country, soon returned to Iowa, purchasing another farm, and subsequently repurchased a small portion of the land they had previously sold.

Seven children were born to them: William K., born April 18, 1851, married Miss Anna Wheeler, and lives in this township; Charles T., born Dec. 29, 1852, married Miss Iowa Biggs, March 20, 1876, her death taking place July 22 of the same year; Sarah D., born Jan. 2, 1855, is the wife of James F. Sheeley, of Sherman, Poweshiek County, this State; Matilda A., born Dec. 16, 1856, is the wife of Homer N. Kirk, residing in Norton County, Kan.; Frances P., born July 9, 1859, is the wife of J. L. Foster, of this township; Mary A., born Dec. 31, 1861, is the wife of Greeley Caster, of Union Township; Clara W., born Sept. 3, 1865, is at home.

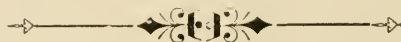
Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, accompanied by their daughter Clara, attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. Mr. Brooks was a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, unwavering in his support of that party and its principles, and one of the leading spirits of that political organization in this county. He departed this life Nov. 4, 1884, at the age of fifty-seven years. The home farm now consists of 342 acres of as fertile land as can be found in the county. It has been brought to a high state of cultivation, and the buildings and other improvements are not excelled in that part of the county.



THOMAS MOORE, of Jefferson Township, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America with his parents in the year 1857. His father, Samson Moore, came to Iowa forty years ago, settled in Mahaska County, purchased land and farmed it until his decease, Aug. 2, 1886. His widow survives him and is living with her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Sprague. The subject of this sketch, Thomas Moore, was married Jan. 9, 1884, to Miss Catharine Cummings, a native of Iowa.

Politically Mr. Moore is a Republican. His homestead consists of 162 acres of fine fertile land, in an excellent state of cultivation and finely im-

proved. Mr. Moore is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, an excellent manager of his business, and has attained considerable success in farming. He is an excellent neighbor, citizen and friend, and possesses all the qualities that commend him to the confidence and esteem of his friends and acquaintances.



JAMES L. ROBERTS, of Oskaloosa, is one of the pioneers of Adams Township. He was born in Surry County, N. C., Dec. 7, 1815, and is a son of John and Nancy (Lyon) Roberts, natives of that county and State. In the fall of 1833 they left North Carolina with the intention of locating in Missouri, but winter overtaking them on the journey, they stopped in Ripley County, Ind., purchased land, and opened up a farm in the heavy timbered lands of that State, residing there until the death of Mr. Roberts. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living: James L., the subject of this sketch; Susan, wife of John Mateer, of Oskaloosa, and John, now a resident of Cowley County, Kan. Mr. Roberts died about 1844, and his wife about 1842.

Politically Mr. Roberts was an old-fashioned Jackson Democrat, and held the office of Justice of the Peace in Indiana for a number of years. His wife was an ardent member of the Baptist Church. He was not connected by membership with any church, though a believer in the doctrines taught by the Methodist society.

The subject of this sketch removed with his parents in 1833, to Indiana, where he worked upon the farm, cutting and clearing the heavy timber, and preparing the soil for the growing of crops until he was twenty-three years of age. May 14, 1838, he was married to Miss Rebecca Colson, born Aug. 3, 1818, and a daughter of John Colson, a native of Kentucky, who moved to Indiana about the year 1822. In the fall of 1847 he left Indiana, moving his worldly possessions by teams, and located in Adams Township, this county. He purchased a squatter's claim on section 22 in that township, of 320 acres, which he improved, and where he made his home, and spent the years of his life

until 1870, when he moved to Oskaloosa. He had in the meantime bought additional and adjoining lands until the home farm amounted to 480 acres. After a residence of nearly five years in Oskaloosa he bought a farm of 200 acres in Spring Creek Township, near Oskaloosa. He now owns 343 acres and six dwellings, including his residence. He returned to Oskaloosa after residing on the farm nearly six years, and has a nice, comfortable residence in the north part of the city.

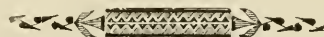
The first improvements made on the place were of the primitive sort. The house was a clean shanty, 14x14 in size, made of linn logs, and built high enough to admit of cutting a doorway. The floor was laid with puncheons, and the fireplace was a rude structure of mud and sticks, and over all a clapboard roof. That roof, unlike those of the present time, permitted the freest circulation of air, and in the winter season Mr. Roberts was compelled to suspend a wagon cover over the bedstead, to keep the snow out of their faces while they slept. The bedstead was of home manufacture, made of poles selected for that purpose in the timber; these poles inserted in holes bored in the wall of the building and supported at the loose end by forked sticks carefully chosen for that purpose.

Mr. Roberts came to this county comparatively a poor man, bringing with him at the time \$120, receiving an additional \$200, making a total of \$320 with which to begin life in this then new country. But he endured the hardships incident to the life of a pioneer, was economical in his habits, and by his thrift, accumulated a competency, and is to-day one of the well-to-do farmers of this county. He is still living in Oskaloosa, having retired from the active duties of life, and only busies himself now in the care of his ample property. He is a stockholder in the Mahaska County Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom lived to be adults: Jonathan lives at Santa Rosa, Cal.; Mary A. was the wife of Robert Bass, and died July 25, 1863; William J. is living at Leavenworth, Kan.; Joseph C. resides in Vernon County, Mo.; Charles A. is in Cowley County, Kan.; Ephraim died April 6, 1873; Amanda J. is the wife of Thomas Johnson, of Southern California; John C. resides in Ft. Dodge,

Kan.; Nannie E.; Eliza A. is the wife of T. A. White, of Oskaloosa; one child died in infancy.

In early life Mr. Roberts was an old-line Whig, but of late years has affiliated with the Democracy. He held the office of Justice of the Peace in Adams Township for many years, and in the year 1862 was the nominee of his party for member of the Legislature from this county. He is a man of large general information, a great reader, and keeps himself posted upon all the current topics of the day. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are adherents of the principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Roberts now contemplates with complacency the ease and enjoyment of his present life, as contrasted with the hardships he endured, and the sacrifices that were made to attain his present easy financial condition. He enjoys the friendship and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and is a citizen of whom any community may well be proud.



CALVIN WOODRUFF, Sheriff of Mahaska County, Iowa, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born April 2, 1837, and is the son of David Woodruff, a native of Virginia, who went to Ohio with his parents, became acquainted with and married Miss Mary Barker, who was born in Perry County, and afterward settled in Muskingum. To them were born thirteen children, seven now living. David Woodruff was in early life an old-line Whig, and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, but has affiliated with the Republican party since its organization. The old people are still living in Muskingum County, Ohio, and are acceptable members of the Baptist Church.

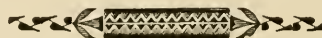
The subject of this sketch, Calvin Woodruff, was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the district schools. Oct. 1, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 62d Ohio Vol. Inf., as a private. The regiment was stationed at Cumberland, Md., during the following winter. The spring of 1862 found the command at Martinsburg, and March 22 they participated in the battle of Winchester, and the engagement at Port Republic. In June it joined Gen. McDowell at Fredericksburg, and took part

in that battle. They were with McClelland in his seven days' battle before Richmond, and after his retreat were placed under the command of Gen. Peck, at Suffolk. They were a part of the expedition, under Gen. Burnside, to New Berne, N. C., and two weeks later were sent to South Carolina, and while making a charge on Ft. Waggoner Mr. Woodruff was wounded in the right hip by a minie ball. He was promoted Sergeant in June, 1863, and, by orders from the War Department, was sent home with a squad of eleven men to protect the draft, continuing on that duty four months, when he was appointed a recruiting officer. In November, 1863, he was sent to his command at Hilton Head, S. C., re-enlisted as a veteran, came home on veteran furlough, and returned to his command in West Virginia in time to take part in the expedition of Gen. Butler on the James River. In the fall of 1864 he was promoted First Lieutenant, and soon after to the Captaincy of his company. In March, 1865, the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, and served under Gen. Grant up to the surrender of Lee. The Captain was taken prisoner about twenty minutes before Lee's surrender, by a force of rebels in Federal uniform, was sent to Annapolis, Md., and mustered out the following June.

In April, 1868, Capt. Woodruff came to Oskaloosa, where he followed his trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1875 he was appointed Deputy Marshal of the city of Oskaloosa, and received the appointment of Chief Marshal in 1877, in which position he served one year. He has been identified with the Fire Department, serving the city twelve years as Foreman and three years as Chief of the Department. In November, 1885, he was elected Sheriff of this county, which office he now holds. He is a member of Phil Kearney Post No. 40, G. A. R., and has held the office of Post Commander of the same. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has held every official position of importance in that order.

The Captain was married, Oct. 6, 1858, to Miss Louisa Foster, a daughter of William Foster, and a native of Virginia. By this union there are four living children: Emma C., at home; Calvin F., now in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., at

Omaha, Neb.; David W., now officiating as Deputy Sheriff of this county, and Harry S., engaged in the manufacture of washing-machines in Oskaloosa. The Captain is a genial gentleman, and numbers his friends by the score. As an officer he is efficient and fearless, and is fast placing himself in the front ranks as one of Iowa's best Sheriffs.



JOHN H. WILEY, M. D., of Oskaloosa, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., Sept. 14, 1821. He is a son of James Wiley, who was born Aug. 30, 1794, and Elizabeth (McCurdy) Wiley, born Dec. 23, 1797, who were married Sept. 19, 1820. They were parents of seven children: John H., born Sept. 14, 1821; Elizabeth, May 2, 1824; Mary A., born Aug. 1, 1827, died Aug. 9, 1834; James A., born June 22, 1830, died July 30, 1834; Caroline J., born July 18, 1835; Hannah M., June 29, 1839; Maria L., Sept. 26, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. James Wiley were farmers by occupation, and were consistent, highly respected, and influential members of the Presbyterian Church in the county where they resided. Mr. Wiley died June 22, 1861, and his widow survived him until June 9, 1882.

John H. was reared a farmer's boy and received only a common-school education, supplemented by more liberal acquirements at Greensburg Academy and Jefferson College. While a mere boy he evinced a disposition for the study of medicine, and in 1844 entered the office of Dr. Crawford at Clarksburg, Decatur Co., Ind., where the family then resided, and remained under instruction for several years. He afterward attended the Medical University of New York, receiving its full course of lectures, and attended a private course at the New York Hospital. Returning thence to Kingston in Decatur County, he commenced the practice of his profession. In 1854 he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and graduated there in February, 1854, and again returned to Kingston and followed his chosen profession for a number of years. In 1871 the Doctor came to Oskaloosa, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Eclectic Medical Association of

Iowa, and in 1885 filled the position of Corresponding Secretary of that society.

The Doctor was married, in Decatur County, Ind., Dec. 6, 1846, to Miss Angeline Antrobus, a native of that county, born April 3, 1825. By this marriage there have been five children, three now living: Isabella J.; Elizabeth, wife of Allen Johnson of Ottumwa; Alice A. married Ernest Gibbs of Ottumwa, and died June 5, 1881; Carrie M., wife of N. E. Owen, of Lathrop, Mo.; Harry died June 9, 1866. The Doctor and wife are acceptable members of the Presbyterian Church. In the profession of medicine none rank higher or more fully enjoy the confidence of the people than does the Doctor.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, of the firm of Lafferty & Morgan, attorneys-at-law, Oskaloosa, was born in Paris Township, Portage Co., Ohio, Jan. 31, 1847, and is the son of Evan and Sarah (Phillips) Morgan. His parents were born in Wales, but made their home in Ohio. There his mother died in 1870, and his father in December, 1879. The subject of this sketch, George C. Morgan, was educated at Hiram College and Mt. Union College. He went to Michigan in 1868, and from there the following year to Davenport, Iowa, where he entered upon the study of law in the office of George Hubbell, and was admitted to the bar in that city, in May, 1875. He entered upon and continued the practice of his profession at Davenport until June, 1875, when he removed to New Sharon, opened an office, and practiced successfully until September, 1883, and then came to this city. His existing partnership with Mr. Lafferty was formed in November, 1884.

Mr. Morgan was united in marriage, at New Sharon, April 15, 1876, to Miss Hannah Graham, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and a daughter of Thomas and Mary Graham. One child has been born of this union, a son, Evan, now aged five years. Mrs. Morgan is a member of the Christian Church. In political affiliations Mr. Morgan is Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Knight Templar Mason. The firm of which he is a member occupies a leading rank among the bar of

this city, and enjoys a lucrative practice. The senior of the firm has filled the office of District Attorney for this judicial district, and was accounted among the ablest and most careful prosecutors in the State. Mr. Morgan is a careful, painstaking lawyer and devoted to the interests of his clients. He is thoroughly conscientious, a man of the strictest integrity, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

JAMES R. ASHER, of the firm of Asher & Wormley, proprietors of the Asher House, Oskaloosa, was born at Carthage, Hancock Co., Ill., Aug. 22, 1837, and is the son of Preston P. and Ursula (Towles) Asher. The father was born in Kentucky and the mother in Virginia. The family came to Illinois in 1835, and when the subject of this sketch was eleven years old his father died. Left at that early age without a father's guiding care, James R. saw more of the world in his youth than most boys. He was a witness to the killing of the Mormon leader, Joe Smith, at Nauvoo. He traveled quite extensively in the south, and for a while made his home at Kirksville, Mo., and then returned to Illinois. At the commencement of the late war he enlisted at Keokuk, in April, 1861, in the 100 days' service, and subsequently re-enlisted in Co. C, 21st Mo. Vol. Inf., served seven months, and was then discharged on account of physical disability.

Mr. Asher came to Oskaloosa in March, 1863, and was employed as clerk with one house for eight years in the grocery business. In the year 1872 he began business for himself in the same line, continuing until 1876, when he went to Bussey, Marion Co., Iowa, followed the same business, and also operated in coal for a period of two years, and then returned to Oskaloosa. On his return to this city he opened the famous Clipper Restaurant, and operated it until February, 1886, when he engaged in his present business. In April of the same year Mr. Asher associated with him in the business, Col. F. P. Wormley, an experienced hotel man, not excelled as a caterer in the West. The Asher is a first-class hotel, of seventy-five rooms, situated at the southwest corner of the Square. It is furnished

in an elegant style throughout, is heated by steam, lighted by incandescent electric light, and is complete in all its appointments.

Nov. 21, 1862, Mr. Asher was united in marriage with Miss Zerilda McCarty, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of James and Malinda (Lough) McCarty. To them five children have been born, three only of whom are living: Melinda is the wife of W. H. Bowen, of Oskaloosa; James P. is in California; Nellie Z. is at home. Mrs. Asher is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Asher is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and in his political affiliations a Democrat.

One event in the life of Mr. Asher, not unworthy of mention was his tour through the western Territories to the Pacific Coast, made in the summer of 1884, for the improvement of his health. During this trip he visited the famous National Park at the headwaters of the Yellowstone, the principal cities of Montana and Idaho, the various mining regions, and also visited Oregon and Washington Territory. This tour was one of great interest to him, as indeed it is to every one who visits this far-off region, either for health or pleasure. The wonders he saw cannot be described, and to be appreciated, must be seen, but he gained that which he sought and returned to his home with improved health and a fund of western yarns that only Jim Asher can tell with the proper expression. To use a western expression, Mr. Asher is a "rustler," and would succeed in any undertaking and under any circumstances, because of an indomitable push and energy that is characteristic of the man. He is popular as a landlord because of his courtesy and attention to the wants of his guests, and he who visits his present elegant hotel once is sure to call again.

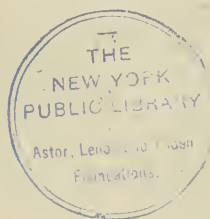


J B. McCURDY, of the firm of J. B. McCurdy & Co., wholesale and retail furniture and undertaking, Oskaloosa, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, where he was born Aug. 4, 1843. He is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Doughty) McCurdy, who were natives of Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Ohio at an early day. They were the parents of two children, who have

grown to manhood. H. H., a merchant of Franklin County, Ohio, and the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy were members in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. McCurdy died in 1847, and Mr. McCurdy in 1849, leaving young McCurdy to the care of friends, by whom he was raised. W. H. Barrickman was his friend during his boyhood days, caring for him as he would for a child of his own. With him he came to Iowa in 1854, settling in Cedar County, where he remained a short time.

In 1855 Mr. McCurdy located in Poweshiek County, Iowa, and at the age of fourteen years was employed as clerk in the post-office at Montezuma, for two and a half years. He spent one year in school at that place, and in 1861 came to Oskaloosa. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 28th Iowa Vol. Inf., under command of Capt. J. W. Carr, of Montezuma, remaining with his command until the following April; he was on the White River expedition. His health failing, he was in April, 1863, sent to St. Louis, Mo., and the following July was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. In 1863 that corps was sent to Indianapolis, Ind., where they were in charge of the rebel prisoners confined at Camp Morton. Our subject was color-bearer and had charge of the roll-call of 400 prisoners.

Mr. McCurdy was discharged July 5, 1865, at the close of the war, when he returned to Oskaloosa and attended one term in school. He attended the Commercial College at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and graduated there. In 1866, in company with F. G. Hamilton, he purchased the interest of Benjamin Roop, in the old mill in the west part of the city, to which they added machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods. He continued in this business until 1868, when he sold out and formed a partnership in the hardware business, under the firm name of P. A. Watts & Co., which continued until 1870, when he purchased the interest of Nelson & Nichols, in the furniture and undertaking business, and formed the firm of J. B. McCurdy & Co., which has continued successfully until the present time. In 1881 they built their present building, which is of brick, 70x20 feet, consisting of three stories and a basement, and in 1884, finding their space not am-





Yours truly
Wm J. Smith

ple enough to accommodate their growing trade, built an addition 50x20 feet, three stories and basement, and the entire building, one of the largest in the city, is occupied by them in their business.

J. B. McCurdy was married, Sept. 18, 1872, to Miss Cella Moore, of Montezuma, Iowa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson Moore, of Poweshiek County, who were natives of Ohio. By this marriage there were three children: Lena A., born July 10, 1875; Ralph B., May 25, 1877, and Helen M., May 2, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy are prominent and acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Phil Kearney Post No. 40, G. A. R., also of the A. O. U. W. and Iowa Legion of Honor. Mr. McCurdy is a man, who, by suavity in manner, and fair and honorable dealing with his patrons, has built up a large and profitable business in his line, and enjoys in a large degree the respect and confidence of the people among whom he has cast his lot. Politically he is a Republican, and for several years has filled acceptably the office of Township Trustee.



HON. WILLIAM T. SMITH, attorney at law and Postmaster at Oskaloosa, is a man well and favorably known, not only throughout Mahaska County, but throughout the State. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born May 23, 1824, and is the son of Christopher S. and Margaret (Thompson) Smith, the father a native of Delaware and the mother of Pennsylvania. While yet a lad the family moved to Ohio, locating first at Dayton, and moving thence to Xenia. His father had been in fair circumstances while in Pennsylvania, but lost heavily in assisting others. During his boyhood days young Smith attended the select school of Thomas Steele several years, working in the summer on a farm or in town, as he could find work to do. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching a district school, and continued teaching, mostly in winter, and attending school or reading law in the summer, until July 31, 1847, when, on examination by the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Defiance, he was admitted to practice as an attorney

and counselor at law in any of the courts of that State.

On the 18th day of September, 1847, with but \$35 in his pocket, with but few clothes, and not supposing that he knew a single individual in Iowa, our subject started for the Hawkeye State. Descending the Ohio, thence up the Mississippi to Burlington, he was there, on motion of J. C. Hall, admitted to the Iowa bar. During the following winter, he taught a term of school near Fairfield, and in the spring of 1848 came to Mahaska County, locating at Oskaloosa, where, on the 10th of March, he formed a law partnership with W. H. Seevers. As neither of these gentlemen had law books or money, Mr. Smith went to Burlington and purchased \$100 worth of books from J. Fox Abrams on time, after making a plain statement of his financial condition, prospects, etc. He was forced in the same way to secure credit for his board bill. But brighter days were ahead. At the annual election in August, 1848, Mr. Smith was elected County Prosecuting Attorney, which office he filled for two years.

During the summer of 1849 Mr. Smith visited Ohio, and while there was united in marriage, on the 29th day of June, with Miss Magdalene Shannon, of Greene County, that State. This was a fortunate step, Mrs. Smith being to him truly a helpmeet. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom died in infancy. The living are Laura M., wife of Byron V. Seevers; Omer C., who married Miss Lizzie Cutts, Dec. 31, 1885, and Lua L.

On the dissolution of the partnership with Judge Seevers, May 17, 1852, Mr. Smith associated with Judge Loughridge in legal practice. This partnership closed within one year, when Mr. Smith and M. T. Williams formed a partnership in the law and real-estate business, to which was added banking, the firm of Smith & Williams opening the first bank in Oskaloosa, March 1, 1855. This partnership continued until Jan. 1, 1857, when Mr. Smith became sole proprietor of the bank, and continued business, under the style of William T. Smith & Co. From this time, for about ten years, Mr. S. was one of the leading bankers of Central Iowa.

In 1858 the State Bank of Iowa was organized,

and Mr. Smith was elected Vice President of the same, and as such was Chairman of the executive committee of which Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, afterward Iowa's War Governor, and Hon. Hiram Price, subsequently a Member of Congress, were the other members. When the Oskaloosa branch of the State Bank was organized, Mr. Smith was its first Cashier, and subsequently President of the same, controlling a majority of the stock. This bank, in 1864, was changed to the National State Bank of Oskaloosa, of which Mr. Smith was President until he sold his stock in consequence of poor health, resulting from overwork.

While in active practice as an attorney Mr. Smith acquired quite a reputation in the line of mercantile collections, then a very considerable and profitable business in Iowa. To avoid the throwing away of business of this kind, which frequently offered itself, Mr. Smith became a member of the firm of Smith, Rice & Myers, the latter gentlemen attending to the collection business. The firm was dissolved April 1, 1859, Gen. E. W. Price buying out the business. In the spring of 1856 the Iowa Insurance Company was organized, and Mr. Smith was elected its President, which position he held during the existence of the company. In every railroad project in Mahaska County he has taken an active interest, giving of his time and means to secure their location here. For two years he was President of the Central Iowa, and to his efforts the success of the work is greatly due.

The cause of public education has found in William T. Smith a true friend. For years a member of the School Board, and as its President several terms, he rendered valuable aid in setting in motion those things that have greatly advanced the educational interests of Oskaloosa. Many improvements in buildings and methods of school work were made at his suggestion. He was a large subscriber to the Oskaloosa College, and in the contest made for securing its location at Oskaloosa by the church controlling it, took an active part, and was the author of the proposition made in the convention securing such location.

As a land-owner, agriculturist and citizen, Mr. Smith has taken great interest in Mahaska County fairs, having been intimately connected with every

association of the kind from the first inception to the present time, as exhibitor, contributor, stockholder, Director and President. He was also Chairman of the Finance Committee of the State Agricultural Society for some years, and by his wise financiering and counsels contributed much to its welfare. In January, 1883, he was elected President of the State Agricultural Society by an unanimous vote, and re-elected in 1884 and 1885. While in this position, he was not a mere figure head, as is so often the case with those occupying similar positions, but was an ardent and an enthusiastic worker, and during his administration the society had a veritable boom, the annual fairs proving a grand success. On one day of the fair held in 1883 there were 60,000 people upon the ground, and during the week the fair receipts amounted to over \$43,000. Mr. Smith was one of the first to advocate a permanent home for the society, and while others had but little faith in the success of the undertaking, he went before the Legislature at its session in the winter of 1883-84 and secured an appropriation of \$50,000 to purchase and fit up permanent fair grounds. From the citizens of that city and from the railroad companies operating lines to the place, he secured subscriptions amounting to \$56,000. With this 260 acres of land were purchased, which have been fitted up in the best manner for the society's use.

Politically Mr. Smith has always been a Democrat, and notwithstanding he lives in a city in which a large majority was opposed to him politically, he has been four times elected to the office of Mayor, three times without opposition. He was the first Mayor of the city, elected in 1853. He was again elected in 1856, 1857 and 1872. This is evidence that he was held in high esteem by those who knew him best, and shows, too, that the people of Oskaloosa appreciated his worth as a citizen, one willing to do all in his power to advance the interests of the city. At the outbreak of the war for the Union, Mr. Smith believing that the South should seek redress and assert its rights under the Constitution and in the Union, was among the first at a public meeting held in Union Hall, in Oskaloosa, to announce himself in favor of coercion, and was active in all movements in Mahaska County on

the side of the Union. That his efforts were appreciated by one man outside of Mahaska County, will be seen by the letter which follows. In 1870, much against his will, Mr. Smith was made a candidate for Congress in the old Fourth District, of which Mahaska County then formed a part. The nomination was unanimously made, and although the district was overwhelmingly Republican, the race was made. To set at rest any charges that might be made by the opposition of his loyalty to the Union in the time of its darkest trials, Mr. Smith wrote a letter to ex-Gov. Kirkwood, Iowa's War Governor, asking him to state what he knew of his actions in that period. The following was the Governor's reply:

IOWA CITY, Aug. 20, 1870.

WILLIAM T. SMITH, Esq., Oskaloosa, Iowa:

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 25th inst., asking me for a statement relative to your course during the late war between the United States and the so-called Southern Confederacy, so far as the same came under my observation, during my term of office as Governor, has just been received, and I very cheerfully comply with your request.

It is well known to some, but may not be known to all the people of our State, that those who were charged with the duty of placing in the field the troops called for from this State, labored under very serious embarrassments during the first few months of the war. There was not any difficulty in raising the men. They came by thousands when only hundreds were called for. The difficulty was in raising money to organize them and put them in the field. The United States could not then furnish the money, and there was not any money in the State Treasury. At the extra session (May, 1861), our State Legislature authorized the issuance and sale of the bonds of the State, and several weeks must necessarily elapse before the bonds could be prepared and offered for sale in the way provided by law. In the meantime more troops were called for and more money was needed for their organization. The validity of the bonds of the State was attacked both in our own State and in New York, on the grounds that the Legislature had not the power to authorize their issue, thus injuring their credit and of course lessening the chances of their sale.

In this emergency an appeal was made to certain citizens of the State who had or could control money, amongst others, you. That appeal was promptly responded to by you and by others. You at once took my personal draft for about \$5,000, and advanced me the money. You, also, at my

suggestion, advanced about \$2,000 to other persons to meet the expenses of organizing certain troops, and afterward took about \$13,000 of our State bonds at the highest price at which any of them were sold, and when they were wholly unsaleable in New York. In short, you were one of a few men through whose liberality and patriotism the State was enabled, in the early part of the war, to achieve for itself at home its reputation of "always ready," which throughout the war it so well maintained at home and in the field, and during my term of office I believed and acted upon my belief, that you steadily maintained throughout the war the stand you took at its commencement.

You and I belong to different political parties, but I must wholly lose my self-respect before I can, for political or any other consideration, refuse to do justice to one who encouraged and aided me at a time of public peril, when I so much needed encouragement and aid.

Very respectfully,
S. J. KIRKWOOD.

Notwithstanding Judge Loughridge had been elected over John P. Irish, two years previously, by a majority of 7,300, Mr. Walden's majority was reduced to 4,122, another evidence of the popularity of the subject of this sketch.

For many years Mr. Smith, in addition to his other labors, carried on an extensive farm, giving his attention more especially to stock-raising. At present he is doing but little in this direction. Having lived to see his party once more come into power, he has received the appointment of Postmaster of Oskaloosa, and is at present giving his personal attention to the duties of that office. That he will make a popular officer is unquestioned. He has heretofore been tried by the city of his choice and never found wanting. This appointment came to him unsolicited, and was brought about in a peculiar manner. When President Cleveland came into office, it was desired by many that the new Commissioner of Agriculture should be a Western man. Mr. Smith, who was then a member and President of the State Board of Agriculture of Iowa, proposed to the Board that it recommend Hon. D. W. Smith, of Illinois, for that position. This the Board declined to do, stating it had a man in view from its own State in the person of William T. Smith, of Oskaloosa, whom it proposed to recommend for the position. Mr. Smith urged them not to do so, assuring them that he did not desire

the office, but while temporarily called from the room, the Board passed a very flattering resolution urging his nomination by President Cleveland. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Board of Directors of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, believe that the man to fill the office of Commissioner of Agriculture should be selected from the great West, and as no State stands higher in intelligent, broad and practical agriculture than Iowa, we are of opinion that the coming administration could do no better than to come to our State to select the man to fill that office, and we most cheerfully and unanimously recommend Hon. William T. Smith, of Oskaloosa, as a suitable gentleman for that position. Mr. Smith is a man of large and varied experience in the practical affairs of life, and no man is better acquainted with the wants of the great agricultural nation than he. He has been a resident of the State a third of a century, and has been largely interested and engaged in developing its various resources. His methodical way in doing business, learned from some years of experience in the banking business in the earlier years of the State; his efficient work in securing to this part of the State its present large railroad facilities; his great aid rendered to the coal interests; his intimate knowledge of the farm and stock interest, in which he has been engaged many years, and which has been demonstrated in the improvement in the different kinds of live stock which he has from time to time owned and introduced, all point to and assure his capacity for the position at the head of this leading industry of the nation. In addition, the people of this State have not been slow to recognize his worth, as he was retained eight years as Chairman of the Finance Committee of this Board, afterward, during some years a leading and influential Director, and is now serving his third term as President, to which office he was elected three several times without a dissenting vote, and under his administration our society has made greater progress than at any period in its history, and assured a position superior to that of any State Agricultural Society in the Union.

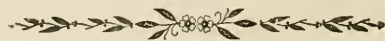
Being thus strongly backed by the State Board, and with other recommendations, Mr. Smith went to Washington, where his case was laid before the President by the Iowa Democratic delegation in Congress, and others. There is but little doubt that the President had fully made up his mind to give him the appointment, but through the persistent urging of Senators Vest and Cockerill, of Missouri, he changed his mind and gave it to one of their

constituents. If Iowa had had one Democratic Senator, Mr. Smith would have secured the position.

Some months after this there were several applicants for the Oskaloosa post-office, their claims being strongly urged by friends. The President was at a loss to know whom to appoint, not caring to offend friends of either applicant, whose claims seemed to be equally balanced. In his dilemma he said to one of the Iowa Members of Congress: "Where is that man Smith, who was so highly recommended for Commissioner of Agriculture? He is from Oskaloosa, is he not?" When assured that he was, he said, "I will appoint him," and the appointment was made, as much to the surprise of Mr. Smith as any one else, as he had never thought of the position.

William T. Smith is a man of sanguine temperament, is strong in his likes and dislikes, warm in his friendship, one ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in distress, and help them to help themselves. Esteemed alike by political friends and foes, he will ever continue to enjoy their friendship and confidence. The world is better that such men live in and wield an influence in all its affairs.

The publishers are well pleased to present the portrait of Mr. Smith to the readers of this ALBUM, knowing that it will be appreciated by one and all, and that no one is more entitled to the honor of representation in its pages.



JAMES B. DARLAND, of Union Township, was born in Kentucky, Aug. 12, 1820. He removed with his parents to Indiana in the year 1821, residing there until 1844, and thence went with them to Illinois, living in Warren County until 1855, when the subject of this sketch migrated to Iowa, and settled in Union Township, this county.

Our subject was married, June 23, 1842, to Miss Mary Charles, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of thirteen children: Lavina is the wife of Joseph Stout, of this township; Catherine is the wife of L. M. Smith, also of this township; Anna A. is the wife of Henry Bolton, of Jewell County,

Kan.; Almira is the wife of Charles Russel, of New Sharon; Zelda is the wife of Louis Hedge, also of New Sharon; Louisa is the wife of N. J. Ferguson, of this county; Newton resides in Pleasant Grove Township; Lydia, Cora, William and Wilson are deceased; Mary is the wife of Joseph Evans, and lives in Norton County, Kan.; Loretta is deceased. The mother of these children died Feb. 18, 1884, and December 24 of the same year Mr. D. married as his second wife Mrs. Sarah Paradise.

Mr. Darland is a Greenbacker, a man of large information, and properly ranks as one of the leaders of that party in this county. His religious affiliation is with the Primitive Baptist Church. When Mr. Darland first came to this county he was the possessor of moderate means, and his first purchase was of forty acres of land, to which he has added as he has been prospered until now he is the owner of 155 acres of excellent land, which, by reason of intelligent farming, has been brought to a most excellent state of cultivation, and all of the improvements thereon are of the best class. He has prospered in life by reason of his industry, energy and excellent management. He is a man of more than ordinary ability, of large general knowledge, and keeps himself advised, not only as to matters relating to his business enterprises, but as well all matters of general interest, and is able to express himself in a forceful manner upon all debatable questions, and is esteemed a most excellent citizen.

JOHN HOPKINS, a well-known and highly respected and esteemed resident of Harrison Township, is a coal-miner, residing on section 7, and was born in South Wales, March 27, 1835. He is the son of David and Hannah (Davis) Hopkins, both of whom were born in Wales. The subject of our sketch came from Wales to America in the year 1869, and first made his home in the State of Maryland, pursuing the occupation of mining there until 1878, when he came to Mahaska County, where he has since resided.

Oct. 11, 1864. Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage with Miss Martha Bateman, a daughter of

Peter and Mary (Reece) Bateman, who were natives of Wales, and died in that country. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have become the parents of ten children, seven of whom are now living—Mary, Hannah, David, Thomas, Richard R., Sarah E. and Ida M.; three died in infancy.

Mr. Hopkins has followed the occupation of mining the greater portion of the time since his settlement in this county, and by good management and economy has procured for himself a little farm of twenty acres, which is in an excellent state of cultivation. His house, barn and other buildings are comfortable and convenient. Mrs. Hopkins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically Mr. Hopkins is a Republican. He is a man of more than average intelligence, and finds time in the midst of his labors to keep himself thoroughly posted upon the topics of the times. He manages his affairs with great prudence and economy, and as a neighbor and citizen is held in high esteem by all who know him.

SARAH J. EVANS, of Union Township, was born in Fayette County, Pa., July 12, 1827, and removed with her parents to Union County, Ohio, in the year 1832, and there resided until the year 1837, at which time the family removed to Iowa, and located in Union Township, this county. In the year 1849 she was united in marriage with William Evans. Her maiden name was Sarah J. Brown. Mr. Evans was a native of Virginia, and was born in 1829, coming to this county with his family in the year 1860. He followed the business of farming and stock-raising, giving his particular attention to the raising of Norman horses and mules, and the growing favor of these horses, and the improvement made in stock throughout the section of the county in which he lived, is largely attributable to his efforts in that direction.

Mr. Evans enlisted in the 33d Iowa Infantry in the late war, for a period of three years, the greater portion of his time being spent in the Secret Service of the Government, at Indianapolis, Ind., and by

reason of a peculiar adaptation to this work he rendered excellent service, which was highly commended.

Mr. Evans died Sept. 20, 1880. The family consisted of nine children: Mary E. and Albert L. are at home; Adam B. lives in Adams Township; Isaac E. and John live in Phelps County, Neb.; Martha is the wife of William Trager, of Union Township; Emily J. is now the wife of Job McGlasson, of Union Township; George M. is at home, and Charles is deceased.

Mrs. Evans resides upon the homestead in Union Township, which consists of eighty acres of excellent land, well improved and in a good state of cultivation. She is succeeding fairly well in the affairs of life, and has proven herself in many respects an admirable business manager, and enjoys the fullest esteem of many friends and acquaintances.

SW. BARTON may be found engaged in his occupation of farming on section 17, Spring Creek Township. He was born in Preble County, Ohio, and is the son of John and Rachel (Peuland) Barton, who are now residents of Wayne County, Ind. They came to Iowa in 1859, and remained about eighteen months, at the expiration of which time they returned to Indiana, where they have since remained.

The subject of this sketch came from Indiana in the spring of 1882 and located in this county. Sept. 4, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Lelia A., a daughter of Taylor and Lydia (Pickering) Mendenhall, who are residents of this township and follow the occupation of farming,

Mr. Barton resides on a portion of the land embraced in the extensive purchase of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co., lying northeast of the city of Oskaloosa, and is engaged in general farming, in which he has been reasonably successful. Himself and wife are both members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Barton is a man of more than average ability, educationally, having attended Ada College in Hardin County, Ohio, for a period of three years, but was compelled to leave the school because of ill-health. Politically he is a Repub-

lican. Personally Mr. B. is a man of fine social qualities, and is highly esteemed as a most excellent citizen, neighbor and friend.

EDWARD D. BREWER, a farmer, pleasantly located on section 12, Jefferson Township, is a native of Mahaska County, his birth taking place Feb. 26, 1855. His parents were Harry and Helen (Adams) Brewer. (See sketch of Harry and Brewer elsewhere in this volume.) Edward was reared upon a farm, and educated in the district schools, supplemented by an attendance of several terms at Penn College, Oskaloosa.

In 1877 Mr. Brewer was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Jones, a native of Noble County, Ohio, and daughter of James and Mary (Green) Jones, natives of Pennsylvania. They have one child, Helen Grace, born in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and our subject belongs to Given Lodge No. 477, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Greenbacker.

Mr. Brewer is the owner of 180 acres of land, eighty of which are under improvement. He has a comfortable dwelling, which was erected at a cost of \$900. In his farming operations he has made a specialty of raising and feeding cattle. In the winter of 1885-86 Mr. B. visited the World's Exposition at New Orleans, and considered the time and money well spent. He is a well-read and intelligent gentleman, and a useful member of the community.

ROBERT TILFORD, of Union Township, is very properly classed as a pioneer of this county, having made settlement here in 1845. He is a native of Adair County, Ky., his birth occurring Feb. 3, 1819, and is a son of James and Mary (Workman) Tilford, who were natives of Virginia. In the year 1829 the family removed to Illinois, settled in Morgan County, and purchased 200 acres of land, which he soon converted into a pleasant home. He was en-

ergetic in the desire to accumulate property, that his children might be cared for in the future, so in the spring of 1840 he sold his farm for \$2,000, removed to Iowa, purchased a section of land in Jefferson County, and there spent the remainder of his life. His death took place Dec. 27, 1860, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife died in May of the same year, at the age of sixty years. There were nine children in the family, and had all attained their majority before the death of their parents.

Robert Tilford, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth child, and came with his parents to Iowa. Oct. 23, 1845, he united in marriage with Rebecca E. Andrews, a native of Kentucky, and immediately following his marriage removed to this county, where he had previously taken a claim on section 12 of this township, and there still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Tilford are the parents of five children: William is a farmer in Adair County, this State; Mary is the wife of Jesse S. Enson, and lives in Kansas, near Arkansas City, Cowley County; Elizabeth is the wife of Benjamin Clendenin, of Poweshiek County; Sarah E. is the wife of Stewart Lockard, who resides at New Sharon; John lives at home. While Mr. Tilford dates his permanent residence from 1845, it is a fact that he first came to this county in 1843, taking up his claim while the Indians were yet in possession, and making numerous improvements thereon. He is really and truly among those who were pioneers in the settlement of this county, and endured the hardships and privations of those early days, working for that success that he has since obtained. In his political career Mr. Tilford was raised to believe the teachings of Democracy, and acted with that party until the Greeley campaign of 1872. That year he voted for Peter Cooper, the candidate of the Greenback party, and since that time voted a mixed ticket. In 1860 he was afflicted with failing eyesight, and became nearly blind, in fact, was totally blind for one season, but by good care and proper treatment has since recovered his sight. He was engaged in mixed farming and stock-raising, and is numbered among the well-to-do farmers of the county. While a man of more than average ability, and possessed of large general knowledge, he is not particularly

demonstrative, and prefers the pursuit of farming and its attendant responsibility to the turmoil of politics and its empty honors. Among friends and neighbors, with whom he has so long been associated, he is greatly esteemed and respected.



HENRY KLEINKOPF, of Harrison Township, is actively engaged in the manufacture of stoneware. He was born in Henry County, Iowa, July 15, 1859, and is the son of B. and Ernestine Kleinkopf. The former resides in Henry County, and pursues the occupation of farming, and the latter died in 1874. Both were natives of Germany.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, May 2, 1886, with Miss Ida Harding, a daughter of Louis and Jane (Tatman) Harding. Her father is a farmer, yet, like the son-in-law, is engaged in the manufacture of earthenware, to a considerable extent, and has one kiln running about all the time.

The clay grounds used by our subject have been used for the manufacture of stoneware for many years, and the quality of that goods has an established reputation in nearly every portion of Iowa. The clay is pure and free from all deleterious substances, and is molded into almost every conceivable shape, suitable for household and other uses, and finds a ready sale in the markets of the State, at remunerative prices.



RM. BOYER, a well-known and respected resident of Scott Township, is a native Hawkeye, his birth taking place in Mahaska County, Aug. 8, 1844. His father was Dr. Edmund Augustus Boyer, one of the pioneers of this county, and a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Our subject spent his early life at home upon the farm, assisting his father in its care and cultivation. In June, 1862, he left the plowing in the field to enlist in Co. E, 33d Iowa Vol. Inf., and served with that command in numerous engagements up to Feb. 29, 1864, when he was

discharged for disability, having received serious injuries by a fall from a horse.

After his discharge from the army Mr. Boyer returned to his home in Iowa, where he has since remained, with the exception of five years spent in Dakota, and now has the general management and control of the ample and highly improved estate of 900 acres, left by his father upon his decease. He carries on the business of general farming and stock-raising, and, like his father, is a man of general information upon nearly all subjects, and is a recognized authority in that section of the county, upon general topics, political and otherwise.

Politically Mr. Boyer is a staunch Greenbacker, and one of the best posted men of that political faith in the county. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity.

EMANUEL HITES, who is located upon section 12, Jefferson Township, though not an early settler of Mahaska County, may be classed among the pioneers of the State. He is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born in 1815, and is the son of George and Mary (Summerlock) Hites, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Pennsylvania. Emanuel was reared on a farm in his native State, educated in the common school, and there resided until 1855, when he came to Iowa and located in Marion County, where he rented land for several years. He made his home in Marion County until 1868, in which year he came to Mahaska County, and settled on his present farm in Jefferson Township.

In 1840 Mr. Hites was married to Miss Phæbe Netherow, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Netherow, also natives of that State. Her mother died in 1868, aged sixty-eight years; her father is still living, and has reached the advanced age of ninety-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Hites are the parents of eleven children: Albert, born Nov. 27, 1841, during the late war enlisted in Co. C, 7th Iowa Vol. Inf., was wounded at the battle of Belmont and died in hospital at Mound City, Ill., from the effects of the wound;

John, born Aug. 1, 1843, enlisted in the 7th Iowa Infantry and was wounded at the battle of Corinth, from the effects of which he died; Ann Elizabeth, born June 30, 1845, is now the wife of William Finley, of Rollins County, Kan., who was also a soldier in the late war; David S., born Jan. 20, 1847, is at home; Sarah Jane, born Nov. 25, 1848, became the wife of Andrew Patterson, of Ft. Scott, Kan.; Daniel A., born Oct. 23, 1850, is residing in Greenfield, Adair Co., Iowa, and serving as Clerk of the Courts; Leander, born Nov. 20, 1852, is at home; George Andrew, born Oct. 21, 1855, is at present engaged as a traveling insurance agent in Missouri; Valentine, born May 22, 1858, is at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., preparing for the ministry; Thomas L., born April 10, 1861, is engaged in farming on the homestead; William T., born Jan. 22, 1864, is a teacher and student at Shurtleff College.

Mr. and Mrs. Hites are members of the Lutheran Church. In early life Mr. Hites affiliated with the Whig party, but since the organization of the Republicans he has been an advocate of the principles of that party.

The home farm of our subject consists of 230 acres of land, all of which is under improvement. The father of Mr. Hites died in 1875, at the age of eighty-one, and his mother in 1877.

NATHAN W. HUSSEY, a leading farmer and stock-raiser of Garfield Township, is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson County, Nov. 18, 1831. He is a son of Penrose, born June 22, 1800, and Susan (Wood) Hussey, born Jan. 5, 1805. They were natives of Maryland, whence they emigrated when quite young, with their parents, to Ohio, where they became acquainted, and were married Dec. 1, 1830.

Christopher Hussey, the grandfather of Nathan W., was born July 23, 1767, and emigrated to Ohio, in about 1804, during the troublous times in the early settlement of that State, and formed at one time a part of the garrison in the old fort at Cincinnati. He enlisted as a soldier in the War of

1812, and served under the celebrated Commodore Perry. He married Miss Lydia Grubb, who was born Sept. 24, 1775. To them were born ten children, viz: Mary A., Penrose, Asahel, Anna G., John G., Curtis G., Eliza M., Jane R., Esther G. and Joseph G., three of whom are living—Curtis, Jane and Esther. Grandfather Hussey lived a Christian, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality Dec. 23, 1851, at the ripe age of eighty-five years. His wife died Aug. 25, 1847, aged seventy-two years. Penrose Hussey, the father of our subject, was a tanner by trade and followed that occupation for many years, but afterward engaged in agriculture. He was the father of five children: Nathan W., of this county; Isaiah H., of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio; Milton J., of Marshall County, Iowa; Lydia, wife of William G. Hubbard, of Columbus, Ohio, and Margaret W., wife of Isaac K. Ratliff, of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, President and principal owner of a bank in that city. Penrose died Dec. 23, 1872, at the age of seventy-three years. Susan died June 6, 1877, aged seventy-two years. They were members of the Society of Friends, reared as such, and tenaciously adhered to that faith all their lives.

Nathan W., the eldest son of Penrose and Susan Hussey, was married May 30, 1855, at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, to Miss Anne L., a daughter of Clark and Mary Terrell. She was born Dec. 18, 1832. Of this union there were two children: Charles, born July 30, 1857, and Lizzie, born April 7, 1861, and now the wife of Benjamin F. Shields, of Chicago, Ill. In 1857 Nathan Hussey emigrated to Jasper County, Iowa, where he purchased land and improved a farm, residing there one year. In 1858 he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and purchased land near that city, and there remained until 1862, when he came to Oskaloosa. He remained here only a short time, and then returned to Ohio, where he purchased and drove to this county, a flock of 1,600 head of sheep. In 1864 he went to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, where he had charge of a woolen-mill, owned by his brother and Dr. Hussey. In 1866 he was employed by Dr. Curtis G. Hussey to take charge of a gold mine in Georgia. He spent two years there, and the mine proving a failure, he abandoned it and went to Kansas City, Mo.

In 1870 he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he became General Superintendent of a smelting establishment in that city. In 1875 he came back to Mahaska County, where he has since resided in Garfield Township.

Mrs. Anne L. Hussey died at her home near Oskaloosa, July 20, 1886, at the age of fifty-three years, eight months and five days. She was a consistent member of the Friends' Society, and led the life of a blameless Christian woman. In her home she fulfilled the measure of a dutiful wife and mother, and her going leaves the shadow of a great sorrow over the entire household. The subject of this sketch is a most estimable man, prominent in the counsels of his church, a successful farmer, and a leading and influential citizen.

CHANNLEY J. LUKENS, M. D., of New Sharon, is a native of Ohio, and was born May 11, 1856. His parents, Joseph and Araminta (Painter) Lukens, natives of Ohio, were united in marriage in 1848, and removed to Iowa in 1862, settling on a farm near Newton, where they still reside. The early life of Dr. Lukens was spent as a farmer's boy, working hard during the summer months, and gaining a common-school education in the winter. At the age of fifteen years he entered Hazel Dell Academy, at Newton, which he attended for two years, and then, on account of ill-health, took a vacation for one year.

At the age of eighteen years our subject began the study of medicine with Dr. Perry Engel, of Newton, as preceptor, and remained with him until 1878, and then entered the medical department of the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, attending lectures for nine months, and in the spring of 1879 located at Peoria, Iowa, as a practicing physician. In the fall of 1880 he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, graduating from that institution March 2, 1881, and resumed his practice at Peoria, continuing there until the spring of 1883, when he removed to Searsboro, Iowa, at which place he resided until Jan. 1, 1885, when he came to New Sharon.

Dr. Lukens has been twice married. The first

took place Oct. 16, 1879, with Miss Abbie E. Barton, a daughter of C. C. and Ellen A. Barton. By this union there was one son, William Lester, born March 17, 1882. The mother of this child died Jan. 17, 1883, and November 8 of the same year, the Doctor was again united in marriage, with Miss Emma R. Wharton, a daughter of James and Mary Wharton. She was born in Mahaska County March 18, 1856.

The Doctor takes no further interest in politics than to vote as his judgment dictates. He is a member of the Society of Friends. By giving his whole attention to his professional duties he has gained a lucrative practice. He ranks well in the profession, is an untiring student, a genial, pleasant gentleman, whether in the sick-room or among his friends, and is highly esteemed in his circle of acquaintances.

G W. PFOUTZ, a resident of Union Township, is a native of Maryland, born Dec. 6, 1849, and is a son of Peter and Sarah A. (Rencer) Pfoutz, both natives of Maryland. The father was born in the year 1815, and the mother in 1817, and were the parents of three children, as follows: Anna S., who died Jan. 8, 1877; Esther E. is now the wife of L. W. Graham, and resides in this township; George W., our subject.

George W. Pfoutz was united in marriage, May 13, 1884, with Miss Justina Miller, a native of Ohio, born Feb. 13, 1856, and a daughter of Stephen T. and Elizabeth (Harris) Miller, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Maryland. By this marriage there has been one child—Frank E.

Mr. Pfoutz owns eighty acres of land lying in Adams Township, but at the present time is residing with his parents, who are quite aged people, and is assisting them in the management and cultivation of the home farm of 170 acres. In his political affiliations he is a member of the Republican party. Mr. Pfoutz is engaged in raising thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, in which he is meeting with success. He is a man of industry and energy, of good ability in

a quiet way, and possessing an excellent general knowledge of current events and topics, and is commended for his many excellent qualities that stamp him as a desirable citizen, friend and neighbor.

WILLIAM STEWART, of Adams Township, the oldest of the living children of John and Martha Stewart (whose sketch see elsewhere), was born in Johnson County, Ind., June 28, 1838. He came with his parents to Iowa in 1844, and has since been a resident of this county. During his earlier life, he assisted his father in the various mills of which he had charge, and received such education as was afforded by the better class of district schools. In the year 1860 he united in marriage with Prudence J. Ruby, a daughter of Andrew and Ibbie (Withrow) Ruby. She was born in Ripley County, Ind., July 27, 1841. After marriage he followed farming in Adams Township until the year 1880, and then sold out his possessions and occupied rented land, and is at present located on the estate of Hardin Tice, deceased, which contains 320 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of fourteen children: Robert A., Fred H. and Martha Ibbra died in infancy, and one daughter, Harriet, died in her eighteenth year. The ten living children are: William F., John A., Albert W. and Alfred W., twins, Etta J., James H., David S., Harry O., Ralph Waldo, and Mary Ann.

Mr. Stewart is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In his political relations he is a Republican. His first presidential vote was in the year 1860, and cast for Stephen A. Douglas, but since that time Mr. Stewart has ever been a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He has served five years as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, doing the thankless work incident to the office in a manner highly creditable to himself and for the best interests of the people. He has held all the various township and school offices, save those of Justice of the Peace and Constable. He is a very enterprising citizen and has always been ready to assist any worthy enterprise having for its object the advancement of the general good of the people, and was a very liberal contributor to the subscrip-

tion that procured the building of the Central Iowa Railroad through this county.

Mr. Stewart is a man of more than average ability, a great reader and thinker, and unusually well posted upon the current topics, and is able to express himself upon all subjects in a clear and forcible manner. He is one of the wheel-horses of the political party of which he is a member, and when ever he chooses to exercise it is a man of great influence in its councils.

Personally and socially Mr. S. is a courteous and agreeable gentleman, the hospitality of whose home is as generous as the perfume of flowers in May. Because of his many manly qualities he commands the high regard of a large circle of acquaintances and friends.



ADAM McDONALD, proprietor of 309 acres of valuable land in Adams Township, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1822, and is a son of John and Mary (Hoagland) McDonald. He resided in his native State until 1856, and then came into Iowa with his family, arriving December 13 of that year. He located in Mahaska County and purchased his present farm in Adams Township, upon which he has since continuously resided.

Mr. McDonald was married, Nov. 15, 1841, to Miss Mary Conaga, a native of Ohio, born Sept. 19, 1825, and the daughter of Jacob and Susan (Livingston) Conaga. The issue of this marriage has been thirteen children, as follows: Edward, born in 1842; Amanda, Aug. 2, 1843; Susan, born July 19, 1845, is the wife of Reuben Quick, of Prairie Township; Enoch C., born Sept. 10, 1848, lives in Jefferson County, Ohio; Marcey, born March 19, 1850, became Mrs. Van McComb, and lives in Scott Township; John, born March 14, 1852, resides in this township; Elizabeth, born Jan. 7, 1854; Emeline, born Nov. 30, 1855, is the wife of John White, of Cass County, Iowa; Sarah E., born Jan. 10, 1858; Thomas J., Feb. 16, 1860; Louie, born Sept. 22, 1864, is the wife of Henry Holdfer, of Jasper County; William S., born Jan. 19, 1866; Cora, Feb. 24, 1869.

The home farm of our subject is in a high state

of cultivation, with the best class of improvements. Mr. McDonald in the management of his affairs displays much more than average ability and sound judgment. He is a citizen of the first class, a most honorable man, and one of strict integrity, standing high in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Politically Mr. McDonald is an ardent Republican.



RM. WYMORE, of Monroe Township, is the son of William H. and Ruth (Snook) Wymore, and was born in Parke County, Ind., Sept. 11, 1825. He came to Iowa in 1845, located in Mahaska County, and purchased eighty acres of land in Monroe Township. His farm is all under cultivation, and is well improved. July 15, 1856, he was married to Miss Matilda J. Parr. They are the parents of seven children, as follows: Eva J. died Dec. 6, 1886; Josephine is the wife of Willis Wilhoite, and lives in Adams Township; Noah, William, Anna, Charles and Etta reside at home. Our subject's father and mother are both deceased, and buried in Monroe Township, in what is known as the Wymore Cemetery.

Mr. Wymore's political affiliations are with the Republican party. He enjoys a fair share of prosperity, and is in all respects an estimable citizen, enjoying the high regard of friends and neighbors, and the confidence and esteem of acquaintances generally.



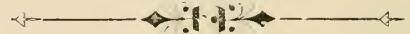
AUGUSTUS C. DOZE, of Union Township, is a native of France. He was born July 12, 1823, and is a son of John C. and Mary (Barbara) Doze, natives of France, who were there married. The subject of this sketch, Augustus C. Doze, emigrated with his parents in the year 1858 to America, came at once to this county and settled in Union Township with them. His father died in the year 1862, and his mother in the year 1865. In the year 1850 Mr. Doze was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bass, a native of Indiana, and the daughter of William and Margaret Bass. By this union there have been seven chil-

dren born: Martha is the wife of John H. Harbour of this county; Mary E. is at home; Margaret is the wife of Frank Fauquier, and resides in this county; John W., Lizzie, Robert and Estella are at home. Upon coming to this county Mr. Doze entered 200 acres of land, sold it, and then purchased his present home farm of 240 acres. This is in a very high state of cultivation and all improvements are of the best class. He engages in mixed farming and stock-raising, and has been very successful in both branches of his business. He is a No. 1 citizen in all respects, and one who enjoys fully the confidence and regard of an extended circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a man of unusual energy and great force of character, is possessed of more than ordinary ability and thoroughly posted in the topics of the times. In his political relations he is a member of the National Greenback party, and a leading and influential member of that organization.



DR. JOHN H. FRY, of Union Township, is a son of Joseph and Permelia Fry, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Irish descent. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1823. He came to Iowa in the year 1850, and settled in Union Township. Dec. 28, 1845, he was married to Miss Catherine M. Carter, a native of Pennsylvania, born Dec. 9, 1828. They are the parents of fourteen children: Cora J. is the wife of J. M. Klinker, of Nebraska; Mary L. is the wife of Wesley Klinker, of this township; John S. lives in Nebraska; Joseph W., in Union Township; Cassie and Lucy are at home; Robert M. resides in Nebraska; Addison E., Jessie H., Paul T. and Edna D. are at home; Anna E. is the wife of A. D. Kenyon, and lives in Nebraska. The Doctor first began the study of medicine in the year 1844, with Dr. T. J. Romans, of Millwood, Harrison Co., Ohio. He has been a practicing physician for forty-two years, and in this county for thirty-five years. During the late war he enlisted as a private soldier in the 47th Iowa Infantry, and was appointed by Gov. Stone Assist-

ant Surgeon of the regiment, and was assigned as Surgeon in charge of the general hospital at Helena, Ark. He still continues the practice of medicine. The Doctor is an ardent Republican, and represented this county in the Legislature, in the year 1856. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His home farm consists of 295 acres of fine land, in a high state of cultivation and well improved. In every respect the Doctor bears a most estimable character, and is a citizen whose character is above reproach, and enjoys the high regard and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

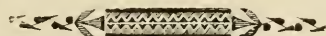


WW. SPRAGUE, of Garfield Township, is a native of Washington, Ohio, and a son of Jonathan and Susan (Lynch) Sprague, who were natives of Wheeling, W. Va. Jonathan Sprague was a farmer all his life, and was a soldier in the Mexican War. His ancestors were natives of England. He died Jan. 20, 1885; his wife's death occurred Aug. 13, 1883, at the age of seventy-eight years. The subject of our sketch came to this county in 1868, and settled in Des Moines Township, where he lived thirteen years, removing to his present location in September, 1881. He served the people of Des Moines Township one term as Township Trustee, and has been School Treasurer of Garfield Township for three terms.

Mr. Sprague was married in 1864 to Miss Sarah M. Sprague. They are the parents of five children—Oscar, Osmer, Arthur, Asa and Vesta. His present farm consists of 120 acres of land, all improved, upon which there has been sunk a prospect shaft, which shows near a five-foot-eight-inch vein of coal, of the best quality and resembling anthracite.

Mr. Sprague was reared a farmer, began life as a poor boy, and has accumulated his present possessions by his own industry, good management, prudence and economy. He is a general farmer, but in the spring of 1885 turned his attention to the breeding of Poland-China hogs, making his first purchase from the celebrated herd of A. C. Moore,

of Canton, Ill. He now has a herd of ten thoroughbred animals, and intends to continue the business. He is also the owner of a thoroughbred Durham bull. Mr. Sprague is a successful farmer and enjoys a reasonable degree of prosperity as a result of the intelligent direction and management of his affairs, and himself and wife enjoy the confidence and esteem of their friends and acquaintances. Mr. Sprague is now turning his attention to the dairy business, running at present one wagon, and supplying Excelsior with milk each day.



JOHAN G. LYTLE, a leading farmer and stock-grower of White Oak Township, was born in Garfield Township, this county, April 2, 1862, and is the son of John S. and Rebecca (Dawson) Lytle. His father was born in Ohio, and came to Oskaloosa about the year 1849. He was a carpenter and builder by trade. He was a man of genuine merit, and took an active part in the support of all enterprises, which, in his judgment, would tend to advance the general welfare of the people with whom he was associated. In a word, his principal aim in life seemed to be that which would result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

During the late war Mr. Lytle enlisted, Aug. 12, 1861, in Co. H, 8th Iowa Vol. Inf., and was elected Third Sergeant of his company. He was promoted Second Sergeant Nov. 1, 1861, Sergeant Major of the regiment in March, 1862, and Second Lieutenant April 4, 1863. During the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, he was captured by the rebels and held a prisoner six months. After returning to his regiment, he was promoted First Lieutenant of his company, July 26, 1864, and January 7 following, was commissioned Captain. On Sept. 1, 1865, he was discharged for disability incurred in the service, and came to his home in Oskaloosa, where he died Nov. 20, 1865.

Perhaps the greatest tribute of respect to the memory of John S. Lytle is this: He was not really able, physically, to endure the hardships and privations of soldier life in camp and field, yet the life of the nation was threatened, and he stopped only

to consider that, and without hesitation offered himself as a sacrifice, to do what he could for his country. He stayed with his command most heroically during all its eventful career, until the close of the struggle in 1865, returning home to die just as the white-winged messenger of peace had spread its wings again over the land.

The subject of this sketch, John G. Lytle, was married, Feb. 12, 1885, to Miss Lilian G. Johnson, who was born Feb. 12, 1865, in Garfield Township, this county, and is the daughter of W. L. and Abigail (Coffin) Johnson, now residing in the township of her birth, and pursuing the occupation of farming. Her father was a native of Ohio, and her mother of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Lytle are the parents of one child, Elmer Abor, born Sept. 21, 1885.

Politically Mr. Lytle is a Republican. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and his care of the buildings, fences and other appurtenances of the farm, the manner in which he cares for the stock, puts in a crop and tends it, and, in fact, his neat and business-like way of doing everything, stamp him as a young man of more than ordinary ability.



REUBEN REDMAN, a wealthy and highly esteemed resident of Scott Township, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1837, being a son of Joseph and Margaretta (Miller) Redman, who were natives of Pennsylvania, but went to Ohio in 1806, with their parents. Joseph Redman was born in 1799, and his wife in 1804. He engaged in farming, which occupation he pursued until his death, which occurred while on a visit to Michigan, in December, 1878; his wife had died in May of the same year, at her home in Ohio. Both were members of the Lutheran Church.

Reuben Redman came to this county in 1863, and settled in Scott Township. In company with two other men he brought with him from Ohio 1,200 head of sheep, which he herded on the vacant lands of the county. The next year he brought

out from Ohio 2,300 more sheep. The partnership continued until the fall of 1865, when it was dissolved, leaving Mr. Redman with 1,100 head. He continued in business alone until some time during the year 1866, when he sold part of his herd of sheep and bought a tract of land on section 2 of this township, and which now is one of the most finely improved farms in the county. Here is an elegant residence, built at a cost of \$2,000, three ample barns, and numerous cattle sheds, his business having been principally that of raising, feeding and shipping cattle and hogs. He is also quite extensively engaged in the raising of fine stock, and has several high-grade Norman and Clyde colts, and two full-blooded French Norman horses, imported by Springer & Willard, of Oskaloosa, in 1885. He is also a breeder of Short-horn cattle, and has already fifteen head of fine thoroughbred animals in his herd, most of them selections from the fine herd of M. K. Prine & Son, of this county. It is his intention to continue this business in a moderate way, and to have none but the best breeds of animals. Mr. Redman takes a lively interest in the success of the Mahaska County Fair, of which he is a stockholder and Director.

The subject of our sketch was married, in February, 1866, to Miss Mary F. Elson, a native of Stark County, Ohio, who was a daughter of Richard and Sarah Ann (Brandon) Elson, natives of Virginia, the father born in 1797, and the mother in 1806. Richard Elson was in early days engaged in shipping merchandise by flatboat from Ohio to New Orleans, and in this business accumulated quite a fortune. He located in Ohio, on Big Sandy Creek, where he built a fine flouring-mill, and engaged extensively in sheep-raising. By prudent management of his two branches of business he added materially to his already ample fortune. He died at his home in Magnolia, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1879, aged eighty-two years. His wife, a member of the Christian Church, died March 21, 1840.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Redman have four children living and one deceased: Richard Elson, born Dec. 8, 1866, is a graduate of Oskaloosa Business College; Joseph C. was born Nov. 20, 1870; Mary K., April 26, 1873; Benjamin F., Sept. 26, 1876; Sarah, born Aug. 26, 1879, died Aug. 16, 1881.

Mr. and Mrs. Redman are prominent members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically our subject is a Republican. He owns over 800 acres of land, the home farm being under the highest state of cultivation. Its proprietor farms with his brain as well as his hands, and is supplied with all the modern conveniences necessary to enable him to conduct his operations thoroughly and systematically.

JAMES T. DARLAND, of Adams Township, was born in Warren County, Ill., Sept. 28, 1851. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1861, and settled in Poweshiek County, where his father bought a farm of 200 acres, resided upon and cultivated it for five years, and then came to Mahaska County, locating in Adams Township.

The subject of this sketch was married, Nov. 19, 1871, to Miss Delcena Anderson, and by this union there have been born seven children: Freddy, deceased; Lizzie M., Elva I., William M.; Victor, deceased, Sylvia and Eva.

Mr. Darland resides with his family upon his father's farm of 160 acres. He is a member of the Farmer's Alliance, and in his political relations a Republican, and has held the offices of Constable and Road Supervisor. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Darland is a gentleman of intelligence and large general information, well posted on all current topics, and able to express himself in a forcible manner upon all debatable questions. In business affairs he is an excellent manager, and is fairly successful. Personally and socially, he is highly esteemed by his friends and neighbors.

JOHN D. DAVIS, one of the leading farmers of Adams Township, is the son of Notley Davis, and was born in Harrison County, W. Va., April 8, 1814. He removed with his parents to Ohio in 1829, and there remained until 1869, when he came to Iowa and settled in Mahaska County.

On the 23d of December, 1841, Mr. Davis was

united in marriage with Miss Jane Barnes, a native of West Virginia, born in 1817. They became the parents of seven children, of whom record is made as follows: Milton was born Oct. 4, 1842, and became a soldier in the 27th Ohio Infantry, serving four years, from July, 1861, to July, 1865; Leander, born Jan. 11, 1845, was in the 100-days' service in the late war, and now resides in Illinois; Charles L., born Oct. 18, 1848, is a resident of Adams Township; Sheldon is deceased; Nettie was born Dec. 30, 1856; Matilda, June 17, 1860, and one child died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and our subject is identified with the Republican party. The home farm consists of 159 acres of excellent land, in good cultivation and splendidly improved. Mr. Davis has been fairly successful in his present occupation, and has shown rare judgment and good management in his business and farming operations. In the various relations of life he sustains the character of an estimable citizen, neighbor and friend, and enjoys the full confidence and regard of those who know him.

MRS. ELIZABETH DORNAN, of Jefferson Township, was born in the State of Indiana, Feb. 18, 1834, and is the daughter of William Y. and Sarah (Adams) Moore. Her mother was born in Kentucky and her father in Georgia. Elizabeth was the third of ten children. In the year 1860, she was married to Hugh Dornan, a native of Ireland, born May 12, 1819, and came to this country in the year 1845. By this union there were eight children: William, born Feb. 18, 1861, lives in Boone County, Iowa; Thomas, born June 3, 1862, lives in Nebraska; John, born July 19, 1864, is at home; Aaron, born Jan. 1, 1867, is in Nebraska; Mary J., born July 28, 1868, died Sept. 9, 1884; Sarah E., born Jan. 5, 1870; Edward, July 15, 1871, and Elizabeth, July 10, 1876, are at home.

The father of these children died Aug. 7, 1883, of cancer in the face. A great deal of time and money was spent in an effort to cure Mr. Dornan,

and the ablest physicians of the country were consulted, among whom we may mention Dr. Bishop, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Dr. D. F. McMillan, of Oskaloosa. But human skill could not save him, and he fell a prey to that loathsome disease.

Mr. Dornan was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church; his widow is a member of the Christian Church. The home farm, which she now occupies, consists of 198 acres of good land, finely cultivated and well improved. Mrs. Dornan is a lady possessing many excellent and noble traits of character, and is highly esteemed by friends and neighbors.

FREEMAN EVELAND, one of the enterprising and intelligent farmers of Mahaska County, resides upon section 10, Jefferson Township. He is a native born Hawkeye, first seeing the light of day in the county of Muscatine, July 16, 1848, being the son of John and Mary (Phillips) Eveland. (See sketch of John Eveland.) When but six years of age Freeman came with his parents to Mahaska County, where he has since continued to reside. He was reared upon a farm, educated in the district schools of Jefferson Township, and remained at home with his parents until 1874, with the exception of two years spent in Utah and Nevada and one year in Colorado. He then rented eighty acres of land upon section 10, Jefferson Township, belonging to his father, on which he moved and continued to cultivate as a renter until 1879, at which time his father deeded him the land. In 1880 he purchased eighty acres adjoining, and is now the owner of 160 acres of land, all under good cultivation.

Mr. Eveland was married, March 26, 1885, to Miss Lydia Stanley, a native of Indiana, and the daughter of Thomas and Hepsibah (Mace) Stanley, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of Indiana. They have one child, a daughter, Dell, born March 24, 1886.

In his farming operations, Mr. Eveland makes a specialty of raising hogs and a few cattle for the market. In politics he at present affiliates with the Greenback party, and is now serving his eighth year as Justice of the Peace. Before his election

to this office he served some years as Constable. In 1869 he went to Wyoming and Utah Territories and engaged in railroading and lumbering, and also in mining, for about ten months, in Nevada. He then returned home and remained two years, and then went to Colorado and spent one year, engaged in hauling freight from the mountains to the plains. In 1876 he visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, taking in upon the trip the cities of Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Washington, Baltimore and Indianapolis. Mrs. Eveland is a lady of good education, and has been a teacher in the public schools of Mahaska County fifteen terms. She is a member of the Society of Friends.



CASPER DRURY, of Union Township, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1832, emigrated to this country in the year 1852, and made his first location in Lincoln County, Ohio, remaining there one year, then removed to Jefferson County, and worked on a farm for his uncle, Raymond Drury, for two years; from there went to Harrison County and engaged in farm work for one George Gott eighteen months, then came to this county and went to work for Samuel McMasters, continuing with him for fourteen months, and with Charles Gossage for eighteen months, and removing to Montezuma, engaged with John Myers for one year, after which he located on his present farm in the year 1862.

During that year he was united in marriage with Miss Tacey Snyder, after which five children were born to them: Andrew, John and Mary are at home; Lemuel and an infant unnamed are deceased. His wife died in the year 1870, and in 1876 he chose as his second wife Miss Sarah Sumner. There have been two children by this marriage, Clyde and Anna Bell, the latter deceased. Mr. Drury is a Democrat, and has voted that ticket since the first. His home farm consists of 107 acres of excellent land, all in a high state of cultivation and well improved. His early life was one of toil, struggle and privation, but he possesses in

a great degree the pluck and energy of his race, and has made a success where men would ordinarily be discouraged. Industry, honesty and economy have conduced to bring about this most desirable result. The neighbors, friends and acquaintances generally, esteem Mr. Drury as a first-class citizen.



SAMUEL MIDDOUR, of Oskaloosa, was born in Franklin County, Pa., March 30, 1839. There he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools of his native county. When he was seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to the trade of tanner and currier, receiving for his first year's wages only his board. Upon the completion of his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman for a number of years, and later on engaged in business for himself. At the time of Lee's raid in Pennsylvania, when the battle of Gettysburg was fought, the rebels took from him all his stock, wagons and harness, and, in fact, cleaned him out. Having lost everything he concluded to come west, which he did, locating in Mt. Morris, Ogle Co., Ill., where for a number of years he was engaged in the business of raising, buying and selling stock. In 1880 he came to Oskaloosa, leaving his family at the old home. In 1882 he brought his family to this city, where he embarked in his present business, which is the tanning of whang leather and the manufacture of gloves from skins tanned by a process peculiarly his own.

Mr. Middour was married in Ogle County, Ill., to Miss Hattie A. Little, a daughter of William Little, of Frederick City, Md. By this union there are three children—Eldridge W., Lulu and Mina Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Middour are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was originally an old-line Whig, but has affiliated with the Republican party since its organization. His parents were Jacob and Barbara (Hess) Middour, who were farmers and natives of Pennsylvania. They were members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and raised a family of six sons and two daughters—John, Jacob, George, Joseph, Samuel, Catherine, Elizabeth and David, all now living at the old home

in Franklin County, Pa., with the exception of Samuel. Mr. Middour is a quiet, unostentatious citizen, devoted to the interests of his business, and an indefatigable worker, and to his efforts alone is due the success that has been attained by the Oskaloosa Tanning Company, of whose business he is Superintendent.



CHARLES T. BOWEN, druggist, established his business at New Sharon in 1877. He was born in Sharon, Pa., April 15, 1855, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Hopkins) Bowen, who were natives of Wales, and came to this country about 1839, settling at Sharon, Pa., where they resided until 1865, and then came to Iowa, locating at Beacon, in this county, and engaged in mining. The father died there in 1867, and the mother in July, 1877. There were fourteen children in the family, seven of whom are living: Ann is the wife of Stephen Fellows, and resides in Van Buren County, Iowa; John W. lives at Lincoln, Neb.; Charles T. is the subject of this sketch; Mary is the wife of Thomas Jenkins, and lives in this county; Eddie lives at New Sharon; Winnie is the wife of Ed Marriott, and resides in Van Buren County; Lizzie is the wife of James Campbell, and lives at Deep River, Poweshiek Co., Iowa.

The subject of this sketch, Charles T. Bowen, grew to manhood at Beacon, and followed the occupation of mining there and at other places until 1868, when he entered a general store at Beacon as clerk, and served nearly three years. He had never attended school up to that time, and when he began clerking could neither read nor write, but he applied himself closely, and at the expiration of six months could do both quite well, and his salary was advanced to \$45 per month. Retiring from that store he resumed work in the mines until 1872, when he was engaged as clerk in a drug-store at Beacon, and afterward in the same business at Mchachinock. In 1877 he came to New Sharon, and established his present business. Having but little capital, he began business on a very limited scale, but proving himself a live business man, and one who understood the details thoroughly, his business increased rapidly, and in a few years he was doing

a leading drug business of the town, which he continues at the present time, and carries a large and well-selected stock of goods.

Mr. Bowen was married, April 30, 1879, to Miss Jennie C. Wood, daughter of J. M. and Margerett Wood, and by this union there are two children, Gracie and Jennie. From a small beginning Mr. Bowen has made a large success financially, and this too in the face of difficulties which would have discouraged most men. His education has been entirely the result of untiring study on his part after reaching the age of manhood. He has developed a fine business capacity, and understands the art of making money, as well as saving it. He is the owner of a pleasant home in New Sharon, and also of a section of land in Davidson County, Dak.



HIRAM BEAL is a resident on section 15, Prairie Township. He was born in Fayette County, Pa., July 3, 1813, and is a son of Nicholas and Mary (Pearsol) Beal, also natives of Pennsylvania. In 1823 the family removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, where our subject grew to manhood, and in the year 1833 married Miss Jerusha McDonald, a native of Fayette County, Pa. To them were born seven children: Rachel is the wife of G. W. Akers, of Pleasant Grove Township; Nicholas lives in this township; William and S. R. are in Madison County, Neb.; Elma is the wife of Robert Mitchell, of Madison Township; Naomi is the wife of James Fisher, of Prairie Township; Hiram A. resides in Prairie Township. The mother of these children died in August, 1884, and in January, 1885, Mr. Beal was married to Mary Osborn, a native of Jersey County, Ill.

The subject of this sketch followed the occupation of farming in Ohio until 1849, and then removed to Blackford County, Ind., and in 1852 to Henderson County, Ill., whence, in 1855, he came to Mahaska County. His first purchase was 160 acres of land on section 30, Prairie Township, upon which he resided until 1870, disposing of the same to Hugh Cathcart, and removing to New Sharon, where he resided three years. His next purchase

was the southwest quarter of section 8, which he resided upon eleven years, brought to a high state of cultivation, and then sold it for \$8,000, settling upon his present farm, which is in a good state of cultivation, with buildings scarcely excelled in the township. He also owns 240 acres of land in Madison County, Neb.

In his political affiliations Mr. Beal is a Democrat, and has held all the principal offices of his township, such as Trustee, Assessor and School Director. During his residence in Prairie Township Mr. Beal has bought and sold a great deal of land and has no doubt owned at different periods more land than any other man in the township. Upon all his various properties he has invariably put the best class of improvements, and they are a standing testimonial to his indomitable push and energy. He has made life a success because he willed it to be so, and in addition possessed that order of ability which makes the strongest possible combination, and laughs at the failure to accomplish anything short of impossibility. Such men are indeed, valuable citizens, and their career is worthy the emulation of the rising generation of the present time who know little of the lessons of experience learned by the sturdy pioneers in the school of privation and hardship.

W. FOSTER, who has been a resident of Mahaska County for over twenty years, of Scott Township, was born in Grant County, Ind., in 1849, being a son of Stephen and Mary (Littler) Foster, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. Stephen Foster died in the fall of 1883, at the age of sixty-nine years. His widow still survives, being at this writing (1887) sixty-three years old, and resides with her son in Nebraska.

The subject of this sketch came to this county in the spring of 1864, settling on section 36, in Scott Township, and in August, 1868, was united in marriage with Miss Annie Ream, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Benjamin Ream, now deceased, and whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. Of this marriage two children

have been born: Edwin Winfield, born in June, 1871, and Ollie Gertrude, born in August, 1873. Mr. Foster owns the quarter section upon which he resides, and a small body of timber, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and may be properly classed among the substantial, enterprising and thrifty farmers of the county. Politically he affiliates with the Greenback party.

GEORGE BRIGGS, of Prairie Township, is a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Millhouse) Briggs, both of whom were natives of Ohio, residing in Belmont County, and engaged in farming. They came to Iowa in 1865, and became residents of Mahaska County, locating in Union Township, where Elizabeth Briggs died in 1875, at the age of seventy-two years. To them were born seven children, in Belmont County, Ohio, all of whom were living when the youngest was thirty years of age. Three are now dead, viz.: Robert, William and Josiah, who were residents of Prairie Township, and farmed the land their father had entered in 1854. The living children are Mary; George; Sarah, wife of Benjamin Stanley, of Linn County, and Benjamin. In the spring of 1876, Father Briggs went to Keokuk County, where some of his children reside, and where he owns considerable property. He was born in 1804, and although now over eighty-two years of age, is hale and hearty, and weighs nearly 200 pounds.

George Briggs, the subject of this sketch, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 12, 1834. He was raised a farmer's boy, and received a good common-school education, supplemented by one year's attendance at the Friends' College, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. He resided in his native county until 1865, then came to Iowa. In 1869 he united in marriage with Elizabeth Cattell, a daughter of Joseph and Annar Cattell. She was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, March 1, 1833.

Mr. Briggs now resides on section 25 in this township, where he owns eighty-seven acres of land, which he has changed from raw prairie to a well-improved, highly cultivated farm, and in addition has charge of and cultivates 133 acres be-

longing to his father and brother. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have one son, Alfred, born Nov. 6, 1874. Politically he is a Republican, and has voted and acted with that party since its organization. His religious connection is with the Society of Friends, of which he has been an acceptable minister for twelve years.

Mr. Briggs' principal business since coming to Iowa has been that of bee-culture. At one time he had as many as 225 stands of bees, and in 1883 harvested over 12,000 pounds of honey. He is the inventor and patentee of the Briggs Plaster of Paris Beehive, which, with all other bee supplies, he has manufactured for the past three years. He is the most extensive apiarist in the county, and one of the most prominent men engaged in that business in the State, and in all matters relating to bee-culture is considered the best authority. As a Christian gentleman and citizen, Mr. Briggs has no superiors in the county. A man of fine intelligence, of great force of character, a student of men and books, and of extensive general knowledge, he occupies a prominent place among the leading citizens of his township.

ALBERT LEWIS, of Pleasant Grove Township, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1831. He came to Iowa May 28, 1856, and settled in the above-named township, where he purchased eighty acres of land, improved it, and is now the owner of 160 acres of excellent land, all in a high state of cultivation, and with improvements of the best class.

Oct. 18, 1855, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Mary D. Hatcher, a native of Ohio, born Feb. 25, 1838, and a daughter of Joshua and Eliza (Rossiter) Hatcher, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have become the parents of eleven children: Edward and Sherman live in Hodgeman County, Kan.; Hettie and Hattie, twins; Alice, Albert and Nellie reside at home; Francis, Charles, Clarence and Olive are deceased.

Mr. Lewis is an ardent Republican. His wife is a prominent member of the Christian Church. It

is his intention to engage extensively in the fine-stock business. He is already the owner of four excellent Clydesdale horses and a well-selected herd of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle. These animals have been selected from the best families with an especial regard for the purity and accuracy of their pedigree, and it is his intention to add to them from time to time until he shall have accumulated a herd second to none in quality or number. His initial venture has proven a success; indeed it could hardly fail of being so, for he is a man of more than average ability in every way, a citizen who stands well at home, where he is best known, and is greatly esteemed and enjoys the entire confidence of all who know him.

AJ. LYTLE, of Garfield Township, is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1848. He is a son of Andrew and Helen (Steele) Lytle, who came to this county in the spring of 1856. The father died Jan. 7, 1877, and his widow is still living in Marshalltown, Iowa, with a daughter. The subject of this sketch was married, Dec. 31, 1881, to Sarah Dice, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Andrew Dice, of Monroe County, Iowa. Our subject and wife are the parents of three children: Harry, born Oct. 19, 1882; Walter, Dec. 24, 1884, and Blanche, April 30, 1886.

A. J. Lytle was reared on a farm, and has in his present homestead 135 acres of well-improved land. He began the breeding of Poland-China hogs in a small way, in 1868, purchasing his first pair of swine of H. T. Cunningham, of Knoxville, Iowa, and since that date the business has grown rapidly, and as a breeder of pure Poland-China hogs Mr. Lytle has made a grand success. At the head of his herd, for a long time, was the matchless male hog, "Balance All," which was bred in Butler County, Ohio, was registered in the Ohio Poland-China Record, also in the American Record, and by good judges said to possess more good points than any other hog living.

Mr. Lytle seems to have fully comprehended the

responsibility of the work before him, and always took great pains in the selection of his stock, and breeding with the strictest regard to the purity of the blood. No breeder has used better judgment, possesses a more critical and thoroughly trained eye, or has bred more closely to a well defined standard. The standard of excellence with him is the intrinsic merit of the stock. During the last five years his sales have been very large, the fame of his breed of hogs having extended over a large area of territory. All of his old animals are recorded, and all pigs are eligible to record. He has been for years an exhibitor at the Mahaska County Fair, always capturing a fine line of premiums, and has had numerous honors at the Iowa State Fair and at the State Fair at Lincoln, Neb. To him the swine breeders of Mahaska County owe more than to any other man for the improvement of the breed of hogs in this county.

As a man Mr. Lytle is generous, liberal and honest. The petty jealousies and narrow visions that limit and cripple many men do not annoy him. His frankness every one admires, and his honesty is worthy of imitation.

JOEL BURNETT, residing on section 15, Spring Creek Township, was born in Bedford County, Va., April 11, 1832, and is the son of James and Hannah Burnett, natives of Virginia, and both of whom died in the State of Ohio. Joel Burnett came from Ohio to Mahaska County about the year 1870, and followed engineering in Oskaloosa for eight years, and at the sawmill of James Loughridge on section 15, this township, for three years.

Mr. Burnett was married, Sept. 21, 1856, to Rachel L. Taylor, who was born Oct. 9, 1839, and is a daughter of Jeremiah and Dercy J. (Searl) Taylor. Mr. Burnett enlisted Sept. 18, 1861, in Co. F, 56th Ohio Vol. Inf., under Capt. George Wilhelm, Col. Peter Kinney commanding. He was Sergeant in that company, serving as such until September, 1863. He participated in the capture of Ft. Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, going thence to Helena, Ark., and participating in all

the raids and skirmishes in which that regiment was engaged, also the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills and the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battle of Champion Hills received a severe wound, by reason of which he was ultimately discharged.

Mr. Burnett is a member of Mahaska Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., of Oskaloosa, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican. He is an industrious, hard-working man, thoroughly competent as an engineer, genial and accommodating in business matters, and enjoying the respect and confidence of all.

GEORGE H. FAUQUIER, who is operating a good farm in Adams Township, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1821, being the son of Thomas and Phoebe (Hathaway) Fauquier, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. When a small child Thomas Fauquier was taken by his parents to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood, and thence emigrated to Ohio, where he married Miss Phoebe Hathaway, by whom he had ten children, five girls and five boys, of whom three girls and three boys are yet living. George H., the subject of this sketch, was the fourth child. He was reared upon a farm, but at the age of nineteen commenced to learn the trade of wagon-making, and continued in that business four years, then returned to farm life.

Mr. Fauquier resided in his native State until 1847, then removed to Indiana, resided there until the year 1851, and in September of that year came to Iowa, locating in Mahaska County. He purchased 200 acres of school land in Adams Township, where he has since continued to reside. The subject of this history was married, in 1850, to Miss Sarah A. Woods, a native of Ohio, born in 1825, and by this union there have been born seven children, as follows: Clara is the wife of E. Phillips, of this township; Thomas lives in Harrison County, Iowa; James W. is at home; Henry resides in California, Eldora, Alfred and Mattie are at home.

Mr. Fauquier was educated, politically, in the Republican faith, but since the organization of the

National Greenback party has been an enthusiastic advocate of its principles, and a leader in its councils. The home farm of Mr. F. and his family is under excellent cultivation and finely improved, and its owner has been fairly prospered in his business affairs. He is a good citizen, energetic and industrious, honorable and conscientious, and enjoys the confidence of friends and acquaintances.

NIMROD ROSS, deceased, who was an honored resident of Mahaska County for more than thirty years, was the son of Meshach and Eleanor (Jones) Ross, and was born in Harrison County, W. Va., Jan. 9, 1800. He departed this life in Scott Township, this county, May 17, 1876. The father of Mr. Ross was of Scotch-Irish and his mother of Welsh descent. At the age of nineteen years he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade, and in 1824 procured a shop and tools in Bridgeport, W. Va., where for ten years he worked at his trade, boarding in the meantime with the family of Dr. David Davisson. On Sept. 20, 1834, he was married to Miss Ann Eliza, the daughter of Dr. David and Maria (DeVeemon) Davisson. She was born Jan. 5, 1811. Her father was of English and Welsh, and her mother of French and Swiss descent.

In 1834 Mr. and Mrs. Ross emigrated to Tazewell County, Ill.; in 1837, to Darke County, Ohio; in June, 1839, to Henry County, Iowa; in April, 1840, to Washington County, and in April, 1845, to Scott Township, this county, where our subject resided until his death, as above noticed. His brother, John Ross, a practical surveyor, owning a complete set of instruments, who was afterward a member of the first bar of Oskaloosa, and emigrated to California in 1850, came to Mahaska County, May 1, 1843, and staked off a claim on section 9, Scott Township, which he persuaded Nimrod to settle upon as a home for his family. They were happily engaged in building up this home for themselves and their children in this then new land, when Mrs. Ross was called from earth, Jan. 7, 1848, in the thirty-seventh year of her age, dying as she had lived, a member of the Methodist Episcopal

Church. Six children were born to them, namely: David Davisson, Meshach, Eleanor M., John O. D., A. C. and Ann Eliza. Meshach died in Henry County in 1839; the others are living. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Ross moved to Oskaloosa, that his children might enjoy the educational privileges its excellent schools afforded, returning to the farm in April, 1870. In August following, a stroke of paralysis disabled the left side of his body, which was followed by a second and fatal attack May 10, 1876. He was a member of Olivet Presbyterian Church. On his decease his remains were laid to rest beside those of his wife, in Smith Cemetery.

Mr. Ross was a man of decided views, never hesitating to express himself upon all questions where good morals and good government were concerned. He was a friend of education, and took a lively interest in the upbuilding of our common schools. In politics he was a Republican.

DAVID D. ROSS, of Scott Township, was born in Tazewell County, Ill., Aug. 2, 1835, and is the eldest son of Nimrod and Ann Eliza (Davisson) Ross, both natives of West Virginia, whose biography appears on this page. David came with his parents to Scott Township, this county, in April, 1845. He attended such schools as were in reach of his father's home until the spring of 1856, when he went to Clarksburg, W. Va., where he attended the Northwestern Academy two years. Returning to this county in the spring of 1858, he found a company of young men fitting up a wagon for a trip to Kansas, and accompanied them for the summer. He returned and taught school the winter following, in Prairie College School-house; the second winter in Adams Township, and the third winter in Monroe, assisting in the cultivation of the farm during the summer season.

Mr. Ross was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J., daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Lamer) Himes, April 24, 1861. Mrs. R. was born in Venango County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1839, and removed with her parents, in May, 1848, to Zanesfield, Logan Co., Ohio. (For biography of her parents, see elsewhere

in this volume.) Here she attended school until the winter of 1853-54, and the year following at Geneva Seminary, in Northwood, Ohio. In the following summer, of 1855, she taught school near Zanesfield, and during the winter of 1855-56 was teacher in the primary department of the schools at Middleburg, of which Rev. William Cheever was Principal. In the spring of 1856 she came with her parents to Six-Mile Prairie, in this county, and the following spring removed to Scott Township. She taught at Prairie College School-house during the summers of 1857 and 1859, and in the summer of 1860 at Pleasant Dale School-house, Madison Township. In the winter of 1860-61, in company with her brother Theodore, she attended a select school in Oskaloosa, taught by Prof. J. F. Everett. On the 15th of May, 1861, she removed with her husband to section 16, Scott Township, where they now reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have four daughters—Ann Mary, Maggie A., Minnie E. and Sarah Vida. Ann Mary and Maggie A. are graduates of Penn College, having received the degree of B. S., June 24, 1885, and are teaching in this county. Minnie E. is a member of the class of 1887, Penn College. Mr. Ross owns 102 acres of land, eighty of which is improved; the balance is timber.

THOMAS T. HOFFMIRE, an esteemed citizen of New Sharon, is a son of Luther and Ann J. (Kirk) Hoffmire, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this work. He was born in Adams Township, this county, Feb. 14, 1859. He received his education in the public schools of New Sharon, and afterward taught school in this county four years. In July, 1881, he went to Creston, Iowa, and took charge of a branch office for the Singer Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, handling their business in a very satisfactory manner, and with signal ability, for a period of over three years, and then returned to New Sharon to assist his parents, his father being in poor health. He immediately commenced a course of law reading, which he has continued since September, 1884,

and in the meantime has carried on a real-estate, insurance and collection agency.

Mr. Hoffmire is a member of the Masonic fraternity. As was his father before him, he is a man of strict integrity, of fine business qualifications, is building up for himself an excellent business, gaining many friends and making no enemies.

SOLOMON E. RHINEHART, M. D., was the son of the late Judge James and Delilah Rhinehart, and was born at Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., Oct. 19, 1827. The family resided there some eight years after his birth, then removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, where his father, though an attorney at law, engaged in teaching school long enough to entitle him, according to the law of Ohio at that time, to practice his profession there. It was here, at the schools taught by his father, that young Rhinehart commenced his school days. Possessing an active mind, united with a strong will, he mastered the outlines of a good education in early life, that enabled him to seek higher educational advantages. These being afforded him, he lost no time until old enough to choose the profession he qualified himself for, and energetically followed as long as his health would permit.

Our subject read medicine three years with Dr. Hildreth, a prominent physician and surgeon of Zanesville, Ohio, and was then advised by his preceptor to go for six months to a medical school at Cleveland, Ohio, to make further preparations for college. Complying with all the preliminary demands, he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1850. On returning home he commenced practice at Senecaville, where his parents had lived for many years. But, like thousands of others, he thought of the advice of Horace Greeley, "Go west, young man," and came to Oskaloosa, Iowa, in the spring of 1851, entering into partnership with Dr. Weatherford, who had a good practice. It was soon discovered that the young doctor had the ability and push necessary to make him just the man needed in this new country. In less than two years his partner

went to Oregon, but Dr. Rhinehart's reputation was fairly established, and his rising fame assured as a doctor of medicine; and withal, being prepossessing and with winning manners, it could hardly be expected he would remain long without another partner, and the next to be a woman. There lived a very intelligent young lady in the county, the daughter of Asa and Susan Davis, then of Harrison Township, but formerly from Hallowell, Me. It was noticed by some of his friends of Oskaloosa that in addition to the Doctor's duties in the practice of his profession, he would occasionally visit in the country, and on Oct. 19, 1852, at the residence of the bride's parents, on the farm now owned by her brother, M. M. B. Davis, Dr. S. E. Rhinehart and Miss Maria J. Davis were united in the bonds of matrimony, Rev. Thomas Ballinger officiating.

Assuming the responsibilities of their new relations, those young people united heart and hand, and with indomitable energy started out to lay the foundation of the wealth they afterward enjoyed. But several years before his death the Doctor's health failed. As a last resort he went to Denver, Col., and thinking it helped him, made three visits there, the last time taking his family with him. There he lingered for eighteen months, surrounded by a loving family and able physicians, doing all they could to make him comfortable. But his disease, consumption, baffled both skill and kindness, and on the 18th of January, 1875, aged forty-seven years and three months, in his right mind, and in the full assurance of a blessed immortality, not only for himself but all mankind, feelingly and affectionately, he embraced his family, bade them farewell, and closed his eyes in death, to wake up amid the flashing glories of immortal youth.

The remains of the Doctor were brought back to Oskaloosa for interment. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and on the day of burial the brethren took charge of his remains from the home of his parents, and gently carried them to the Methodist Church, where a funeral service was conducted by the Rev. C. B. Clark, resident pastor, after which the body was taken to Forest Cemetery by the Master Masons of the city, and buried in the family lot by the side of several dear children.

Dr. Rhinehart at death left a wife and two daughters, Alice and Cora. Alice married Mr. William F. Calloway in Denver, but has since died, leaving one child, a daughter, who is now nine years old. Cora, the only one surviving, lives with her mother in the city, where they have a competence for life. The children gone before were Alice, Clarence, Nellie and Mary. A grand family monument made of red Scotch granite marks the spot where cluster fond and sacred recollections of the memory of Dr. S. E. Rhinehart.

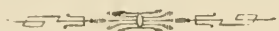


J S. HENDERSON, M. D., druggist and pharmacist at Muchachinock, was born in West Virginia, Dec. 14, 1852, and is a son of R. H. and A. M. (Shanklin) Henderson, natives of that State. R. H. Henderson, until his removal from West Virginia to the West, was engaged in boating on the Ohio River, and followed that avocation all his life, filling about all the different positions and offices incident to steam-boating. The latter years of his life in that business were as Captain of one of the best boats upon the river. He has now retired from active labor and is living in Oskaloosa with his children.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. J. S. Henderson, is a graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and is also a graduate of the Classical College at Marietta, Ohio, the course of which latter institution he completed in 1877, and since which time has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in and near Muchachinock. In connection with his brother-in-law, Dr. J. C. Baringer, of Oskaloosa, our subject is Surgeon of the Consolidation Coal Company, of Muchachinock, and has officiated in that capacity for the past five years. The Doctor is Postmaster at Muchachinock. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias.

Though comparatively a young man in his profession, the Doctor is possessed of a very high order of ability, and is making a very gratifying success in a professional way. With him a patient is a personal responsibility, and he takes great interest in their welfare, attending them faithfully and

with the tenderest solicitude, and being possessed of a genial, sunny disposition, his very presence in the sick room is of itself a tonic. In the sterner duties of his profession, where the knife of the surgeon must be used, the Doctor is fearless, yet kind. The combination of all these qualities has established his reputation professionally beyond a question.



JOEL E. OGBORN, of Union Township, son of Samuel and Esther (Andrews) Ogborn, was born in Wayne County, Ind., March 17, 1828, and passed his days upon the farm until he reached early manhood. He then learned the trade of blacksmithing, which he followed for several years. The parents of our subject were both natives of New Jersey, and lifelong members of the Society of Friends. Both are now deceased. In December, 1853, Joel Ogborn removed to Knox County, Ill., remaining there one year, and then came direct to Iowa, arriving in this county June 7, 1855, and locating upon his present farm.

Mr. Ogborn had been married to Miss Martha Lane, Sept. 6, 1849. Mrs. O. is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and the daughter of Ira and Hannah (Cooper) Lane, the father of North Carolina and the mother of Ohio. To our subject and wife have been born thirteen children, as follows: Rosela and Walter are deceased; Wilbern married Miss Emma Scott, and lives in New Sharon; Horace H. married Miss Laura Marks, and lives at Oskaloosa; Viola is dead; Frank H. married Miss Anna Mead, and lives in Rooks County, Kan.; Katie L. is a teacher and resides at home, but at present is attending Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill.; Arthur C. married Miss L. Gorsuch, and lives with his father; Mollie died Nov. 26, 1886; she had been a teacher for some years; Alice V. is a teacher; Albert died in infancy; Olive L. and Fred R. are at home.

Mr. Ogborn affiliates with the Republican party; he was elected Justice of the Peace in 1862, which office he held for four years. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The home farm consists of 130 acres of extra good land, in an excellent state of cultivation and well im-

proved. In the winter of 1886-87 some effort was made for coal on the farm, with a prospect of success. Mr. Ogborn is in every respect a first-class citizen, and possesses those elements of character which command the confidence and esteem of friends and neighbors.

Mr. Ogborn's first presidential vote was cast for John P. Hale, with George W. Julian for Vice President. Until the organization of the Republican party he was what was known as a "free-soil" man, since which time he has been a Republican. He is a strong temperance man and has not tasted alcoholic liquors for over forty years.



ELIJAH BUSBY, of Monroe Township, son of John W. and Anna (Merriman) Busby, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1831. He came to Iowa March 27, 1852, first locating in Wapello County. He entered some land in Madison County, in 1854, and sold it in 1863. He then came to this county and purchased a farm in Adams Township, which he afterward sold, and purchased his present farm of 197 acres in Monroe Township.

April 30, 1857, Mr. Busby was married to Miss Eliza Bass. They are the parents of six children: William L. lives in Brooklyn, Poweshiek County; Laura is the wife of Z. W. Thomas, of Ft. Dodge, Iowa; Emma L., John R., Homer E. and Lenna E. reside at home. Oct. 17, 1861, Mr. Busby enlisted in Co. F, 4th Iowa Vol. Cav., served with his regiment until it was discharged, and then re-enlisted as a veteran, remaining with the regiment until its final muster out, Aug. 2, 1865. He entered the service as a private soldier; was promoted Corporal Oct. 1, 1862, was promoted Duty Sergeant May 1, 1864, and Commissary Sergeant of the company before its final muster out. That he was a good soldier and did his whole duty is evidenced by his several promotions. He is a member of Tom Connor Post, G. A. R., at Rose Hill.

Politically Mr. B. is a member of the Greenback party. His home is composed of good land, which he has brought to an excellent state of cultivation, and has it well improved. He is making a success

of his business, because of his excellent management and good judgment in the conduct of the same. Personally and socially Mr. Busby stands high in the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



CHARLES E. LOFLAND, a highly esteemed citizen of Oskaloosa, is the youngest son of Col. John and Sarah J. (Bartlett) Lofland, and was born in Oskaloosa, Jan. 15, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of the city, graduating from the High School in the class of 1877, afterward attending one year at Oskaloosa College. In 1878 he entered the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., serving as civil engineer for a period of two years. In 1880 he was engaged by the Oskaloosa National Bank as book-keeper, retaining that position until the month of April, 1886, when he was chosen by the Board of Directors as Cashier, *vice* W. A. Lindly, resigned.

Dec. 28, 1881, Mr. Lofland was united in marriage with Miss Mary E., a daughter of Henry I. and Norvella Little, of this city. (See biographical sketch elsewhere in this work.) She was born in Ogle County, Ill., in 1863. By this union there have been two children: John H., born Feb. 6, 1883, and Helen, Feb. 21, 1885.

Mr. Lofland is a young man of the strictest integrity, possessing a high order of business qualifications, and is firmly established in the confidence of the people, as the responsible position to which he has lately been chosen clearly indicates.



THOMPSON BALDWIN, deceased, was a pioneer of this county of 1846, and was born in Champaign County, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1816. July 22, 1837, he was married to Sophronia Phelps, who was born in Ohio, March 28, 1821, and is a daughter of Sylvester and Maria Phelps. (See their biography elsewhere in this volume.) Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin came to Iowa in 1846, locating on section 13, of Richland Township, and here he followed the occupation of farming until his death,

which took place Jan. 15, 1880. Mrs. Baldwin yet survives, and resides on the homestead. The family consisted of eight children; only two are now living: Rosaltha, wife of James R. Grace, died Aug. 6, 1862, at the age of twenty-three years; Sylvester resides in this township; Elizabeth Imogene died March 20, 1860; Nancy M. is the wife of Octavius Hull and lives at Stockton, Cal.; Caroline died Nov. 24, 1874, Edna, July 20, 1872; Marley, Aug. 10, 1880, and Hannah J., July 24, 1873.

Mr. Baldwin was a very ardent supporter of the Republican party, but refused all offers of preferment and devoted his time entirely to his private business. At the time of his death he owned about 400 acres of land. It is one of the best farms in that township, is in a high state of cultivation and splendidly improved in every way. His life was a success in all respects, and he ranked as a leader among the strong men of that locality. His ability was more than ordinary, and he possessed many noble qualities of a manly manhood. These endeared him greatly to his friends and neighbors and to a large circle of acquaintances in all parts of the county. By his uniform courtesy he acquired many strong and lasting friendships, and had few, if any, enemies.



WC. SEMPLE, a prosperous farmer and resident of Scott Township, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1828, and is a son of Samuel and Jane (Crawford) Semple, who were natives of Ireland, and came to this country in 1812. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Semple were among the early settlers of Ohio, locating in Carroll County while the Indians were yet in possession of a large portion of the territory, and passed through all the trials and difficulties incident to life in those perilous times.

W. C. Semple was reared to manhood under the parental roof, and married, Oct. 30, 1856, to Miss Rebecca Mackerman, a native of Carroll County, Ohio, and a daughter of Daniel and Lucinda (Bradford) Mackerman, the mother a native of Ohio, and the father of Pennsylvania, where he followed the

occupation of farming. Our subject and his wife became the parents of four children, two now deceased: Sarah Jane, the wife of Joseph Stevens, resides in Marion County, Iowa; Daniel James lives in Merriek County, Neb.; Marietta, Mrs. John Harrold, lives in Des Moines Township; Orpha Ruth is at home; Samuel L., born in 1869, died Sept. 10, 1880, aged eleven years, six months and thirteen days. He was accidentally killed by the discharge of a revolver in his own hands.

Mr. Semple arrived in this county May 31, 1863, and located on section 4, in Scott Township, upon land then purchased, and which he has developed to the highest state of cultivation. The buildings and other improvements on his farm are of the most substantial character, and have been built with a view to both comfort and convenience. The house alone cost over \$2,200. Mr. Semple is principally engaged in stock-raising, in which he has achieved signal success, and it has proven to him a most profitable branch of business. He is careful and systematic in farming, as in all other affairs in life, and a worthy representative of that sturdy ancestry which "knows no such word as fail." He possesses great force of character, and an indomitable will, matures his plans and then pursues them to successful results. Such men are valuable citizens, whether they be found in the public or private walks of life.



GEORGE ELLIS DIXON, located upon the fine farm of Mrs. Reeves in Scott Township, was born in Hennepin, Macon Co., Ill., Feb. 24, 1850, and is a son of Samuel Albert and Asenath (Nash) Dixon, who were natives of Northern New York, and are now living in Greenwood County, Kan., where Mr. Dixon yet follows the trade of his youth, wagon-making. George, the subject of this sketch, came to this county in 1862, having previously lived at Kirkville, Wapello Co., Iowa.

Mr. Dixon was married, Sept. 17, 1871, to Miss Jennie Hammitt, a native of Jefferson Township, Mahaska County, and a daughter of A. J. and Hester (Eveland) Hammitt, natives of Ohio, the former

of Perry and the latter of Morgan County. To Mr. and Mrs. Dixon five children have been born, four of whom are now living: Hester Asenath was born Aug. 8, 1872; Harry Hammitt, born Nov. 21, 1874, died Aug. 30, 1876; Leonard Andrew was born March 8, 1878; Mary Cornelia, July 13, 1880; Clara Emma, Dec. 20, 1884.

Mr. Dixon is a painter by trade, and followed that business until the year 1882, when he removed with his family to the farm where he is now residing, and of which he has general supervision. The farm is a productive one, and turns out, under the skillful supervision of Mr. Dixon, as ample crops as it did in days of yore.



HON. HARDIN TICE, of Union Township, was born in Montgomery County, Va., Oct. 27, 1829. His father was of German descent, and his mother of English, but both American born. They were people of moderate means, yet possessing enough to own a home of their own after marriage. To them were born eleven children, seven boys and four girls, and they had the pleasure of seeing all grow to man and womanhood. Four are now deceased. The children lived commendable lives, not more than one having ever been engaged in a lawsuit, thus proving them peaceable and law-abiding people.

The subject of this sketch, Hardin Tice, was the sixth son. Soon after his birth, the family moved to Sangamon County, Ill., where he was brought up, receiving only the meager common-school education of that early time. There were no free schools in those days, and it was only those of ample means who could afford even to think of a college course. In the month of March, 1852, he started west on horseback, beginning life for himself, and having all his worldly possessions packed in a portmanteau. He located in Black Oak Township, this county, and bought 160 acres of land, on five years' time, without interest, at an agreed price of \$4.65 per acre, and here, with an elder brother, began the work of making a farm from the raw prairie. For the first eighteen months after their location the brothers kept house by themselves, or,

as it was commonly termed in those days, kept "bach." The first summer they cultivated a crop on eighty acres belonging to his brother, and spent the ensuing winter in hauling rails a distance of six miles with which to fence forty acres of his own land. The hauling was done with four yoke of oxen, and the entire day from sunrise to sundown was occupied in hauling one load of ninety rails. The following spring with their ox-teams they broke the sod upon the enclosed forty acres and planted it in corn.

In the fall of the same year Mr. Tice built a log house 10x14 feet, and also constructed a stable of rails and straw. Having made all proper arrangements for housekeeping, he sought the hand of Miss Mary J. Wilson in marriage, and Nov. 2, 1853, they were united in the bonds of matrimony. She was the daughter of a near neighbor, and was born May 8, 1835. Five daughters have been born to them: Clara, born Dec. 10, 1856, is now the wife of A. C. Noel, of Leighton; Emma, born June 26, 1860, is the wife of A. L. Christy, of Des Moines, Iowa; Lily, born May 6, 1865; Dora, Nov. 27, 1869; Della, March 31, 1872.

The first two years following his marriage, Mr. Tice was engaged in farming and trading in horses, and then added that of buying and feeding cattle and hogs. This he continued with financial success until 1876, when he rented his farm and moved to Oskaloosa. During all these years Mr. Tice has occupied a prominent position in the politics of his county and State, nearly all the various township offices having been held by him, and in the year 1875 he was elected by the Republican party to represent this district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Iowa, receiving in this election the high compliment of securing more votes than any other man on his ticket.

After having spent seven years in the city of Oskaloosa, living a retired life in an elegant home, Mr. Tice removed to his present admirable location in Union Township, where he now occupies his time in general farming and stock-raising. His present farm, bought in 1881, is a half section of very fine prairie land, lying in Adams and Union Townships. His first work was to set sixteen acres in trees, half each of catalpa and walnut. It is so

arranged as to be a thorough windbreak for buildings and cattle-yards. The trees are large enough at this time, to make a splendid shade in the summer, and will soon be an admirable protection from the chilling winds of winter. Upon the farm is a very fine apple orchard of 200 trees, embracing fifty different varieties, many of which fruited for the first time in 1886. There is, perhaps, no farm in Mahaska County that for its age shows such a high state of cultivation, or has a better class of improvements. It is already a beautiful home, and will be much more so in the near future under the admirable management of its owner.

In educational matters Mr. Tice has always taken a great interest. He is a friend not only to our public schools, but to higher education. In 1881, when an effort was made to move Oskaloosa College to Des Moines, Mr. Tice opposed the measure in a forcible manner, and to his efforts, probably more than to any other one man, it was defeated, and Oskaloosa retained its old and widely known educational institution. When elected Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, he not only managed its general finances in an admirable manner, but taking the field, he solicited donations, first to pay off a debt of \$6,500 which was hanging over the college, and when that was met, for the suitable endowment of the college. In this work he was eminently successful, securing donations amounting to \$14,000, while he himself contributed liberally.

Mr. and Mrs. Tice are members of the Christian Church, and take an active interest in all things pertaining to the church's welfare. Hardin Tice may be properly pronounced a self-made man. His financial success in life, beginning as he did, with nothing but the labor of his hands, is the best possible evidence of the possession of abilities of a very high order. There are few men in Mahaska County better posted on general topics, or can express themselves more forcibly and to the point upon debatable questions. His early advantages were meager, but he improved them, and the distinguished ability with which he represented his county in the General Assembly of the State, is evidence of broad and liberal acquirements. At his elegant home there is unbounded hospitality.

which is dispensed in an admirable manner by his charming wife and daughters. Personally and socially he occupies a very high place in the esteem of friends and neighbors.

MOSSES REEVES, deceased, formerly a resident of Scott Township, was born in the State of New York, Feb. 14, 1800, and was a son of Levi and Sarah (Meyers) Reeves. They were natives of the same State, and removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, when our subject was a boy eight years of age. There he remained until 1856, when, becoming of suitable age, he followed as a business, the buying and shipping of grain at Gaysport, Ohio.

Mr. Reeves was married in Ohio in 1828, to Miss Margaret Monroe, a native of Ohio, who became the mother of one daughter, M. Minerva, now the wife of James Finney. Mrs. Margaret Reeves died in Ohio, in July, 1859.

Mr. Reeves came to Mahaska County in 1856, settling on section 26, Scott Township, where he remained until his death, which took place March 28, 1879, at the age of seventy-nine years. He had been a second time married, Dec. 17, 1859, to Mary Eveland, a native of Ohio, who still survives, and lives upon the beautiful home farm of 375 acres, and in company with her nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. George Dixon, carries on the business of general farming.

BENJAMIN REAM, deceased, was born in Pennsylvania in 1823, and was a son of John and Lydia (Cling) Ream, natives of Pennsylvania. John Ream, who was born in 1800, was a tinner by trade, and worked many years at that business in Reading, Lancaster and Newcastle. He also owned and operated a farm in that State, which he sold in 1855. He then came to this county and purchased a farm in Garfield Township, which he afterward sold, and removed to Beacon, and there died in 1873, at the age of seventy-three years. His widow, who was born

July 1, 1800, still survives, and resides at Beacon.

The subject of this sketch was married, in 1845, to Elizabeth Simpson, who died in the spring of 1855. He afterward married Charlotte Strang. He was a carpenter by trade, and a contractor and builder, and came with his parents to this county in September, 1855, settling in Scott Township, where he lived until the late war began, when he enlisted, July 22, 1861, in Co. C, 7th Iowa Vol. Inf., of which he became Second Lieutenant. He was severely wounded in the battle at Belmont, Mo., and died in hospital at Cairo, Ill., Nov. 22, 1861, and his remains were brought home and buried in the cemetery near Olivet.

Mr. Ream was a man of good ability, undaunted courage, and unflinching loyalty to his country, and was among the first of those who volunteered from this county to lay down his life in its defense.

JAMES P. COWAN, a resident of Oskaloosa Township, owns and occupies a fine homestead on section 25, which has been in his possession since 1868. He was one of the pioneer settlers of this locality, coming here while Oskaloosa was yet a village, and with his estimable wife has reared a family of children. Their lives have been attended with the trials and disappointments incident to pioneering, but at the same time they have had their joys and pleasures, and an abiding faith in Providence which has enabled them to meet adversity with brave and cheerful hearts. All their children have been spared to them, and in their comfortable and attractive home they are surrounded by many friends who have learned to both love and respect them for the principles of truth and honor which they have made the rule of their daily lives and in which they have trained their children.

The subject of this history was born in Washington County, Pa., Feb. 22, 1823, and is the son of John and Sarah (Proudfit) Cowan, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born in Allegheny County in 1789, and the mother in Washington County in 1799. Both died the same year, 1867, John Cowan being seventy-eight years of

age and his wife, Sarah P., sixty-eight. The grandfather of our subject, Henry Cowan, was of Irish birth and parentage, and left his native isle when a young man. He was united in marriage with Miss Jane Allen, and they became the parents of five sons and four daughters. This warm-hearted old gentleman and his wife lived to an advanced age and were held in great respect by the community where they lived. His grandfather, James Proudfit, was a Scotchman by birth and one of the early advocates of the abolition of slavery. His farm in Washington County, Pa., was said to have been one of the important stations of the underground railroad, by which many fugitives escaped to freedom. After making for himself a good record as a father, friend and citizen, he passed from earth with a clear conscience, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

James P. Cowan remained with his parents in Allegheny County, where they moved when he was an infant, until fourteen years of age, when the family removed to Guernsey County, Ohio. There he learned the blacksmith's trade, serving his apprenticeship in Cumberland and working there for five years afterward. Then, in the spring of 1852, he crossed the Mississippi, coming to Iowa, and located in this township, of which he has now been a resident for nearly thirty-five years. He has always possessed in a marked degree the industry and energy of his forefathers, has lived economically and met his obligations promptly, and each year managed to save something from his honest earnings. In 1868, as the result of this course, he found himself the possessor of sufficient means to buy a farm, and consequently purchased the homestead which he now occupies. It has materially changed in appearance since that time. He has made many modern improvements, has a handsome and substantial set of frame buildings, everything in good order, and in fact all the appliances of a first-class farm estate. He has learned to take good care of his accumulations and can look the world in the face feeling that he is indebted to no man.

Mr. Cowan was married, April 10, 1849, to Miss Clementine Duer, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, and the daughter of Joseph and Mary Duer, natives of New Jersey. Early in their lives their

parents had emigrated to Western Pennsylvania, and they were there married in Brownsville. Thence they removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, where they reared a family of ten children. To our subject and his wife have been born five children, of whom the record is as follows: William A. is a miller at Beacon, Iowa; John is a blacksmith in Oskaloosa; Clarence V., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is stationed in Brooklyn, Iowa; Joseph D. and Mary E. are at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowan have been lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have adorned their profession by blameless lives, and are endeavoring to carry out the principles of the Master, who commanded that His disciples should do unto others as they would that others should do unto them.



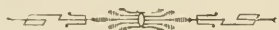
URIAH HAMBLEN, of Prairie Township, dates his residence in this county back to 1854. He was born in Brown County, Ind., on the 5th day of November, 1832, and is a son of Pleasant and Millie (Weddle) Hamblen, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Tennessee. They were the parents of seven children: One son, William, enlisted in the service during the late war, from Warren County, Iowa, and died of typhoid pneumonia at Camp McClellan. The six living children are: Uriah; Luvinia, now the wife of Abel Markwell, of Kansas; James T. resides in Brown County, Ind.; John lives in Christian County, Ill.; Nancy is the widow of James Taggart; Pleasant resides in Christian County, Ill. The parents of these children died in Brown County, Ind.

The subject of this sketch, Uriah Hamblen, was reared on the farm, and resided at the old home until the fall of 1854, and was married on the 1st day of October of that year, to Miss Mary A. Chappell, a native of Brown County, Ind., and to them have been born eight children, three of whom died in childhood; the five living are Thomas J., John, Mary E., Sarah J. and Lucy.

Oct. 8, 1854, Mr. Hamblen and his wife, accom-

panied by a cousin, Lilman Gye, started for the West, and after a journey of over three weeks arrived in this county. Mr. Hamblen first settled in Black Oak Township, purchased fifty acres of land, and commenced to make for himself a home. In the fall of that year he went to Boone County, Iowa, and entered 120 acres of Government land, but, not being well pleased with that section of country, sold it about seven years later, and in 1865 sold the land in Black Oak Township, purchased 120 acres of his present farm, which was then all raw prairie, and settled on the same; he now owns 200 acres of land, all in good cultivation and well improved.

Mr. Hamblen is a Republican in politics, but has no office-seeking bee in his bonnet. He gives his entire attention to stock-farming, and is one of the most successful men engaged in that business in the county. He is a man of excellent ability in every way, a clear-headed business man and good manager. In his relations with the outside world he will always be found a man of the strictest integrity, honorable and upright in every respect, and is much esteemed by all who know him.



WILLIAM VERMILYEA, the owner of 692 acres of fertile land in Adams Township, son of Peter and Mary (Ostihout) Vermilyea, was born in Prince Edwards County, Canada, Aug. 14, 1831. He came to Iowa in 1866, and located in Mahaska County. June 24, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Cunningham, a native of Canada, born Dec. 10, 1846. They are the parents of three children: Austinette, born April 21, 1865; Lottie M., April 25, 1876, and Walter C., Aug. 25, 1879. The children all reside at home.

Mr. Vermilyea takes no special interest in politics, and in exercising the right of suffrage selects the best man, regardless of party affiliations. His first purchase of land was 160 acres, and the next 125 acres, to which he has added at various times since until he now owns a wide extent, as above stated, all in a high state of cultivation and excellently improved. Mr. Vermilyea has made an

admirable success of his business and is a wealthy man. His good fortune is owing to his intelligence, ability and admirable management of his affairs. He is a very honorable man, and greatly esteemed by his friends and acquaintances.



TIMOTHY COBBS, of Prairie Township, is a resident on section 12. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 23, 1826, and is the son of Anselm and Ann (Coppock) Cobbs, who were united in marriage in 1825. The former was a native of Virginia, and the latter was born near New Garden, Ohio. Anselm Cobbs removed with his parents to Ohio when a small boy, and was inured to the hardships and labors of farm life, and four times, during his early life, settled in the dense timber land of Ohio, and cleared up farms. He came to Iowa in the fall of 1864, and settled at New Sharon, where he kept hotel for a short time. He died in 1879, within three days of his seventy-eighth birthday. His wife died in Ohio in 1842. They were the parents of eight sons and two daughters, six of whom are living.

Timothy Cobbs, the subject of this sketch, was the oldest child of the family. All his early training was upon the farm. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Miss Emeline Cattell, a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph and Annar (Shreeves) Cattell. Mr. Cobbs continued the occupation of farming in Ohio until the year 1865, when he came to Iowa, and has since been a resident of Prairie Township. By his marriage six children have been born: Lavina, the wife of Christopher J. Stanley; Annar, Mrs. Clark T. Roberts, and Catherine, wife of J. M. Teague, all reside in Washington County, Kan.; Silas, Ollie and Tazetta are at home.

In his political affiliations Mr. Cobbs is a Republican, and his religious connection is with the Society of Friends. He is the owner of ninety-five acres of land, adjoining the corporate limits of New Sharon. His farm is in a high state of cultivation, with all its improvements of the best character. Mr. Cobbs is a man who never assumes a

virtue if he has it not, but pursues the even tenor of his way, with the sublime consciousness that his character is made up of the strictest integrity and uprightness of life, supplemented by the Christian graces.



JAMES GRACE, a successful farmer of Monroe Township, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in the year 1807. He came to America in 1821 and to Iowa in 1865, settling in Black Oak Township, this county. In 1843 he was married to Miss Celia Hollingshead, a native of New Jersey. They are the parents of eight children: Philip lives in this township; Mary, Anna and Margaret are deceased; James, Katie and Hattie reside at home; Ellen is the wife of Henry Stringfellow, and resides in Adams Township.

Politically Mr. Grace is a Democrat, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. His home farm consists of 200 acres of fertile land in an excellent state of cultivation and well improved. He is an energetic, industrious and indefatigable worker, a man of a high order of intelligence, and a first-class manager of his affairs, and possessing these qualities has prospered fairly in life. As neighbor, citizen and friend, there are none who stand higher in the esteem of their acquaintances than Mr. Grace.



ISAAC ALLEN, deceased, late a resident of Pleasant Grove Township, was born in Morgan County, Ky., Dec. 10, 1822. He left his native State at the age of twelve years and went to Indiana with his parents, where they remained until 1852, when they came to Iowa and made settlement in Pleasant Grove Township. His father entered quite a body of land, which Isaac helped him to improve. He also entered forty acres on his own account and bought another forty from his father, which he brought to a good state of cultivation.

In November, 1849, Mr. Allen was united in marriage with Miss Margaret E. Henry, and to them two children were born: Thomas, who now

lives in Nebraska, and Sarah A., who became the wife of Joseph Bogard, and resides in Poweshiek County. These children were deprived of a mother's care when very young, and Mr. Allen for his second wife married Elizabeth Robbins. They were united Oct. 11, 1855, and became the parents of six children: John and Martha are deceased; David W., Samuel, Mary J. and Francis are at home.

Politically Mr. Allen was a Democrat, and held the office of Township Assessor for three terms. Himself and wife were members of the Christian Church. He was entitled to rank among the early pioneers of this county and passed through all the privations and hardships so common to settlers in that early day. He fairly prospered in life and was an estimable, upright citizen, enjoying the regard of all his friends and acquaintances. His death took place Oct. 4, 1886; his remains were interred in the Boswell Cemetery, in Poweshiek County, Iowa.



HENRY EVELAND located on section 1, Jefferson Township, in 1853, and yet resides on the old homestead. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1828, and is a son of William and Hannah (Morris) Eveland. His father was a native of New York and his mother of England. When twenty years of age William Eveland, the father of the subject of this sketch, moved with his parents from New York to Morgan County, Ohio, where he lived twenty years and then moved to De Witt County, Ill. While in Ohio he was engaged in the manufacture of salt, and after his removal to De Witt County, engaged in running a grist and saw mill. He died in 1845 at the age of forty-six years, his birth occurring Sept. 18, 1799. The mother of Henry died in 1865 in Mahaska County, at the age of sixty-five years.

Henry Eveland was reared on a farm, and in his youth assisted his father in the farm work and in running the mill. At the age of twenty-five years he left Illinois and came to Mahaska County, and located on section 1, Jefferson Township, where he still resides. In the spring of 1865, he was married

to Haddasah Campbell, a native of De Witt County, Ill., and daughter of John and Mary Campbell. Her parents were early settlers of De Witt County, Ill., having located there about 1826. Her father died July 19, 1854, at the age of sixty years. Her mother died in 1855, at the age of fifty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Eveland are the parents of six children: William P. died aged two years; Charles, now at home; Mary May, now the wife of Edward Evans, of Jefferson Township; Dick and Nellie at home; Bird died March 9, 1873, aged fourteen years.

Mr. Eveland is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Among the local offices he has held have been those of Township Trustee and Road Supervisor. For eight years after coming to Mahaska County Mr. Eveland ran a ferry across the river near his residence. Success has crowned his efforts, and he is now the owner of 573 acres of fine land, nearly all of which is under improvement. He makes a specialty of fine draft horses of high grade. He also turns off about fifty head of hogs each year. He is a well-known and highly respected citizen of Mahaska County and seems to enjoy life well.

Mr. Eveland had two brothers in the late Civil War. Richard H. was in the 3d Iowa Infantry, and was killed July 22, 1864, at the battle of Atlanta; Robert was in the 18th Iowa Infantry, and served till the close of the war.

JAMES O. COFFEE, of Barnes City, was born in Rock Island County, Ill., Sept. 5, 1864. He came to Iowa with his parents and resided with them in Grundy County for several years, removing thence to the old home in Illinois, but staid there only a short time, coming thence to Mahaska County and settling in Pleasant Grove Township, where his father purchased eighty acres of land. The latter died April 20, 1884. His mother and brother John reside upon and conduct the farm.

James O. learned the art of telegraphy in 1883, and in the year 1884 received the appointment of railway agent and telegraph operator at Barnes

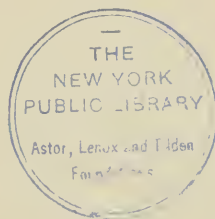
City. These positions he has filled to the entire acceptance of his superiors in authority, as well as to the patrons of the road in and about the station. He possesses an adaptation for the business, is a young man of fine business talent, with an ambition to do his every duty in an acceptable manner, and it is easy to foresee that in the near future there is a place yet higher for the exercise of his ability, and that he will reach the summit of his ambition. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.



ISAAC G. SHOEMAKE, a highly respected farmer of Madison Township, was born in the State of Indiana, April 8, 1839, and is the son of Enoch and Desdemona (Nicols) Shoemake. His father was a native of Ohio and his mother of Indiana. They came to Iowa in 1840, and located in Jefferson County, where they resided for three years, then came to this county and settled in Madison Township, where they took up a claim and improved it. Isaac G. remained at home working with his father upon the farm until the outbreak of the late rebellion, when he enlisted in Co. H, 8th Iowa Vol. Inf., and served with his regiment until the close of the war, participating in many battles and skirmishes, and faithfully and bravely performing his duty as a soldier.

After the war Mr. Shoemake returned to his home in this county, and on March 30, 1864, was united in marriage with Miss Ruth A. Williams, a daughter of Charles and Ruth (Anderson) Williams, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemake are the parents of ten children: William, deceased; Maggie and Bertha, at home; John, deceased; Rupert, Charles, Hattie and Lena, at home; Carl, deceased, and Della, at home.

Mr. Shoemake is an active, wide-awake Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. He is President of the School Board in his district, and the friend and encourager of education. His home farm consists of 200 acres of fine land in an excellent state of cultivation, and supplied with the better class of improvements. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and fine business ability,





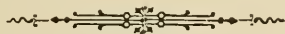
J W Finley



Elizabeth Finley



and has made a success of his avocation. He possesses those qualities which constitute a first-class citizen, and enjoys the confidence and regard of his acquaintances and friends.



JAMES W. FINLEY, a well-known citizen of Spring Creek Township, resides upon section 30, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was born in Guernsey, now Noble County, Ohio, June 6, 1832, and is the son of Daniel and Nancy (Roe) Finley, the former a native of Shenandoah Valley, Va., and the latter of the eastern shore of Maryland. In childhood they were taken by their parents to Ohio, where they became acquainted and were subsequently united in marriage. Ten children were born of this union, three sons and seven daughters, of whom the three sons only are now living: James W., the subject of this sketch; Thomas M., a machinist of Ottumwa, Iowa; Samuel J., Principal of the public schools of Quaker City, Ohio.

Daniel, the father of our subject, was by occupation a farmer, and, moving to Ohio when the greater portion of the State was unoccupied territory, he endured all the toils and privations of pioneer life. He and his wife were consistent members of the Lutheran Church, respected and loved by all who knew them. Daniel Finley died Sept. 5, 1865, and his wife June 12, 1883.

James W. Finley was the oldest child of the family, and as a matter of course, living upon a farm, he was soon made acquainted with the duties of a farmer's son. Until nineteen years of age he assisted his father upon the farm in the summer and attended the district school in the winter. The winter following his nineteenth birthday, he went to Batesville, Ohio, and entered the High School there. The next summer he returned to the farm and assisted his father until winter, when he was solicited to teach the school of his home district, where he had himself attended for so many winters. Accepting the position, he filled it successfully, and in the spring of 1853 entered Wittenburg College at Springfield, Ohio, attending during the spring and summer. In the winter of 1853-54, he

again taught a term of school in a district adjoining the first.

Young Finley now desiring to see something more of the world, together with a laudable ambition of bettering his fortune, determined to visit California, and in the fall of 1854 he made the trip to the New Eldorado, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, where he remained five years engaged in hydraulic mining, in which he was fairly successful. He then returned to his home in Ohio to visit his parents, with the intention of remaining but a few months, but "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang oft aglee," says the poet Burns. On his arrival home he found his mother in delicate health, and for her sake he postponed his return to California, and finally abandoned the idea altogether.

Up to this time Mr. Finley was "heart free," but believing it was not good for man to live alone, on the 19th day of November, 1861, he was married to Elizabeth Jones, who was a native of Ohio, born Dec. 13, 1840, and the daughter of Thomas and Sabrah (Robinson) Jones. To them have been born eight children: Thomas D. died in infancy; Sabrah F. died at thirteen years of age; Iowa L., Mary A. and Samuel J. died in infancy; the others are Ann Liza, Carl W. and Pearl M. After his marriage, Mr. Finley engaged in farming in his native State for two years, and in the spring of 1864, with his family, moved to Mahaska County, and for a few months was a citizen of Oskaloosa. While living in this city he was on the lookout for a good farm in its vicinity, and finding one to his satisfaction on sections 29, 31 and 32, Spring Creek Township, he purchased and moved on it in March, 1865. His father dying in September following, as already stated, Mr. Finley returned to Ohio to assist in settling up the estate. He was appointed administrator, and knowing that it would take a long time to close it up, returned to Mahaska County in the spring of 1866, packed up and stored his household goods, rented his farm, and took his family back to Ohio, where they remained until the spring of 1869. The business requiring his attention now being satisfactorily settled, he returned to his farm in Spring Creek Township. Mr. Finley, in 1882, added to his original purchase eighty acres on section 30, but adjoining the home

place. To the new farm he subsequently moved. The whole now consists of 240 acres of excellent farming land, all of which is underlaid with a thick vein of bituminous coal of the best quality, and a shaft has been opened on the place. The land is well improved, and the buildings and other auxiliaries are of the best quality.

Mr. Finley is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Greenbacker. He keenly appreciates the demand of the country for constant watchfulness and protection against the frequent endeavors of the money power to control legislation. In his business of farming he has made a success, and in his transactions with others he is honorable and upright, and enjoys the respect of neighbors and friends.

We herewith present excellent portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Finley, which will be viewed with pleasure by their friends, who are legion.

DA. HIMES, a well-known and highly respected resident of Garfield Township, was born in Pennsylvania in 1846, and is a son of Jacob and Mary A. (Lamer) Himes, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. Our subject came to this county in May, 1856, and settled on section 32 of Garfield Township, remaining there one year, thence removed to section 10, of Scott Township, where he remained three years, and then again to section 5, of Garfield Township, where he lived thirteen years. He then went to Adams County, in the western part of the State, and purchased a quarter section of land, which he improved and lived upon from 1873 to 1877, when he came back to Garfield Township and purchased the seventy-five acres of land on section 4, where he now resides.

Mr. Himes was married, Oct. 13, 1875, to Sarah A. Dixon, daughter of Hon. John N. Dixon, whose biography appears elsewhere in this book. To them have been born two children: Mary Elizabeth, Sept. 30, 1876, and John Jacob, April 10, 1878. Mr. Himes owns altogether 235 acres of land, all of which is in cultivation. His wife is a member

of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Hiram Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.

Mr. Himes and his estimable wife are highly regarded wherever the circle of their acquaintance extends. Theirs is a hospitable home, where exists plenty and to spare, and where the really needy ones are never turned empty away. He is an upright, honorable man in all his dealings in life, and merits and receives in a superlative degree the appellation of a good citizen.

FRANKLIN P. BREWER is the third son of Harry and Helen (Adams) Brewer, and resides upon section 12, in Jefferson Township. He was born in this county, Nov. 26, 1852, and was reared upon his father's farm in Des Moines Township. All the educational advantages that he received were such as could be obtained in the common schools of this county.

In 1876 Mr. Brewer was united in marriage with Miss Samantha Belle Vance, a native of Wapello County, born March 9, 1857, the daughter of Bradley and Louisa (Crenshaw) Vance. They have two children: Ernest Noble, born Aug. 16, 1877, and William Orville, March 29, 1880.

The homestead of our subject consists of 174 acres of land, 114 of which is under cultivation. He moved upon his present farm in 1878, where he has since continued to reside. In his farming operations he makes no specialty of any particular line, but devotes his time to raising grain and all kinds of stock which he may consider valuable. Born and reared in this county, he has a particular love for the same, and is in all respects a useful and worthy citizen. Mr. Brewer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the I. O. O. F.

E. McDONALD, of Spring Creek Township, owns and occupies a pleasant home on section 10. He was born in Armstrong County, Pa., March 1, 1841, and is a son of Joseph and Ruth (Stephenson) McDonald, both of whom are

natives of Pennsylvania, and are of Scotch and German ancestry. They left the Keystone State in 1853, came to Iowa and engaged in farming, and are yet living in this township, following that occupation.

The subject of this sketch received careful home training and a common-school education, and after arriving at man's estate was married, Dec. 15, 1875, to Mrs. Isabel (Greer) Sprowl, widow of Hugh Sprowl. By this marriage there have been three children—Walter H., Nelly M., and one child who died in infancy.

Mr. McDonald's farm of fifty acres is mostly under fence, and he has a good house and other improvements. Himself and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican of the stalwart order, but aspires to none of its emoluments or offices. He is at present serving as School Director in his district, which position he fills in a creditable manner, and is regarded among those who know him best as an honorable, upright and conscientious Christian gentleman.



COL. JOHN LOFLAND has been a resident of Mahaska County for a third of a century, during which time he has witnessed many changes, and has been an active factor in many of the stirring events of the time. He is a native of the great Buckeye State, the State that has given to the country such eminent men as Grant, Garfield, Wade, Sherman, Corwin, and others, and was born in Belmont County, Jan. 10, 1830. His father, Joseph Lofland, was a native of Maryland, while his mother, Elizabeth (Lippincott) Lofland, was a native of Pennsylvania. Both emigrated to Ohio at a very early day, when that present populous State was but little better than a wilderness, there became acquainted, were married, reared a family of four children, three sons and one daughter, and there both died, the former in 1857, at the age of sixty-eight, and the latter in 1878, at the age of eighty-eight years.

John Lofland, the subject of this sketch, was reared upon a farm, and there remained till sixteen years of age, assisting his father in its cultivation,

and as opportunity offered, attending the common schools of the neighborhood in which the family lived. When he was sixteen he entered upon a four years' apprenticeship to learn the trade of a watchmaker and jeweler, in Cambridge, Ohio. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, and when but twenty years of age, he went to Cadiz, Ohio, purchased a jewelry store, and commenced his mercantile career.

About a year afterward, on the 4th day of December, 1851, M. Lofland was united in marriage with Sarah J. Bartlett, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born in April, 1830, and a daughter of George and Ursula (Wycoff) Bartlett, both of whom have since died. Four children have been born unto them. One daughter died in infancy. The other children were: George B., born Jan. 28, 1854, and died Jan. 28, 1874, upon his twentieth birthday; Frank C., born in 1856, was for about twelve years a clerk in the Oskaloosa post-office; Charles E. is now cashier of the Oskaloosa National Bank.

Believing the West a better field for business, in 1854 Mr. Lofland sold out in Ohio and came to Mahaska County, locating in Oskaloosa, where for the next three years he engaged in the marble business. He then purchased the watchmaking and jewelry establishment of S. H. Chapman, who moved to Newton, Jasper County, from which place he subsequently entered the army. Early in 1861, the war having commenced, John W. Irwin, another jeweler in Oskaloosa, desiring to enter the service, Mr. Lofland purchased his establishment, uniting the stocks of the two. The war for the Union now being in active progress, and call after call being made for more men to put down the rebellion, Mr. Lofland could no longer resist the appeal. The service being too hard for Mr. Chapman, he was discharged, and in the summer of 1862 returned to Oskaloosa. A trade was soon effected between him and Mr. Lofland, and Mr. Chapman became the owner of the latter's stock of goods. Being free from all business engagements, Mr. Lofland proceeded to raise a company for the service, and in August, 1862, Co. D, 33d Iowa Vol. Inf., was sworn into the service, with Mr. L. as Captain. The regiment was soon ordered to the field, and its record is well known to all who are familiar with Iowa's

part in the war. Suffice it to say, its record is a commendable one, it seeing as much hard service as any other regiment from the State, during the time of its enlistment. Its first important service was in the Yazoo Pass expedition in the rear of Vicksburg, during which time the attack upon Ft. Pemberton was made. Then followed the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Camden, Jenkin's Ferry, Spanish Fort, Blakely and Mobile, together with numerous smaller engagements and raids.

In August, 1863, Capt. Lofland was promoted over the Major and three Captains, his seniors in rank, to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment. From the time of his promotion till the final muster out of the regiment at Davenport, Iowa, in August, 1865, Col. Lofland was almost continually in command. As an officer, he was a man of unflinching courage, though never foolhardy. He had the confidence of the entire regiment and none would refuse to follow his lead. Though a strict disciplinarian, his men all respected and loved him, and that affectionate regard he retains to this day.

Returning from the army, Col. Lofland soon afterward moved to a farm, and for three years followed the occupation of a farmer. In August, 1869, he entered the Internal Revenue Service as Assistant Assessor, with headquarters at Oskaloosa, continuing to act as such till 1873, when he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. He discharged the duties of this latter office till August, 1882, when, having been duly proved, he was appointed Internal Revenue Agent, which position he still retains. As a revenue agent he has made an enviable record, and has been sent on the most difficult missions in almost every section of the country. It may not be well known, but as revenue agent he has supervision of every part of the Internal Revenue system in the section to which he is assigned, and therefore all the liquor interests come under his observation, and it requires a very sharp man to "pull the wool over his eyes" in the least. To Col. Lofland is given the credit of discovering the frauds practiced by the Cincinnati manufacturers by the use of false staves in the barrels, by which the Government was defrauded out of large sums of money. Discovering the fraud, the manufacturers were compelled to make good the amount

out of which the Government was defrauded, and were otherwise punished as the law directs. Col. Lofland has now had eighteen years' continual service in the revenue department of the General Government, and is to-day one of the oldest officers in that branch of the service. That he is a faithful officer is attested by his retention by the present administration. Those in authority know full well his record, his faithfulness in the discharge of every duty, and that bribe-givers stand no show with him. Those with whom he is brought in contact in his official relations, know that he treats every man alike, without fear or favor, and so long as they act honestly toward the Government there is nothing in him to fear. Such a reputation is to be prized above all things.

In early life Col. Lofland was politically a Whig, but on the organization of the Republican party, became an advocate of its principles, and continues as such to this day, never having swerved in the least from the teachings of the party. In a personal notice, the *Louisville Courier-Journal* said that he was "an intense Republican, though not an offensive partisan." That is, as an officer of the Government, he knew no politics, but as a citizen, he did not hesitate to advocate upon all proper occasions those views he believed to be right, and that he thought would best advance the interests of his country.

Religiously Col. Lofland is connected with the Presbyterian Church, of which body his wife is also a member. Socially he is a man who has the respect and good-will of all by whom he is known. As a citizen he is ever ready to do his duty upon every occasion.

JOHN WAGGONER, one of the old citizens of Oskaloosa, and a gentleman who has done much toward the advancement of that city, having resided there since 1851, is a contractor and builder, which business he is conducting with more than ordinary success. He was born in Coshocton, Coshocton Co., Ohio, June 16, 1824, and is a son of David and Sarah Waggoner, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent.

Mr. Waggoner was reared in his native State and

there lived until he attained the age of manhood. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade in his native town and came to this county, locating at Oskaloosa in 1850. He remained, however, but a short time, then returned East, and the following year, 1851, came back to Oskaloosa, and, in company with Dr. Dawson, engaged in general merchandising. Dr. Dawson was an early settler here, and in 1870 moved to California, where he has since died. The partnership continued until 1855, when our subject disposed of his interest to Dr. Dawson and, in partnership with Hamilton and Thompson, under the firm name of Hamilton, Thompson & Co., engaged in the furniture business. Mr. Waggoner managed the business, and the firm continued in the manufacture of and wholesale trade in furniture from 1860 until 1868. Mr. Waggoner then disposed of his interest and engaged as contractor and builder. In 1871 he put up three of the buildings in the Exchange Block, and since that time has built many brick blocks and a large number of the best residences in the city. In 1877 he bought the brick planing-mill on Liberty street, and conducted that business until September, 1885, when he sold the property to Mr. Hamilton, and since that time has confined himself to contracting and building.

John Waggoner was married, Oct. 8, 1855, at Oskaloosa, to Miss Hettie F., daughter of Alvin and Elizabeth Coe. She was born in Henry County, and by her union with our subject has two children, David and Sarah E. The son is practicing law in Oskaloosa. Mrs. Waggoner departed this life Aug. 12, 1865. She was a good, kind, Christian woman, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is a member of the same church, and in politics votes with the Republican party.

LOFTUS FOX, of Prairie Township, resides on section 26. He was born in Lagrange County, Ind., Aug. 14, 1844, and is a son of Loftus and Jane M. (McCutchin) Fox, natives of Ireland, the former born in Waterford and the latter in Longford. They came to this country soon after their marriage, and after stopping a short time in Ohio, settled in Lagrange County, Ind., where

the mother died about 1850, the father surviving her about thirty years; he died in Pepin County, Wis. The subject of our sketch, Loftus Fox, while yet a small boy, removed with his father to Pepin County, Wis., and grew to manhood on the farm, residing there until 1871, when he came to Iowa and purchased 160 acres of raw prairie, which is still a part of his extensive farm.

April 19, 1873, at Monmouth, Ill., Mr. Fox was married to Miss Emma Shuesler, a native of Warren County, Ill. They are the parents of five children—George, Alice Leota, Mildred, Edward and Willie. Politically Mr. Fox is a Democrat, but takes no further interest in politics than to do his duty at the polls; he has never united with any religious or secret society. He gives his entire attention to stock farming, in which he has been unusually successful, and owns 520 acres of splendid land, all of which is under cultivation and well improved. He is one of the largest stock-raisers in the county, and ranks among the heaviest tax-payers. He gives close attention to his business, is prudent in the management of his affairs, and strictly honorable in his dealings, and is a man who enjoys to the fullest degree the confidence and respect of his friends.

JAMES M. DRENNAN, of Prairie Township, residing on section 35, was born in County Down, in the North of Ireland, Nov. 17, 1841, and is a son of William and Ellen (Henry) Drennan. The father died in Ireland in 1855, and his widow came to the United States in 1863, locating in Dane County, Wis., and resided there until 1865, when she came to Iowa, settled in this county and remained until 1884, when she sold her farm and removed to Adams County, her present home.

James M., the subject of this sketch, is the oldest of seven children. He came to the United States in 1861, locating in Dane County, Wis., where in 1868 he was married to Flora Getz, a native of Wisconsin. They are the parents of seven children—Jessie May, Sarah Anna, William E., James L., Charles Harry, George G. and Clyde E.

The following are the names of the brothers and sisters of Mr. Drennan who are yet living, all of whom are residents of Adams County, Iowa: William; Effie, wife of Joseph Seper; Joseph, David, and Robert. Mr. Drennan came to Iowa in 1868, settling in Prairie Township, and at first purchased 160 acres of raw prairie land, to which additions have been made, until he now owns 240 acres of excellent land, all in a good state of cultivation and well improved. His buildings and other appurtenances are of the best quality, and specially adapted to his business, which is that of general farming and stock-raising, in the latter branch of which he has been quite successful, and has realized therefrom a considerable revenue.

Mr. Drennan is systematic and thorough-going in his business. He is a man of great energy and industry, and an excellent manager. Personally he is greatly esteemed as a man of strict integrity and very honorable in his transactions with everyone, and is numbered as one of the leading citizens of Prairie Township. Politically he is a Republican, and has held several local offices in the township. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

BENJAMIN F. SHOEMAKE, of Madison Township, is a native of this county, born Aug. 11, 1861, and is a son of Wesley and Elizabeth (Collin) Shoemake. The father is a native of Iowa, born in Jefferson County in 1841, and removed with his parents to this county in 1843. The mother is a native of Indiana, born in 1842. Mr. Shoemake received his rudimentary education in the common schools, which was supplemented by two years' attendance at Penn College.

Nov. 6, 1884, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Cora Else, a daughter of John J. and Susanna (Gearhart) Else, for biography of whom see elsewhere in this volume. She was born Feb. 2, 1868. By this marriage there is one child, Wildia Grace, born Sept. 20, 1885.

Politically Mr. Shoemake is an ardent Repub-

lican. Himself and wife are members of the Church of God. Mr. Shoemake occupies the position of Treasurer of his School District. He is the owner of 109 acres of first class, highly cultivated and well-improved land, and follows mixed farming, but makes a specialty of stock-raising, mostly hogs and cattle. He is a young man of considerable push, coupled with large intelligence and capability, and is possessed of a laudable ambition to make life a success, and is prospering finely, thanks to the prudent management of his affairs. He merits and receives the esteem of his numerous friends and acquaintances.

JOHN J. ELSE, a resident of Madison Township, was born in the State of Ohio, Oct. 6, 1835, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Whitaker) Else, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject came to Iowa with his parents in the year 1852, lived with them until he had attained his majority, and then purchased some land and began the business of life on his own account. July 4, 1858, he was married to Miss Susan Gearhart, a daughter of Ezekiel and Susanna (Bateman) Gearhart, the former a native of Delaware, and the latter of New Jersey. By this union there have been seven children: William is a resident of Kansas; Eddie is deceased; Minnie is the wife of W. Carroll, and lives in Nebraska; Cora is the wife of Frank Shoemake, of this township; Lewis, Fred and Frank are living at home. The mother of these children died in April, 1873, and Mr. Else was again married, in 1879, to Miss Jennie Greene, a native of Illinois, born in 1845. By this latter marriage there are two children—John and Alfred.

Politically Mr. Else is a Republican, and the present Treasurer of Madison Township. He is the owner of 765 acres of land in this county, and 400 in Washington County, Kan. His home farm is very fine land, in an excellent state of cultivation and well improved, and, while he engages in general farming, makes a specialty of raising hogs and cattle. He brings to the discharge of the busi-

ness of life a high order of intelligence and ability, has prospered well, and is not only one of the best farmers of that section, but also in the county. He is a high-minded, honorable citizen, of the strictest integrity, and fully deserving of the esteem and confidence in which he is generally held.



AARON MIDDLETON, a retired farmer of Pleasant Grove Township, was born in the State of New Jersey, Feb. 15, 1809. In the year 1855 he came West to Iowa, settling in Scott County, where he resided for sixteen years, then came to Mahaska County, locating in Pleasant Grove Township, and bought his present farm of 160 acres, which he has brought to an excellent state of cultivation, and upon which the improvements are of the best class.

In February, 1846, Mr. Middleton was married to Miss Deborah Stearns, which union has been blest by the birth of the following children: Zachary T. is at home; Ellen is the wife of B. Chandler, and lives in Kansas; Deborah is the wife of Martin Nolen, and resides in New Jersey; Samuel died in 1850.

Politically Mr. Middleton is a Republican. His life has been fairly successful, and in his advancing years he is living in comparative ease because of the labors of his early days, and his careful and prudent management of his affairs. As a citizen, friend and neighbor he enjoys the high esteem of a large circle of friends, and can look back over his past life with the reflection that there is no page of all its record that he desires to have erased.



JOHAN H. SMITH, residing on section 21, Black Oak Township, is one of the pioneers of 1851. He is a native of Alsace, Germany, born Jan. 22, 1826. His parents, John and Anna (Hassigg) Smith, were also natives of Germany. In 1828 the family emigrated to the United States, first locating in Stark County, Ohio, where they remained until 1837, removing during that

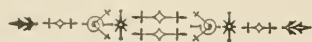
year, to Elkhart County, Ind. They were thus pioneers in two States, and have lived to witness the great changes that have occurred in those commonwealths. The father died in 1878, aged seventy-eight. The mother still lives in Elkhart County, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years, having been born April 10, 1805. There were six children in the family, all born in the United States except John H.; Of the number three are yet living: John H.; Margaret, wife of Michael Hoover, residing in Cass County, Mich., and George, now living on the home farm in Elkhart County, Ind.

John H. Smith, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm and received only a common-school education. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Polly S. Bennett, a native of Stark County, Ohio, born Sept. 25, 1830, by whom he has had six children: Eleanor J., Ephram, Ira; Izora, wife of Reason Ryan; George W., and Florence E., wife of Frank Porter. In 1849, in company with his wife's father, Mr. Smith came to Iowa and entered land in Black Oak Township, and in 1851 moved here with his family. At this time the country was new and all the hardships and privations of pioneer life had to be endured. There were no railroads in the State and all produce was hauled long distances to reach a market. An inventory of his possessions when he settled in this county footed up as follows: Eighty acres of raw land, a team of horses, an old lumber wagon, and \$54 in cash. But above all he had good health, strong arms, a resolute will, and a wife who was truly a helpmeet. They determined to succeed, and to that end bent all their energies, and success has crowned their efforts. They now possess one of the best farms in Mahaska County, comprising 330 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation save ten acres, which is timber. Their present commodious residence was erected in 1868-69, and is among the finest farm residences in the State, costing \$8,350. It is a two-story frame structure, 40x42 feet in size. To each of his children arriving at the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Smith has given \$3,750 in cash or its equivalent in land, thus giving them a good start in life. With the example of their parents before them, and inheriting their energy and thrift, it is not to be doubted that each one will in time, add

to his or her possessions, and be ranked among the thrifty and enterprising people.

Though born in a foreign land, Mr. Smith has much of the drive and push of the Yankee, tempered with the caution and conservativeness of the German race. Never speculating, he has by hard work and economy provided for his children as stated, and laid by a competency for old age. For years he was a stockholder in the Farmer's and Trader's Bank of Oskaloosa, and until its re-organization as a National Bank was one of its Directors. At that time he resigned his position in favor of H. W. McNeill, but in January, 1887, he was again elected as a Director, and is now serving as such. Believing that he had worked hard enough to be entitled to a little relaxation, in 1880 he made a trip to Europe, landing at Antwerp, traveling through Belgium, Holland, up the Rhine and to the summit of the Alps. He then went to Strasburg, where he remained about three months, and from there went to Hamburg, thus passing through the entire German Empire. He next visited England and Ireland, and from Queenstown returned to the United States. In 1881, accompanied by his youngest daughter, he again went to Europe, visiting Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, England and Ireland. Twice since he has crossed the ocean, in the years 1882-84.

In early life Mr. Smith was a Democrat, and acted with that party until the outbreak of the Civil War, when, like the lamented Douglas, believing there could be only two parties, cast his lot with the Union Republican party. With that party he has since acted, its principles being more nearly in accord with his own views of government. He is also a believer in the Christian religion, and for many years was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



SAMUEL K. MCSADDEN, of Pleasant Grove Township, was born in Campbell County, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1812. At the age of seventeen years his parents removed to Indiana, remaining there until 1839, when they emigrated to Missouri, from which State, after a

residence of one year, they returned to the old home in 1840, and remained for fifteen years. They then came to Mahaska County, in 1855, settling in Pleasant Grove Township. His first purchase of land was 120 acres on section 3 of this township, which he afterward sold, and bought the 212 acres on section 16 that constitutes his present home farm.

June 14, 1830, Mr. McSadden was married to Miss Nancy Bowman, and eight children have been born to them: Peggy is the wife of William Morrow, of this township; Jacob is deceased; John C. lives in Keokuk County; Martin and James live in this township; Barbara and Katie are dead; Henry resides in Missouri.

Mr. McSadden is an uncompromising Democrat. Himself and wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church. He is a man of considerable force of character and unusual intelligence, and thoroughly posted in current topics of the times. A long and well-spent life is drawing to a close, and ere many moons shall wax and wane he will have passed to that bourne whence no traveler returns, and as he has enjoyed the respect and confidence of his friends in his life he will be pleasantly remembered by them when he shall have passed off the stage of action.

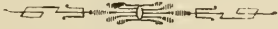


WILLIAM F. NEWBOLD is a farmer and blacksmith, living on section 7, Cedar Township. He was born in Switzerland County, Ind., Jan. 24, 1844, and is the son of George and Martha (Burnes) Newbold, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Kentucky. They came to this county in 1851, and both are now retired from active labor, making their home with their son.

William F. Newbold was married, Oct. 23, 1864, to Eliza J. Davidson, a daughter of Daniel and Keziah (Brubaker) Davidson, who are residents of Kirkville, Wapello Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold are the parents of five children—Annette, George, Florence, Fred and Minnie. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Newbold is a Greenbacker, and has held the

office of School Director. He is the owner of eighty acres of good land, all of which is under cultivation, has good house and barn, cribs, granaries and other buildings. He is the patentee of the Newbold Potato-Planter, which is patented in this country and Canada. It is a very ingenious machine, and performs accurately and rapidly the work for which it was designed. In the sale of machines and territory he is meeting with marked success, and it is the opinion of those who have witnessed the operation of this machine that it is a veritable bonanza, and will prove a source of wealth to its owner.



BENJAMIN TRUEBLOOD, of Oskaloosa, President of Penn College and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, is the son of Joshua and Esther (Parker) Trueblood, born in Salem, Ind., Nov. 25, 1847. His father, a native of North Carolina, born March 25, 1815, was a farmer by occupation, and now resides in Tonganoxie, Kan. The mother is a native of Azalia, Ind., was born in 1819, and died in Plainfield, Ind., in March, 1884. The parental family consisted of six children, of whom the record is as follows: The first child died in infancy; Erastus died at the age of eight years; Benjamin, our subject, was the third in order of birth; Alpheus is a minister of the Society of Friends and Pastor of the church at Amboy, Ind.; William P. is an educator; he graduated from Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., in 1875, and is now Principal of the Friends' Academy at Tonganoxie, Kan.; Hannah A. became the wife of Milton Schooley, a farmer of Hendricks County, Ind.

The boyhood days of the subject of our sketch were passed upon the farm and in attendance at the common schools. At the age of seventeen he entered upon a course of study at the Friends' Academy at Salem, Washington Co., Ind., receiving his preparatory course previous to entering Earlham College. In this institution he took a classical course, graduating therefrom in 1869, in the meantime being engaged as Principal of a Friends' Academy, which position he retained for two years before graduating. He subsequently became Prin-

icipal of Raisin Valley Seminary, a prominent institution of the Friends at Adrian, Mich. After the termination of his engagement here he returned to the college from which he had graduated, as Professor of English Literature, and was here for two years.

In 1873, upon the opening of Penn College, Prof. Trueblood was tendered the chair of Professor of Latin and Greek in this institution. He accepted, and remained here for one year, then, receiving a call to the Presidency of Wilmington College, at Wilmington, Ohio, he went thither and remained five years, or until 1879, when he resigned that office to accept the Presidency of Penn College, with which institution he has been connected since that time. Under his superintendence the college has steadily prospered and doubled the number of its college students. He has managed its finances with judicious care, and it has been enabled to pay off a large indebtedness which had been contracted previous to his connection with it. The college is now out of debt and fully established in the confidence of the people of this locality.

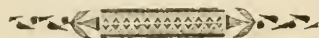
President Trueblood, after giving several years of his time and energies to the building up of this institution, was greatly in need of a vacation, and accordingly, in 1886, took a trip to Europe, in the meantime having the interests of the college always at heart, and endeavoring to secure such information as might be of benefit to it through his subsequent advice and instruction. He visited England, Scotland and France, making a tour of all the leading cities of the British Empire, and his researches in the Old World formed a fund of valuable and interesting information which he has imparted to the best of his ability to the pupils who are pursuing their studies at the institution over which he presides.

In addition to his duties in connection with Penn College, President Trueblood preaches regularly in the Friends' Church near the college, and his time is constantly employed. He is a conscientious student, and his deep interest in the success of his college and his church is beyond question.

The marriage of President Trueblood and Miss Sarah H. Terrill was celebrated in New Vienna, Ohio, Aug 17, 1872. Mrs. T. is the daughter of

Israel A. and Sydney H. (Hough) Terrell, and was born in New Vienna, Jan. 6, 1852. Of this union there have been three children, as follows: Irvin C., born Sept. 26, 1875, died July 11, 1877; Lyra Dale, born Sept. 23, 1877, and Florence Esther, Sept. 9, 1883.

President T. owns and occupies a fine residence in the northern part of the city. As an instructor and scholar his equal is rarely found, and as a business man and a citizen, his talents are of undoubted ability. Socially he is held in high esteem, and the home of himself and his amiable and accomplished lady is the resort of the cultured people of the city.



GEORGE LIEURANCE, of Monroe Township, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1825, and resided there with his father until 1836, when the family removed to and settled in Warren County, Ill. He came to Mahaska in 1844, and June 26 of that year was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Jared, born in Kentucky in 1827, being the first couple married in the county. They are the parents of four children: Cynthia L. is the wife of John Witt, and lives in this township; Andrew J. is at Neosho Falls, Kan.; Joseph M. lives in Stafford County, Kan.; Calvin D. is at home.

George Lieurance served in the late war for a period of twelve months as First Lieutenant of Co. C, 40th Iowa Vol. Inf., when by reason of sickness he resigned his commission and came home. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Immediately following his marriage Mr. Lieurance came to Iowa and settled in Monroe Township, this county. His home farm consists of 242 acres of very fertile land, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, and otherwise splendidly improved. He engages in mixed farming and stock-raising, and has prospered exceedingly well in them. He is a pioneer who has grown with the growth of the county, is a man of considerable individuality and force of character, and is deserving of all the prosperity that has attended him in the

past, or may fall to his lot in the future. In every respect an estimable citizen, most honorable and of the strictest integrity, he is highly regarded by a very large circle of acquaintances.



BENJAMIN CRUZEN, of Madison Township, was born in Greene County, Ohio, April 24, 1845. He is a son of Hervey and Asenath (Walthall) Cruzen, who were married in 1832. The former was a native of Greene County, Ohio, born Jan. 29, 1801, and the latter was a native of Virginia, born in 1815. She died Nov. 29, 1859, and her husband July 28, 1886. Hervey Cruzen, father of the subject of this sketch, came to this county March 8, 1849, and at his death was residing upon the farm first purchased by him upon coming into this county. He was a man closely and honorably identified with the best development of its growth. From the date of his residence here, down to the hour of his decease, he was known as a man whose whole life was imbued with rigid, old-fashioned, honest work and ways. In his immediate neighborhood, no man was more easily prompted to do a kind act, or to heed the demands that pioneer life or later days could make. Of the children born to him, all are living, and are honored residents of this State. The latter years of his life were not blest with vigorous health, and he suffered much, yet he did not give up the struggle, and was seemingly as bright and hopeful as in his younger days, yet he fell at the ripe age of seventy-six years, as the ripened grain falls before the sickle of the reaper, and was followed to his last resting-place, in the Pomeroy Cemetery, west of this city, by a large concourse of friends, and was laid away to his peaceful rest, according to the beautiful ritual of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was an honored member.

The subject of this sketch came to Iowa with his parents, and remained upon the home farm until he was seventeen years of age, when the war began, and he left the plow in the furrow, enlisting in Co. E, 33d Iowa Vol. Inf., and served his country faithfully for three years. With his regiment he participated in many of the important engage-

ments in the Mississippi Valley, and for nine months and twenty-five days of his enlistment was confined in a loathsome rebel prison in the South.

After his discharge from the service, at the expiration of his term of enlistment, Mr. Cruzen returned to his home in this county, and Oct. 12, 1866, was married to Miss Harriet M. Lamborn, a native of Knox County, Ohio, who was born March 6, 1850. By this union there have been four children: Marion, who is a member of Camp Rice Sons of Veterans, and resides in Nebraska; Cora, John L. and Carlton reside at home.

Mr. Cruzen is a member of Phil Kearney Post, G. A. R.: politically he is a Republican. Himself and wife are members of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ. Mr. Cruzen is an upright, honorable citizen, and a man of the strictest integrity, and enjoys in an unusual degree the full confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM PEARSON, Jr., who is successfully engaged in market gardening in Prairie Township, is a son of William and Catherine Pearson, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this book. He was born in Logan County, Ohio, July 8, 1835, and came with the family to Iowa in 1850. He was reared to farm life, and in January, 1858, was married to Miss Gulielma Kees, a native of Morrow County, Ohio, and born Sept. 21, 1837.

After his marriage our subject resided in Marshall County, Iowa, for two years, and then coming to this county settled on section 24, Prairie Township, where he owns sixty acres of land, and for the past three years has given his entire attention to the cultivation of small fruits and vegetables, disposing of his produce at New Sharon.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are the parents of two children: Catherine M., who died in the seventh year of her age, and William T. Politically Mr. Pearson is a Republican, and has served as Township Clerk and Trustee. Religiously he affiliates with the Society of Friends.

In 1878 our subject became associated in partnership with A. O. Page, under the firm name and

style of Page & Pearson, and they built a planing-mill at New Sharon, which they operated for two years, since which time Mr. Pearson has given his attention exclusively to market gardening. He is one of the most worthy citizens of Prairie Township, and enjoys in a marked degree the regard of his friends and acquaintances.

HENRY S. STRINGFELLOW, a resident of Adams Township, is a native of Owen County, Ky., and was born April 8, 1843. When a boy of ten years he came with his parents to Iowa, settled in Mahaska County, and has resided here continuously since, following the occupation of farming. Dec. 4, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Grace, a native of Illinois, born April 25, 1846. To them three children have been born: Alonzo, Dec. 20, 1875; Grace, April 28, 1877; Edward, Feb. 7, 1884.

Mr. Stringfellow is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and affiliates with Triluminar Lodge at Oskaloosa. His political relation is with the Democratic party. He is the owner of 120 acres of excellent land, which he has brought to a good state of cultivation, and upon which the improvements are of the better order. Mr. Stringfellow has been fairly successful in life, and has brought to the discharge of the duties incident to his calling, ability of a superior order, combined with good judgment and excellent management. In the social relations of life he is a man enjoying the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, friends and acquaintances generally.

LEONIDAS R. THOMPSON, proprietor of 200 acres of valuable land on section 13, Des Moines Township, was born in Madison County, Ky., in 1822, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Story) Thompson. The former died in 1857, and the latter in 1861, both having reached the age of seventy-five years.

When about fifteen years of age Mr. T. accompanied his parents to Monroe County, Ind., where

his father purchased an unimproved farm and was numbered among the earliest settlers of that county. For twelve years the subject of this sketch made this his home, in the meantime learning the trade of a brick-mason, which he followed until the breaking out of the Mexican War, when he enlisted, June 9, 1846, in Co. A, 3d Ind. Vol. Inf., and served thirteen months, his regiment being attached to the brigade of Gen. Joe Lane. The principal engagement in which he participated was that of the battle of Buena Vista. At the close of the war he took ship on the lower Rio Grande for New Orleans, where he was mustered out. Thence he went up the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Madison, Ohio, where he landed in July, 1847. While en route the Star Spangled Banner was sunk from running onto a snag, and Mr. Thompson, with others, was compelled to swim ashore. Twenty of the passengers were drowned, the remainder being rescued by the Old Missourian, a large steamer, which took them back to Baton Rouge, where they had to remain three days before they could secure another steamer for up the river. Mr. T. finally took passage on the Swallow, which landed him at Madison.

After returning home our subject resumed his trade, at which he continued to work until the spring of 1848, when he came to Mahaska County and located his war claim. He only remained here, however, until the 20th of May of that year, when, on account of scarcity of work, he returned to Indiana, where he staid until the fall of 1850, when he again came to Mahaska County, and began improvements on his homestead in Des Moines Township.

Mr. Thompson was married, in February, 1853, to Miss Emily Miller, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Daniel and Jane (Dull) Miller, natives of the same State. Two children were born of this union—Jane, now the wife of Samuel Kitt, of Nebraska, and Emily, who died in 1873. Mrs. Thompson died in 1855, and Mr. Thompson was again united in marriage, in 1856, to Miss Doreas Morgan, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Alex Morgan. By this union there were five children—John, Clifton and Clay (twins), Ellen and Fred. Clifton died Feb. 11, 1883, having been killed in a coal-

bank by a fall of slate; Clay is engaged in farming in Sullivan County, Mo.; Ella is the wife of Green Berry; Fred died in 1880.

The farm of Mr. Thompson is mostly coal land. He has a coal-bank which he thinks was the first bank opened out in Mahaska County, in 1848, and this he has continued to operate since that time. He has also another bank, opened out in 1885, which contains a vein of coal from four and a half to five feet thick. About 50,000 tons are mined each year. These command a large local trade, the greater part of the coal being used for home consumption. In addition to his mining operations Mr. Thompson carries on general farming and stock-raising.

In early life Mr. Thompson was a Whig, affiliating with that party while it continued to exist, since which time he has been a staunch Republican. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

R W. DYE, who is residing on section 8, Harrison Township, was born in West Virginia, Sept. 5, 1846, and is a son of George R. and Rachel (Orfett) Dye, also natives of the above State, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch, R. W. Dye, came to Mahaska County in 1869, and on the 9th day of February, 1873, was married to Miss Orlena Baughman, the daughter of A. J. and Mary (Carpenter) Baughman, natives of Ohio, who were farmers in this county for a number of years, but who now reside in the city of Oskaloosa. By this union there were three children: Emma G., born Aug. 31, 1876; Edna F., Dec. 14, 1877, and Mabel C., May 6, 1881.

Mr. Dye has an admirable farm of 199 acres, all of which is under cultivation and has first-class improvements of all kinds. In addition to general farming he is engaged in stock-raising to a considerable extent, giving his attention particularly to cattle, horses and hogs. Devoting his leisure hours to study and thought Mr. Dye has invented and patented a combined movable feed rack and trough, adapted to horses, cattle and sheep, which is said by those most competent to judge to be an invention of great utility. In the sale of territory,

and privileges for farms, counties and States, he is making many excellent sales, and wherever the same has been introduced and tested by practical men it is highly commended. The variety in his business, and the success which has attended it, demonstrate clearly that Mr. Dye is a man of more than ordinary ability in every way. He is a pleasant gentleman, both in social and in business life, and his home is one of hospitality and good cheer. Personally he enjoys the regard of a large circle of acquaintances.

ABRAMHAM MILLER, of Richland Township, is the eldest son of George and Sarah (Brown) Miller. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1824. He removed with his father's family to Medina County, and afterward to Logan County, Ohio. All his early life was spent upon the farm, and he received such education as was afforded by the district schools at that time. His father was a carpenter and joiner, and Abraham being mechanically inclined naturally learned the trade, and when he attained his majority, worked with his father one year at the business and afterward continued it alone.

In the spring of 1855 Mr. Miller concluded that the advice of Greeley was wise, and prepared to go West and see the country and take a rest. He accordingly came to Iowa, and soon purchased 120 acres of prairie land and twenty-six and one-half of timber in Richland Township. He traveled considerably over the States of Iowa and Missouri, but made his home near Peoria with his sister, Mary A. M., the wife of Isaiah Spain, who had located in this county the year before. In December, 1855, Mr. Miller returned to Ohio, but soon became dissatisfied with his native State and longed for the free air and blessed sunshine of the western prairie. So in the fall of 1856 he returned to Iowa and began the improvement of his land.

In 1866 Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Sarah C. Stokes, a native of Logan County, Ohio, and a daughter of Daniel and Calista Stokes. To them was born one son, Ellis, who, by reason of

an attack of cerebro spinal meningitis when but five years old, has entirely lost his speech. The mother of this child died in the year 1868, and in 1869 Mr. M. married Susan E. Turner, a native of Maryland, and a daughter of James and Martha Turner. In politics Mr. Miller is a Democrat, but has no aspirations for political honor or preferment. He was made a Mason at West Liberty, Ohio, in 1846, and is now a member of Central Lodge No. 388, at Peoria, of which he was one of the charter members, and for several years its Treasurer.

Mr. Miller owns 286½ acres of land, 200 of which are well improved and under excellent cultivation. His principal occupation is that of stock-raising, and in this he has been remarkably successful, and is numbered among the well-to-do and highly respected farmers of the county. In all the relations of life Abraham Miller will measure up to the full standard of honorable manhood and the best type of citizenship. He is not a prophet without honor in his own country, but rather one who enjoys in a merited degree the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

DAVID F. LAUGHLIN, who has been a resident of Scott Township for nearly forty years, was born in the town of Elizabeth, Allegheny Co., Pa., Nov. 5, 1816. He is a son of Adam and Rebecca (Wall) Laughlin, the father a native of Fayette County and the mother of Allegheny County, Pa. Both parents died in this county, the former in 1876, and the latter in 1878, both having been devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

David Laughlin left the old home in Pennsylvania in 1832, removing to Carroll County, Ohio, where he engaged in blacksmithing and gunsmithing until 1847. In the spring of that year he removed to Mahaska County, and entered eighty acres of land in Scott Township, on section 16, which he still owns, and which he has improved until it is a pleasant and comfortable home. He owns other land, but only the home farm is in cultivation.

Mr. Laughlin was married in the spring of 1844, in Carroll County, Ohio, to Margaret, a daughter

of John Robertson, a native of Pennsylvania. She endured with him all the trials and privations incident to pioneer life in a new country, and passed away at her home in this county, Feb. 22, 1884, aged nearly seventy years. In the spring of 1886, he was again married, to Elizabeth Johnson, a native of Virginia.

Mr. Laughlin has been Township Trustee several terms and held the office of Justice of the Peace for two years. He is a member and Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church at Olivet. He came to Mahaska County before the land was put upon the market, and when there were less than seventy houses in the county, and the changes of all these years have been made under his observation. Then no school-houses, churches, costly residences, ample barns, no railroads, telegraph or telephone lines spanned these broad acres and in fact, few, if any, evidences of civilization existed, while now the prairies blossom as the rose, and the fertile acres yield an abundance and to spare. One bows almost with reverence in the presence of a pioneer of nearly half a century, and envies him what his eyes have seen and his ears have heard of the sketches and incidents of his early days.

MRS. ANNA LAMOND, a resident of Union Township, and the widow of John Lamond, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, June 26, 1830. She came with her husband to America in 1859, first settling in Ashland County, Ohio, for one year, and then came to Iowa and lived in Poweshiek County for three years; thence came to this county, settling on section 1 of this township for twenty-nine years, and then moved to her present home.

She was married to John Lamond in Scotland, May 22, 1847, and to them were born eight children: William, Mary A. and Margaret J. are deceased; George C. married Miss Lacey Foster, and lives in Poweshiek County; Ann Elizabeth is the wife of Miles Bradbury, and lives in this township; Mattie G. is the wife of William Smith, of this township; John E. married Miss Bertha Holt, and

lives at home; Charles A. and James A. are at home. The father of these children died Aug. 14, 1881.

Mrs. Lamond is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She is the owner of 160 acres of land in a splendid state of cultivation, with improvements of the best character, and manages the farm with consummate skill, proving herself a successful farmer. She is a lady universally respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

ARTHUR HENRY COWLES, M. D., of New Sharon, was born in Pella, Marion Co., Iowa, July 3, 1859. His father, Edward C. Cowles, was a native of Delaware, Ohio. He was trained to a mercantile life, and was engaged in business for many years in his native town. But reverses came and he went to California to regain his losses, and in this particular was successful. On his return from California in 1857, he came to Iowa, and settled at Pella, becoming one of the pioneer merchants of that place, and for years carried on one of the largest mercantile establishments of that city, and controlled a large and profitable trade.

He became tired of bachelor life, and in 1858 was united in marriage with Catherine Snyder, who was born in Indiana in 1837. By this union there were two sons—Arthur H. and Edward James. Mr. Cowles died Dec. 6, 1861, soon after which his widow removed to Oskaloosa, and there reared her two sons. In 1881 she was united in marriage with J. M. Woods, and has since resided in New Sharon.

The early life of Dr. Cowles was spent in attending the public schools at Oskaloosa, supplemented by a term of two years at Penn College. In 1878 he began the study of medicine, with Dr. J. L. Coffin as Preceptor, and continued with him for two years. In 1880 he entered the homeopathic department of the State University at Iowa City, and one year later the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, from which institution he graduated in 1882, and immediately afterward located at New Sharon. When he located at New Sharon the

homeopathic practice was in bad repute, there having never been a graduate of that school of medicine in the place, but Dr. Cowles soon overcame the prejudice, gained the confidence of the people, and is now enjoying a good practice. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Iowa Hahnemann Association.

LUTHER HOFFMIRE, deceased, was born in Knox County, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1821, and died at his home in New Sharon, Sunday, May 9, 1886, having been a resident of this county since May 12, 1855. His early life in Ohio was passed on the farm, and here he grew to manhood. For many years he traveled over that State, engaged in the sale of farm implements, manufactured at the Ohio Penitentiary, and this being prior to the days of railways, he used the old-fashioned four and six horse wagon in order to carry a large supply of goods. He was also engaged there for many years in the buying of wool.

In the year 1850 Mr. Hoffmire was united in marriage with Ann J. Kirk, a native of Ohio, born in Columbiana County. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmire became the parents of six children, three of whom died in infancy, and one at the age of eighteen years. The living children are: Thomas T., a resident of this county; Harriet J., now the wife of Dr. M. G. Hart, of Chicago, and an adopted daughter, Lulu M., is a member of the family. Mrs. Hoffmire still survives, and resides in this county.

When the family first came to this county they settled in Adams Township, and engaged in farming for three years, and then removed to Union Township, residing there until 1874, when the farm of 200 acres was rented, and they removed to New Sharon. During his residence on the farm, Mr. Hoffmire studied law and was admitted to the bar, and after coming to New Sharon gave his attention entirely to legal matters. In the year 1880, his health having become somewhat impaired, he made a trip to Kansas, the family remaining at New Sharon, and while there was admitted to the bar of that State and practiced law one year, then returned to his home.

All his life Mr. Hoffmire was a very active politician. In his earlier days he was an old-line Whig, and a delegate to the convention in Ohio which nominated John Sherman for Congress the first time. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and in 1856 cast his vote for John C. Fremont for President, and from that time until his decease was a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He held the office of Justice of the Peace in this county for twenty-four years, and was Mayor of New Sharon eight terms. He was a man of excellent legal judgment, and his decisions were never reversed. He possessed many excellent traits of character, and these made for him numerous friends and admirers.

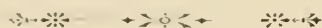
IRA BARR, engaged in general merchandising at Fremont, is a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and was born June 6, 1837, being the son of Daniel and Mary M. (Stonebaker) Barr. The parents removed from Ohio to Perry County, Ill., in 1849, remaining there until their death, that of the father occurring in 1857, and his wife's in 1854. Daniel Barr followed the occupation of farming and milling, being an industrious man and a good citizen.

The subject of this sketch, after reaching years of manhood, was married in 1857, to Miss Narcissa J. Saunders, who was born in Williamson County, Ill., Sept. 11, 1834, and is the daughter of William and Eliza (Arnold) Saunders. Her father was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and her mother in North Carolina. The former died in Williamson County, Ill., about the year 1845, and the mother resides with the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Barr became the parents of three children—Charles M., Erom T. and Lettie A., the first two being deceased.

Ira Barr emigrated from Ohio to the northwestern part of Missouri in 1856, where he followed teaching in the winter and farming in the summer. In the fall of 1861 he left Missouri and coming to Wapello County, Iowa, operated a farm one year, and in the spring of 1873 came to his present location. He is the surviving member of the old firm

of Barr & White, the latter deceased, so long and favorably known in that section of the county in the business of general merchandising. He carries a well-selected stock of about \$3,000 worth of goods, is enjoying a good trade, and deserves unlimited prosperity. As a business man and citizen, he is honorable and upright, honest in his dealings with his patrons, personally and socially a genial gentleman, and enjoys the confidence and regard of a host of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Barr are members of the Christian Church. In his political affiliations our subject is Republican, and has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and School Director.



VALENTINE REDLINGER, of Pleasant Grove Township, was born in Prussia, July 27, 1848, and emigrated to America April 9, 1867. In the year 1868 he came to Iowa and settled in Keokuk County, where he resided for nine years, then came to his present location in Pleasant Grove Township, and purchased eighty acres of land, which is in a good state of cultivation and well improved.

Sept. 9, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Flanter. They are the parents of eight children—Inger, Mathies, Nick, John, Katie, Peter, Valentine and Anna. The two latter are twins. Politically Mr. Redlinger is a member of the Democratic party, a man well versed upon political topics, and one of the leading minds in that political organization in his section of the county. He is a careful, prudent manager of his business matters, and is prospering fairly as a farmer. Personally he enjoys the confidence and regard of neighbors and friends.

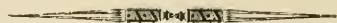


F. ELLSWORTH, of Monroe Township, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, June 23, 1823, and came to Iowa in 1864. June 1, 1845, he was married to Miss Mary Oglebay, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born in 1829. By this marriage there have been eleven children:

Celestia J. is the wife of William Shaw, of Union Township; Sarah V. is the wife of R. G. Okey, of this township; Caroline is deceased; James W. lives at Rose Hill; Sevelen H. is at home; Mary P. is the wife of Henry Williamson, and resides in Illinois; LeRoy W., Elmer E., Clara C., Laurian C. and Alberta A. are at home.

Mr. Ellsworth has been a practicing physician for forty-two years, and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1848. He was ordained a Deacon in March, 1864, and an Elder in 1868. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity at Oskaloosa. He represented this county in the Fourteenth General Assembly of Iowa in the years 1873-74. He at that time affiliated with the Republican party, but disagreed with them on their financial policy, and has since become a member of the National Greenback party, of which he is the acknowledged leader in this county. He owns eighty acres of excellent land, in good cultivation and well improved.

The Doctor is a gentleman of fine ability, professionally and otherwise. He is a gentleman possessing a high sense of honor, of the strictest integrity, and enjoys the unlimited confidence and esteem of a large personal acquaintance.



JOHN LESTER was born in County Down, Ireland, and came to this country in 1849, locating at once in Pleasant Grove Township, this county. Here he purchased 365 acres of excellent land, has brought it to a high state of cultivation, and has good improvements on the same.

Feb. 23, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Asenath Northrup. They have become the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are living: Joseph C. is at home; Margaret J. is the wife of J. Wymore, of Pleasant Grove Township; John, William F., Robert L., David, Thomas, Fred, Charles E., and an infant unnamed, are at home. Those deceased are James G. and Asenath.

In his political relations Mr. Lester is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He brought with

him from Ireland, a love of liberty and a laudable ambition to succeed in his new home. Coupled with these was energy, industry and the ability to manage his affairs prudently and economically, and he has succeeded in securing a fair share of the wealth of the world. He is a man of splendid intelligence, well posted on current topics, and able to discuss them in an able manner, and to give a reason for the opinions he has upon any and all subjects.



R V. CLARK, one of the intelligent farmers of Scott Township, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1818. His father, Gen. George Clark, was born in 1772, and his mother, formerly Miss Hannah Vaughn, was born in 1779. Both were natives of Pennsylvania, and were among the first settlers of Columbiana County, Ohio, where they located in 1810. Gen. Clark was a farmer by occupation, but served as a soldier in the War of 1812, commanding a regiment of dragoons as Colonel, until the close, when he was breveted Brigadier-General for gallantry in action. After becoming a resident of Ohio, he was several times elected member of the State Legislature, and was a leading citizen in his county, both in social and political circles. He died in 1828, and his wife, the mother of our subject, in 1849.

R. V. Clark, the subject of this sketch, removed to Carroll County, Ohio, in 1845, and engaged in general merchandising until the fall of 1851, when he removed with his family to Oskaloosa, remaining in this city during the winter, and locating in the spring on his present farm in Scott Township, which he has since cultivated and finely improved.

He was married, Oct. 2, 1842, to Miss Mary M. Myers, a native of Ohio, born near Circleville, Pickaway County, in 1826. They became the parents of eleven children, as follows: Elmore, born Oct. 10, 1843, lives in Scott Township; Damaretta, born in Ohio, Dec. 27, 1844, is the wife of Sanford Graham, of Black Oak Township; Hannah Vaughn, born Nov. 12, 1846, in Ohio; Beverly, born in Ohio, July 30, 1849, died in Mahaska County, Jan. 7, 1854; George Jacob, born in Carroll County,

Ohio, March 3, 1851, is living at home; Isaac M., born May 22, 1853, is in Reno, Kan.; Mary M., born Jan. 22, 1855, is the wife of Jasper Olney, and resides in Marion County, Iowa; Richard V., born Dec. 8, 1856, resides in Scott Township, this county; Hettie, born Feb. 11, 1858, Charles Willard, April 21, 1861, and Cora Jane, Aug. 3, 1869, are at home; Sarah Ida, born Feb. 24, 1865, died June 25, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject has served as Justice of the Peace several terms, and has also been a member of the County Board of Supervisors two terms, discharging the duties of this latter position in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. He is systematic and thorough in all his undertakings, and pursues mixed farming, raising large numbers of horses, cattle and hogs. He has been prospered in life, and is in comfortable circumstances. He is widely and favorably known as conscientious and upright in all his dealings, a man of integrity and of influence in the community where he resides.



WILLIAM BOYD, a farmer and stock-grower on section 20, Cedar Township, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1836, and is the son of James and Jane (Spear) Boyd. James Boyd removed from Ohio to this county in the fall of 1852, and is now living a retired life one mile south of Oskaloosa, where his wife died in 1871. Mr. Boyd was born in County Down, Ireland, and his wife in Ohio.

The subject of this sketch was married, Oct. 5, 1865, to Sarah E. Warner, who was born Oct. 28, 1846, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Cook) Warner, and to them have been born five children: Mary E., Dora F., James P., Nellie N., and Jessie E., the latter deceased.

Mr. Boyd enlisted in Co. K, 33d Iowa Vol. Inf., in August, 1862, serving for three years. He enlisted as a private, was promoted Corporal and made Color-bearer of the regiment, which position he held for eighteen months, and carried the flag during the first fight at Helena July 4, 1863, and

again at the taking of Little Rock in the fall of 1863. He was with his command on the expedition to Camden and all its various battles, including that of Jenkin's Ferry, and thence down the Mississippi to New Orleans; was at the taking of Mobile, thence followed his command to the Rio Grande River, and thence to New Orleans, where the regiment was mustered out and sent to Davenport, Iowa, paid off and disbanded.

Mr. Boyd and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and in his political affiliations he is a Republican, and now holding the office of Township Assessor. Mr. Boyd owns seventy-seven acres of good land, all in an excellent state of cultivation, with improvements of the best character. He has been reasonably successful in his business affairs, is energetic, a prudent manager, a pleasant gentleman, and one who enjoys the regard of a host of friends and acquaintances.

JW. DAVIDSON, a farmer and stock-grower of Cedar Township, now residing on section 32, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1842, and is the son of Daniel and Keziah (Brubaker) Davidson, who came to this county in 1856. Daniel is a blacksmith and works at that business in Kirkville, Wapello County, and is also the owner of a good farm which he manages and operates.

The subject of this sketch, J. W. Davidson, was married to Paulina E. Moore, April 1, 1866. She is a native of Indiana and was born in Boone County, Sept. 20, 1849, her parents being Laban and Nancy B. Moore, both of whom reside in Harrison Township; their biography appears elsewhere in this book. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have become the parents of five children: Ida M., born Jan. 25, 1868, died July 29, 1869; Emma A., born Oct. 6, 1869, was drowned by falling into a spring of water, July 28, 1871; Elmina, born July 25, 1871, died Oct. 18, 1872; Charles A., born Feb. 20, 1874; Eva F., Dec. 9, 1877.

Mrs. Davidson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially Mr. Davis is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is an adher-

ent of the Greenback faith, and has been for eleven years School Director in his district. He owns eighty acres of excellent land, all in a good state of cultivation and well improved. His house, barn and other buildings are of the best character. He is an A No. 1 man in all respects, energetic, industrious, well posted in the topics of the times, a pleasant gentleman and highly esteemed.

DANIEL T. ROGERS, of Union Township, is a native of the State of Michigan, his birth taking place in Lincoln County, Oct. 13, 1840, and is a son of Ansel and Louisa (Raymond) Rogers. He was married in his native State, April 2, 1863, to Miss Lucy J. Cobbs, who was born in Ohio, Feb. 26, 1841, and is the daughter of Ansalem and Ann Cobbs. By this union there have been seven children, as follows: Grace E., born Sept. 9, 1864; Dora L., Sept. 23, 1867; Mary A., June 13, 1869; Ansalem, March 6, 1871; Milo A., Dec. 18, 1875; Lydia P., April 10, 1878; William T. died Oct. 17, 1878.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are members of the Society of Friends. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. Rogers came to Iowa from his native State in the year 1865, locating in Union Township, and purchasing his present farm of 120 acres of land. It is very fertile land, has been brought by him to a high state of cultivation, and all its improvements are of the best class. He pursues general farming and is fairly successful in life. As a Christian gentleman and citizen, none enjoy more fully the entire confidence of their acquaintances than Mr. Rogers.

SAMUEL ROBERTSON, who owns and occupies a fine farm on section 4 in Scott Township, was born in Cannonsburg, Pa., Oct. 19, 1808, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Leach) Robertson, of Scotch-Irish descent. Shortly after the birth of the subject of this sketch they removed to Westmoreland County, Pa., where they lived twelve years, and pursued the

occupation of farming. Thence they removed to Carroll County, Ohio, where they lived until 1853. They have since died.

The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1853, and settled in Scott Township, where he owns 205 acres of farm land, fifty-three in timber. He was married in 1837 to Mary Jane Semple, who is a native of Wilmington, Del., born Oct. 22, 1814, and the daughter of Samuel and Jane (Crawford) Semple, natives of Ireland, and who were among the early pioneers of Ohio. Her grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are the parents of eight children: Samuel S., born Dec. 1, 1840, at Waynesburg, Ohio, resides in Sumner County, Kan.; Jane was born May 13, 1843; Johnson L., born Feb. 10, 1846, resides at home; Ann Eliza, born Sept. 10, 1848, died in 1853, while en route to this county; Robert Dennie, born April 18, 1851, is engaged in farming in this township; Sarah Eleanor, born May 18, 1856, is at home. Two children died in infancy. Mr. Robertson and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Our subject was a member of the Union League during the war, and a loyal and devoted supporter of the Union cause by his voice, his personal influence, and his vote. He is an uncompromising Republican, who dares to follow what he believes to be right. There are no better citizens in any country than those whose ancestors came from the north of Ireland. The spirit of liberty imbibed in that far-off land came with them to America, and has grown with their growth, and is a part of their very existence. Upon all questions affecting the public weal they are ever found upon the side of liberty and justice.



ABNER ALLEN, a prominent resident of Union Township, is a pioneer of 1854. He is a native of Bethlehem, Litchfield Co., Conn., his birth taking place Feb. 16, 1819, and is a son of James and Clarissa (Way) Allen, who were also natives of that State, as were their ancestors as far back as known. Abner is the eld-

est of six sons, only three of whom grew to manhood, and are yet living: James resides on the old homestead, and George P. near his native place. The subject of our sketch was reared to farm life, and managed during the winter months of his early life to gain a more than ordinary education, and at the age of seventeen commenced teaching, which he followed for three sessions. At the age of twenty-one years, he turned his face westward, stopping first at Cleveland, Ohio, but removing soon after to Stark County, where he engaged in general merchandising, and continued the business for five years.

In 1846 Mr. Allen returned to Connecticut, and was united in marriage with Hannah Hayes, a native of Litchfield County. He established himself at Bethlehem and remained until the death of his wife, which occurred in 1848. The following year Mr. Allen went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, following mining for two years, and returned via the Nicaragua route, the trip proving a successful one financially. In the fall of 1851 he married Betsy Ann Hayes, a sister of his first wife. In 1854 they came to Iowa, locating at Oskaloosa, and he began merchandising, associated with a Mr. Perkins, under the firm name of Perkins & Allen. This association continued one year, when Mr. Allen retired from the firm, running the queensware business alone until 1858, when he entered into a partnership under the firm name of Cooper & Allen, and operated a tannery for two years. In the year 1860 he traded his city property for a farm near Oskaloosa, upon which he opened a coal mine, and operated the same until 1865. During that year he leased the mine, returned to his native State, and followed farming for six years. Returning again to Oskaloosa, on account of his wife's health, and finding it did not improve in this latitude, as he expected, he removed to Colorado, and resided at Canon City for five years, engaged in the harness business. During all this migration he still retained the ownership of his property in this county, returning annually to look after his interests, and in 1877 returned to Mahaska County, settling at his present residence, and gives his entire attention to farming and stock-raising.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of three chil-

dren: Minnie C. is the wife of Charles B. Botsford, to whom she was married in Colorado, and resides in Connecticut, her native State; James H. and George G. reside at home. In his political relations Mr. Allen is a Democrat. Himself and wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Allen owns over 800 acres of land in the county. His possessions are in an excellent state of cultivation, with good and substantial improvements. In 1884 he purchased a pair of Polled-Angus cattle, but now has a herd of over fifty head of high-grade cattle of that breed, which so far as we are able to learn, is the only herd of such cattle in this county. He started in life with \$1,000 in cash, given him by his father, but spent it all before he learned how to handle money skillfully. The experience gained was, however, of great value, and he profited by it. He found that the royal road to wealth, of which he possesses a fair share, was one of industry, good judgment and proper economy, and it has brought abundant fruit.

As a successful business man, farmer and stock-raiser, Mr. Allen occupies a prominent position in the front rank. As a citizen, neighbor and friend, none are more fully established in the confidence and esteem of the public than he. He has led an honorable and upright life, with never a deviation from that line of duty which teaches that a man should do unto others as he would they should do unto him.

JOHAN T. BOLES, a well-known resident of Jefferson Township, was born in Indiana, Sept. 4, 1837, and is a son of Augustus and Julia (Chambers) Boles, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch came to Iowa in 1864, settling in Jefferson Township, and purchased his present home of 120 acres. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Taylor, a native of Ohio, born May 3, 1846, and who is the daughter of Zachariah and Louisa Taylor. By this marriage there have been four children—Laura E., Mary L., Phoebe J. and Clara, all of whom reside at home.

Politically Mr. Boles is an intelligent, wide-awake

Republican. The homestead of 160 acres is excellent land, in good cultivation, and well improved. In addition to the occupation of farming, Mr. Boles follows the business of blacksmithing and wagon-making, and has a shop upon his farm. He has followed the business actively for twenty years. Mr. B. has been fairly successful in life, having earned his present possessions by hard work and good management, and is esteemed in all respects a first-class citizen, honorable and upright, and of strict integrity.



ANDREW RUBY, of Adams Township, son of John and Prudence (Thompson) Ruby, is a pioneer of the days of 1845. He was born in Virginia, Sept. 13, 1818, was united in marriage with Miss Iby Winthrow, a native of Virginia, Dec. 18, 1839, and came to Iowa in 1845, locating in Adams Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruby are the parents of ten children: Prudence J. is the wife of William Stewart, a prominent farmer of Adams Township; Sarah A. was married to Stephen Criss in 1861; Lizzie, Mrs. Thompson Hanna; Wesley S., John F. and Andrew W. reside in this township; Sanford, Harriet E. and two infant children are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ruby are leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically our subject is Republican, and in 1862 was elected a member of the County Board of Supervisors, the duties of which position he performed in a manner creditable to himself and his constituents.

The farm of Mr. Ruby consists of 392 acres of fertile land, in a high state of cultivation and finely improved. Farming has been with him the pursuit of a lifetime, and he has made it a success. The country was new and undeveloped when he first settled in Adams Township. Neighbors were few and their homes far between, and what was raw prairie when he came he has since seen blossom as the rose.

Andrew Ruby is a man of unusual intelligence, a reader and thinker, and possessed of a good fund of general information. He is known and res-

pected as high minded, honorable, and of the strictest integrity, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of an extended circle of acquaintances.

John Ruby, the father of our subject, was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in 1859. Mrs. Prudence Ruby is yet living in Adams Township at the age of ninety.



THOMAS H. B. RYAN, of Prairie Township, is a native of Union County, Ohio, where he was born July 9, 1848. He is a son of Jesse B. and Mahala Ryan, whose biography and also that of Pereyrus Heitsman, his father-in-law, will be found elsewhere in this volume. Our subject came with his father's family to Iowa when but two years old, and resided on the farm in Richland Township until he attained to years of manhood. In December, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma M. Heitsman, a daughter of Pereyrus and Susan Heitsman. She was born April 27, 1853, and they removed to Cass County, Neb., where he at that time owned eighty acres of land. He, however, remained there only one season, when he sold his land and returned to this county, where he has since had charge of the estate of P. Heitsman, deceased, which contains 240 acres of land.

Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are the parents of two children—Etta May and Mary Eva. In his political affiliations our subject is a member of the Democratic party, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Ryan is a man of good business ability, and is successfully managing the estate entrusted to his care, and as a neighbor, friend and citizen is held in high regard wherever known.



RLOYD DILLEY, a well-known and highly esteemed farmer and stock-raiser on section 27, Madison Township, was born in Virginia, Jan. 5, 1845, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Dilley. When he was a boy of seven years of age the family came to Iowa and settled in Madison Township of this county. Our subject grew

to manhood on the farm, and received an excellent common-school education. Farming has always been his occupation, with the exception of one year, when he owned and operated a meat-market at Oskaloosa.

In 1872 Mr. Dilley was married to Sarah Knight, a daughter of Samuel and Lydia Esther Knight. Mrs. Dilley was born in 1849, and by her marriage has become the mother of four children—Charles, Arthur, Clara and Roy.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Dilley is a member of the National Greenback party, but was formerly a Republican. He now owns a farm of 175 acres, all of which is in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He engages in general farming and stock-raising, and is succeeding well in both these branches of business. As a man he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his friends and neighbors, and is in every way a most estimable citizen.



TB. EMMERT, of Spring Creek Township, a farmer, stock-dealer and shipper, residing on section 29, was born in Boone County, Ind., July 24, 1847, and is a son of William and Fannie (New) Emmert. The father was a native of Indiana, and a farmer by occupation; he died in Indiana in 1867; the mother was a native of Kentucky, and still lives at the old homestead in Indiana.

The subject of this sketch, T. B. Emmert, removed to the State of Illinois, in March, 1868, and remained there three years, and from there came to Mahaska County, settling in Harrison Township, near Cedar, where he remained until 1882, when he removed to his present home of 100 acres in this township, in addition to which he owns thirty-two and one-half acres of timber and pasture on section 31, and 320 acres of improved land in Harrison Township. On the home farm he has a fine house and barn, and excellent out-buildings, and the land is in the best possible cultivation.

June 23, 1867, Mr. Emmert was married to Miss Martha A. Higgason, a daughter of William and Sarah (Herron) Higgason. She was born Jan. 25,

1849, in Montgomery County, Ind. Six children have been born to them, as follows: William A., Sept. 24, 1868; Avis V., Dec. 1, 1869; Fannie M., born July 28, 1871, died Oct. 5, 1872; Mary Myrtle, born Nov. 28, 1873; Nellie, born March 5, died June 20, 1882; Thomas Harry, born Oct. 13, 1885.

Mr. Emmert has made life a success in a business way, by reason of superior ability, careful management, and honorable and upright dealings, and these have been his characteristics since he has settled here. Honesty is the best policy in all things, and rarely fails to bring to him who believes and practices it not only success in life, but the highest regard and esteem of his fellow-men.



MAHLON STANTON, Postmaster at New Sharon, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1819, but at the time of his birth his parents were residents of Jefferson County, and were temporarily living in Belmont County, where the father was at the time teaching school. His father, Benjamin Stanton, was born in North Carolina, but removed with his parents when quite young to the State of Ohio, and there was united in marriage with Hannah Penrose, a native of Ohio. She died in 1827, leaving six children. Benjamin Stanton afterward edited an anti-slavery newspaper, and took a very active part in the discussion of that question, during the early years of its agitation, but as he died about the year 1848 he did not see his expectations realized in this particular.

Mahlon Stanton, the subject of this sketch, received the best possible education afforded by the common schools of his day. He had intended entering Oberlin College, but was compelled to abandon the idea because of the lack of means. He engaged in the occupation of farming, and in 1845 married Penelope Williams, a native of Logan County, Ohio, and a daughter of Silas and Susana Williams. In the fall of 1850 they came to Iowa and settled in Jefferson County, where he followed farming for two years, and then came to this county, locating near Oskaloosa, where he engaged

in farming, and also dealt largely in live-stock. He was at one time a very large landholder in this county, owning over 2,000 acres. In the years 1873-74-75, he owned in partnership with James Hurst a large number of cattle, and by reason of the decline in prices of live-stock, he lost the large and valuable property which he had worked so many years and so hard to accumulate. In 1884 Mr. Stanton located at New Sharon, and Jan. 1, 1886, succeeded David Vail as Postmaster at that place. His wife died in Jefferson County, in 1852, leaving three children: Lewis, a farmer in this county; Andrew W. resides at Oskaloosa; Elma married Robert McAllister, who is in the employ of the Government in Indian Territory. She died there in January, 1884. Mr. Stanton was married a second time, in 1855, to Arabella Wilson, a native of Licking County, Ohio, and by this union there is one child, Benjamin W., born June 25, 1860.

Mr. Stanton was for many years a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he was early identified with the anti-slavery movement, and was one of the men assisting in the organization of the Republican party in this county, and he continued to be an active supporter of its principles until the close of the late Civil War, since which time he has affiliated with the National Greenback party. He represented this county in the General Assembly of Iowa at the extra session of 1861. Mr. Stanton has been a long-time resident of the county, and in these years has established for himself a character upon which there is neither spot nor blemish.



JOHN STEWART was one of the pioneer millers of Mahaska County. He is a native of Virginia, and when a young man removed with his parents to Indiana, and were among the earliest settlers of Johnson County in that State, and there he learned the business of milling.

In the year 1835 Mr. Stewart was married to Martha Park, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1843 he started to Iowa, making the journey by team, stopping during the winter of 1843-44 near Springfield, Ill., and in the spring of 1844 renewed their

journey and came to Jefferson County, in this State. In the fall of that year they settled in Mahaska County near Oskaloosa. Mr. Stewart at once went to work at milling, and presided over the hoppers at the upper mill on South Skunk River for seven years, and the lower mill for one year. He then removed to Union Mills and took charge for one year, and for two years was in charge of the mill near Peoria. After this he purchased 160 acres of land in Adams Township, and engaged in farming until the year 1874, when he sold out and moved to Polk County, Neb., where he now resides and owns a quarter section of land.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of six children; two died in infancy, one daughter at the age of eighteen years, and the three living are: William, of Adams Township; James W., of Johnson County, Ind., and John, at Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Stewart in his political affiliations is a Democrat.

JACOB DILLEY, of Madison Township, is a native of Virginia, born April 15, 1810, and is a son of Martin and Catherine Dilley, who were also natives of that State. Mr. Dilley came to Iowa in the year 1850, and located in this county. In 1835 he married Miss Elizabeth Bird, a native of Virginia. By this marriage there were five children: Amos, deceased; Jane is the wife of J. Q. McConnell, of this township; David M. and Floyd also reside in this township, and pursue the occupation of farming; William H., a contractor and fine workman, lives in Topeka, Kan. The mother of these children died in 1875, and Sept. 28, 1878, Mr. D. was again married, to Mrs. Nancy C. Moon, widow of J. Moon. She is the daughter of Robert and Margaret (Roseborough) McConnell, natives of South Carolina. The former died in 1847, and the latter in 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. Dilley are members of the Church of Jesus Christ. He is a prominent and leading member of the Greenback party, and has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Township Assessor and Road Supervisor. He is now the owner of 108 acres of land, which is in good cultivation and well improved. Mr. Dilley is a pioneer in this

county, and is a man well and favorably known during all the years he has lived in the county. He has prospered fairly well, and enjoys fully the confidence and regard of his circle of acquaintances and friends.

JOHN A. KALBACH is the managing partner of I. Kalbach & Son, dealers in lumber, sash, doors, blinds, and building material, at Oskaloosa. The firm was organized in 1864, and is the pioneer establishment in that line in the city. The subject of our sketch was born in Port Carbon, Schuylkill Co., Pa., Sept. 1, 1844, and is the son of Isaac and Christian (Koch) Kalbach. (See their biography elsewhere in this volume.) He removed to Indiana with his parents in 1849, and from there to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1850, and in 1851 to Oskaloosa. He was educated in the city schools, and in 1864 engaged in his present business with his father. In addition to their lumber business the firm have carried on an extensive grain business, and were also engaged in the banking and lumber business at New Sharon, Iowa. For many years John A. has been managing partner, and has so conducted the business of the firm that the house of I. Kalbach & Son is rated among the solid and safe business firms of the county. The banking and other business at New Sharon was simply as a matter of convenience, Mr. Kalbach preferring to give his entire attention to the original lumber business at Oskaloosa.

He was married at Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1873, to Miss Louisa Patterson, a daughter of Milton Patterson, formerly of Greene County, Pa., where Mrs. Kalbach was born, Nov. 26, 1847. Three children have been born of this union, one son and two daughters: Warren, March 29, 1874; Helen, Oct. 29, 1876, and Annetta, April 6, 1878.

Mrs. Kalbach is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Kalbach is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the A. O. U. W. He served as a member of the City Council from the First Ward in 1873, and in 1878 was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of this county. In any and

all positions Mr. Kalbach has received the commendation of his fellow-citizens for a conscientious and able performer of every duty imposed. In his family he is a kind and indulgent husband and father, in his business a man of strictest integrity, and in the community a progressive, public-spirited citizen.

JM. RUSSELL, farmer and stock-grower, resides on section 36, Cedar Township. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1839, and is the son of James and Ruth (Harrison) Russell. The former was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and the latter in Uniontown, Fayette County, the same State. He was a blacksmith by trade when a young man, but in after years followed farming until his death, in 1845, in Wayne County, Ohio. His wife died in Fulton County, Ind., in 1852. They were the parents of eleven children—Frederick, T. J., Mary A., J. H., Sophia, Franklin, Sarah J., J. M. and G. W. (twins), E. Y., and E. F., who served in Co. D, 11th Ill. Vol. Cav., and died at Vicksburg, Miss.

The subject of this sketch, J. M. Russell, at the death of his mother, was a lad of fourteen years, and from that time on made his way alone in the world, most of the time among strangers, working in the summer months and going to school in the winter. During three years of his single life he made his home with a brother.

In January, 1861, Mr. Russell was married to Rosa Coburn, born May 28, 1838, in Madison County, Ind. She is a daughter of William and Rachel (Ellsworth) Coburn, both natives of Ohio. William Coburn was a soldier in the late War for the Union, and belonged to the 2d Illinois Battery, organized at Peoria, Ill. He died in the service, and was taken care of by the fraternity of Odd Fellows. His father, Samuel Coburn, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell have become the parents of twelve children: Ora B., Rose E., William S., George M., Rachel B., Elijah F., Sophia P. and Jason A. are living. Those deceased are Georgia, Clara L., Luella and Daniel L. Mr. Russell enlisted in the late war, Aug. 8, 1862, in Co. K, 86th

Ill. Vol. Inf., Capt. John F. French, and served six months, and was then mustered out because of disability. His twin brother and E. Y. and E. F. also enlisted, the latter dying in the service.

Socially Mr. Russell is a member of the G. A. R.; politically he affiliates with the Republican party. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns 200 acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, with a fine frame dwelling, commodious and well-arranged barn, and other improvements; in fact, everything about the place is first class. The personal character of Mr. Russell is beyond reproach. He is a conscientious Christian gentleman, practicing the spirit of the Golden Rule in all the affairs of life, and is greatly esteemed by friends and neighbors.

WILLIAM S. TREDICK, a successful farmer of Garfield Township, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born June 29, 1836, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Stavers) Tredick, natives of New Hampshire. They removed to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1838, and there Thomas Tredick still lives, in his eighty-eighth year; his wife died in 1842, at Portsmouth.

The subject of our sketch, at the age of eighteen, went to Biddeford, Me., and commenced to learn the trade of machinist, working at the business one and a half years. From there he removed to Marshall, Mich., where he worked on a farm for two years, and attended the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing for two years. In the fall of 1859 he came to this county, and in the spring of 1860 purchased 100 acres of land in Garfield Township, on section 21, where he has since resided. The land was but slightly improved at that time, but has, under his management, been brought to a very high state of cultivation and of improvement, his residence alone costing nearly \$3,000.

Mr. Tredick was married, in March, 1861, to Miss Matilda Batterton, a native of Bloomington, Ind. By this marriage there are four children; May, wife of John McWilliams, of Garfield Township; Hattie, Charles and Wilfred. His wife died Feb. 7, 1876, and Feb. 18, 1877, he was again married,

to Miss Margaret Moore, a native of Indiana. They are members of the Congregational Church of Oskaloosa.

Politically Mr. Tredick is a Republican. He is engaged in general farming, in which he has been very successful, and few, if any, farms are more productive, or have been brought to a higher state of cultivation. Mr. Tredick is a man of quiet and unassuming manner, of liberal education, and of a strong social disposition, hospitable and generous, and as a citizen is highly esteemed by all his acquaintances.

ROBERT WHARTON, residing upon section 7, Jefferson Township, is numbered among the pioneers of 1854, locating upon that section on the 19th day of September of that year, and on this homestead he has since continued to reside. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1818, and is a son of John and Mary Ann (Smith) Wharton, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was an early settler of Ohio, having moved there about 1814.

Robert Wharton was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of his native State. When eighteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Delaware County, Ind., where he lived eight years, and was there married, Jan. 4, 1844, to Nancy Starbuck, a native of Indiana. Immediately after this event he removed to La Porte County, Ind., where he bought a farm of eighty acres of land, and there resided until 1854, when he moved to this county and entered 200 acres of river land, which he improved, and has now one of the finest farms in Mahaska County.

Six children were born to his union with Miss Starbuck: John W., now in Osborne County, Kan.; Tristram S., who died in 1881 at Creston, Iowa, of small-pox; Mary C. is the wife of Jeremiah Rose, now residing in California; Nancy Jane is now the wife of Simon McIntosh, and resides in Washington County, Kan.; William A. is in Washington County Kan., engaged in farming; Thomas Jefferson is also a farmer in Washington County, Kan.

Mrs. Wharton died Aug. 26, 1856, at the age of twenty-nine years. Mr. Wharton was again mar-

ried, the ceremony taking place March 1, 1857, and the bride being Mary Jane Ashing, of Ohio. By this union there were five children, four of whom are now living: Isaac Wilsey married Miss Addie Stoker, Nov. 25, 1886, in Jefferson Township; Leroy is now in Dakota; Tabitha is the widow of Martin Curtis, and lives at home; E. Alice is the wife of Ebenezer Anspach, of Marion County, Iowa; Leah died at the age of one year.

In addition to the home farm of 240 acres, Mr. Wharton is the possessor of forty acres in Marion County, Iowa, and 160 acres in Kansas. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and has in times past been connected with the I. O. O. F. He has been honored with many of the local offices in his township. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for eight years, and was a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county for two years, representing his township at the time when each township was represented on the board by one member. For twenty-three years he was Treasurer of the School Board of the District of Jefferson Township, and was also Assessor two terms. In politics Mr. Wharton is a Democrat. Few men are better known in the western part of the county than Robert Wharton, and he is recognized by all as one of Nature's noblemen, honest as the day is long.

IA. GARRETT, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 13, Harrison Township, was born in McDonough County, Ill., Feb. 27, 1846, and is the son of Coleman and Mildred (Willis) Garrett.

Our subject removed from Illinois to Mahaska County, Iowa, in 1873, and was married to Mary L. Ross, a daughter of Denison and Elizabeth (Adams) Ross. She is a native of Ohio, born in 1835. Her father was a native of Delaware, and her mother of Ohio. To them have been born two children—Theressa M. and Cora B.

Mr. Garrett enlisted in Co. C, 30th Ill. Vol. Inf., under command of Capt. Adair, in October, 1864, and was captured at Kingston, N. C., before reaching his command. He was taken at once to Libby Prison, at Richmond, Va., where he was

kept for eighteen days, when he was exchanged and sent to Springfield, Ill., whence he was sent home on a thirty days' furlough, but was shortly afterward mustered out of service and remained at home.

Mr. Garrett owns 160 acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, the improvements being first class, and in his business of general farming and stock-raising is successful and prosperous. He is a man of excellent judgment, a good manager, a social, pleasant gentleman, and an estimable citizen. Politically he is a Republican.

PERCYRUS HEITSMAN, deceased, was numbered among the pioneers of this county of 1853. He was a native of New Jersey, born April 30, 1814, and was reared a farmer's boy. In 1840 he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Mershon, a native of New Jersey, who was born July 11, 1817. In 1849 they removed to Ohio, locating in Marion County, and engaged in farming until 1853, when they loaded their worldly possessions and five little children into a covered wagon and, after a tedious journey of about six weeks, arrived in this county. They settled on section 1, Prairie Township, and Mr. Heitsman purchased a farm which was originally opened up by Mr. A. C. Doze, and here followed farming the remainder of his life, his death occurring Oct. 5, 1882. His widow yet survives, and resides on the homestead. They were the parents of eight children, of whom one died in infancy, in New Jersey; Margaret became the wife of Jacob Fisher, and died at the age of forty-one years; one son, Lewis, died when twenty-seven years old. The five living are: Jacob, in Union Township; George, in Poweshiek County; John Irving, in Prairie Township; Emma, wife of Thomas H. B. Ryan, who resides on the homestead, and William, who lives in Union Township.

Politically Mr. Heitsman was a lifelong Democrat. His religious connection was with the Christian Union Church. He was a man of medium size, and a hard worker all his life. Among his neighbors he was esteemed for his social qualities;

at home he was a kind husband and loving father, and among his business acquaintances greatly respected as an honorable, upright man and a first-class citizen.

ALONZO ROCKWELL, of Union Township, was born in the State of Vermont, Jan. 11, 1832. Dec. 12, 1858, he was united in marriage with Margaret Vore, a native of Maryland, who was born Nov. 16, 1840. They became the parents of five children: Ida E., born Feb. 23, 1862; Edward W., Nov. 4, 1864; Milo A., April 4, 1867; Elsie J., June 1, 1869; Walter L., Nov. 29, 1871. The mother of these children died Feb. 18, 1876, and Aug. 16, 1878, he was again married, to Mary E. Hiatt, who was born Sept. 24, 1847. By this marriage there were four children: Karl M., born Aug. 4, 1879; Ruby H., Nov. 15, 1880; Phoebe E., Sept. 26, 1881; Flora B., July 31, 1886.

Mr. Rockwell came to Iowa in the year 1858, and settled upon his present farm, consisting of 100 acres of good land, well cultivated, the improvements of which are of the better class, and pursues the occupation of general farming. In his political affiliations he is a Republican; himself and wife are members of the Society of Friends.

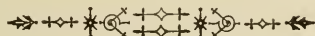
Alonzo Rockwell is an estimable citizen in the fullest sense of the word. He is of the progressive order of farmers, possessing much push and energy, and has enjoyed a good degree of success in his present business. That he enjoys the confidence of his neighbors and friends is beyond question. His character is in all respects above and beyond reproach.

JOSEPH E. CRAFT, a well-known and prosperous farmer and stock-grower on section 7, Cedar Township, was born in Greene County, Pa., April 22, 1846, and is the son of Peter and Tacy (Deagood) Craft, who came to Iowa about the year 1856. The latter is since deceased, but the former survives, and is living a retired life near Ottumwa, Iowa. The subject of this sketch was married, Dec. 18, 1873, to

Allie Tennis, a native of Beaver County, Pa., and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Aiken) Tennis, who reside in Harrison Township, this county, on section 7. By this union four children have been born—Mary Eva, Elizabeth T., Nellie B., and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Craft is the owner of 160 acres of splendid land, all in cultivation, and with the best class of improvements. He has a fine barn, 36x54 feet, with 24-foot posts, and a half basement, built at a cost of \$1,300, and especially adapted to his business of fine stock-raising. Mr. Craft is a breeder of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, and is beginning to get together a herd of very fine animals. The females of his herd are members of the family of Floras; the males are descendants of the Duke of Barmpton. He keeps a fine assortment of Poland-China hogs, the principal animals of his herd being recorded stock, and is also paying attention to the raising of horses, and has several fine graded animals.

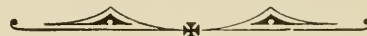
Mr. Craft and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. C. is succeeding remarkably well in his business of general farming and stock-raising, and brings to the conduct of his business energy, industry and zeal, and a thorough knowledge of what he professes. His representations can be relied upon implicitly, and because of his established reputation in the community where he resides he enjoys in a marked degree the confidence of friends and acquaintances.



SYLVESTER BOYLES, of Monroe Township, was born in Sullivan County, Pa., Jan. 11, 1840. He came to Iowa Aug. 12, 1865, and was united in marriage with Mrs. Lucinda McMains, May 25, 1871, and to them one child has been born, Joel A., at home. Mrs. Boyles' first marriage occurred Feb. 20, 1851, by which she became the mother of five children, as follows: Mary, deceased; Amanda E., now the wife of W. A. Larkins, of Pleasant Grove Township; Charity L. is the wife of T. J. Eisenminger, and lives in White Oak Township; Jordon lives in Greenwood County, Kan., and Homer, in Monroe

Township, this county. The father of these children died Dec. 17, 1865. Mrs. Boyles is the daughter of Joel and Loretta Jared Adkinson, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Her father died in 1882. Her mother is still living, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Hamilton Brown, of Monroe Township.

Politically Mr. Boyles is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Boyles own 138 acres of good land, all in cultivation and well improved. He possesses all the qualities of a good citizen, is an energetic, industrious man, honorable and upright, and enjoys the confidence and regard of his friends and acquaintances.



SS. COOK, deceased, was a physician and surgeon, the son of Ira and Irene Cook, who now reside in Hardin County, Iowa.

He was born in Indiana, July 15, 1832, and received but a limited education in the public schools, but by subsequent reading and study became a well-posted man upon most subjects of interest, and might properly be termed self-educated. In 1853 he came to Mahaska County, and located at Fremont.

On the 13th day of April, 1854, he was married to Sarah A. Eastburn, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Haigh) Eastburn, born in Indiana Dec. 15, 1834. Her father died in 1872, and her mother in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Cook became the parents of five children: Alice M., Laura E. and Albert N. are deceased; Rosa B. is the wife of Dr. William Bair, a graduate of the medical department of the Nebraska State University, and resides in Oxford, Neb.; Sylvanus S. is married, and lives in Jasper County, Iowa.

From his youth Mr. Cook desired to become a physician, while his father desired him to learn the tanner's trade. But he could not give up his cherished ambition, therefore read medicine, and in 1855 began its practice at Fremont, subsequently removing to Richland, Keokuk Co., Iowa. After commencing the practice of medicine, he attended lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College, from which institution he received his diploma in 1858, when he entered actively into the practice of med-

icine and surgery, and continued in the work until 1863. He was then commissioned, July 13, as Assistant Surgeon of the 24th Iowa Infantry, serving as such for six months, when he was sent to Vicksburg as a Contract Surgeon, and died of disease contracted in the service Jan. 15, 1864.

Dr. Cook was a member of the Baptist Church, and was a sincere Christian man. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. After the death of her husband Mrs. Cook returned to Mahaska County, where she has since continued to live. She is the owner of forty acres of good land, has a good house and small barn, and other excellent improvements about the place, and is a lady highly esteemed for her many excellent qualities of head and heart by an extended circle of friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Cook is a member of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS BRIGGS, of Union Township, is a son of William and Jane (Roman) Briggs, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania, both now deceased. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1838, and followed the occupation of farming in that State. Mr. Briggs was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Spear, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Spear. The father is deceased, but the mother yet survives. They are the parents of eleven children, eight now living: Estella J., born July 24, 1868; Dillon H. Oct. 30, 1869; Albert A., May 11, 1871; Carrie E., Sept. 20, 1872; Thomas E., Feb. 24, 1874; Cora A., born Aug. 13, 1875, died April 21, 1886; William E., born Feb. 7, 1877, died Feb. 5, 1879; Lewis K., born April 18, 1878; Mary E., Jan. 7, 1880; John Clifford, born May 30, 1881, died April 21, 1886; Hattie M. D., born Dec. 23, 1885.

Mr. Briggs is a member of the Republican party, and at present holds the office of School Director in his district. His religious connection is with the Society of Friends. He came to Iowa in the year 1870, locating in Union Township upon section 29, and pursued the occupation of farming, in which he has been greatly prospered. He manages his business prudently and economically, is rated

as a man of strict integrity, conscientious and honest in his business matters, and enjoying fully the high regard of all with whom he has to do in the business or personal relations of life.

EMORY REED, of Pleasant Grove Township, is a farmer and merchant. He was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1853, but while still a mere child his parents removed to Sheboygan County, Wis., where they lived until 1868, going thence to Mower County, Minn., where they lived until 1876, when they came to Iowa and resided for a period of five years, locating in this county in 1881. Mr. Reed is proprietor of a general store at Barnes City, carries a well-assorted stock of goods and is doing an excellent trade, and is also the owner of a farm of 130 acres of good land, well improved and in a good state of cultivation, and combining the two branches of business, both of which he manages with ability and skill, is succeeding financially.

In 1878 Mr. Reed was united in marriage with Miss Ella Harper, and to them have been born four children—Ollie S., Millie, Effie and Willie. Mr. R. is an active member of the Republican party, and a warm supporter of its principles, and takes great interest in the success of its candidates for office. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Our subject has shown himself to be a man of more than ordinary ability in the management of his affairs, is a reader and thinker, and fully qualified to express himself upon all questions that come before the people for their decision. In his various relations with the world he measures up to the full standard of good citizenship, and enjoys the full confidence of all with whom he comes in contact, either in the social relations of life or in a business way.

BENJAMIN F. TODD, who for over thirty years has been a resident of Spring Creek Township, is located on section 10, where he has a fertile farm and comfortable home. Mr. Todd was born in Darke County, Ohio, Feb. 8,

1827, and is a son of Noah and Mary (Barton) Todd. Noah Todd was a distiller, and was accidentally scalded to death in the year 1827. His wife died in 1855.

The subject of this sketch, at the age of nineteen months, together with his brother William, two years his senior, was bound out to a Mr. Edward Barton to remain until they reached their majority. Mr. Barton died soon after, and the boys were turned over to his son, William Barton, of Wayne County, Ind. Here the boys remained until they reached the age of twenty-one years, when each of them received \$100 cash and a horse, saddle and bridle. In 1852 Mr. Todd came to Mahaska County, whither his brother had preceded him two years before, and has remained here ever since, save three years of his service in the Union army. He enlisted, Aug. 5, 1862, in Co. K, 33d Iowa Vol. Inf., Capt. McIntosh Commander, and went into camp at Oskaloosa, thence to Benton Barracks at St. Louis, Mo., thence into Kentucky, and followed all the wanderings of his regiment, participating in all its engagements. He met the enemy at Yazoo Pass, Helena and Little Rock, thence went on the Camden expedition, including the battles at Poison Creek, Prairie d'Anne and Jenkin's Ferry. After these he was removed to New Orleans, and from there to Mobile, Ala., where, with the command, he was thirteen days and nights under a continuous fire from the enemy. Following this the regiment was ordered to Mexico, to the Rio Grande River, as a portion of the Army of Observation, and to secure a lot of artillery which the rebel General, Kirby Smith, had disposed of to Maximilian, at that time Emperor of Mexico. The guns were secured, and after a stay of six weeks the regiment was ordered to New Orleans to be mustered out.

After his discharge from service Mr. Todd returned home, and has since been engaged in farming. He was married, Sept. 11, 1850, to Miss Lurana Barton, who was born March 15, 1828, and is a daughter of Andrew and Celia (Boswell) Barton. There were six children born to this union: William H.; Elizabeth and Ann E., deceased; twins, who died in infancy, and Leander J. Mr. Todd has sixty-eight acres of land, all of which is in an

excellent state of cultivation and well improved, and from its few but fertile acres he reaps each year a bountiful harvest of golden grain. His residence, barn and other buildings are of the best character. Politically Mr. Todd is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, believing them to be more conducive of good than those of any other political organization. Personally he is a man greatly esteemed by friends and acquaintances for his business integrity and correct habits.



ALONZO N. CHURCH, of Scott Township, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 13, 1844, being a son of Eli and Mary (Woods) Church, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Maryland. They were married at Seneca, Ohio, and came to Mahaska County in the fall of 1849, when the subject of this sketch was four years old, settling on section 25 of Scott Township, where they resided until their death, the husband dying in May, 1870, aged sixty-five years, and the wife in April, 1871, at the age of sixty-seven. They were among the earliest settlers in Mahaska County. Father Church was a regular mechanic, and kept up a shop, working at his trade as well as farming.

The subject of this sketch remained on the farm with his father, working in the field and in the shop until 1862, when, the late Rebellion being in progress, he enlisted in the 33d Iowa Infantry, July 18 of that year, and served with that command until it was mustered out at the close of the war, July 17, 1865. He participated in the memorable battles of Helena, Little Rock, Prairie D'Anne, Poison Spring, Camden, Jenkin's Ferry, and was at the siege of Spanish Fort and Mobile, where their regiment was under fire continuously thirteen days and nights, and was also engaged in numerous skirmishes and other unimportant engagements. While on the Camden expedition, he became afflicted with ophthalmia, which confined him to the regimental hospital about one month, and kept him from active duty for a period of four months, and

from the effects of which he has never recovered. After the war Mr. Church returned to his home in this county, residing in the city of Oskaloosa for seven years.

He was married, April 10, 1870, to Miss Susannah Jane Bartlow, a daughter of William and Ursula Bartlow, for biographical sketch of whom see elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Church are the parents of three children: Jesse Cheney Eugene, born Feb. 25, 1871; Clara Estella, Nov. 4, 1872; Daisy Etta, July 26, 1875.

Our subject owns a tidy little farm of fifty-four acres in this township which he has well improved. He is a member of the G. A. R., and has been Constable of Scott Township for seven years past, making a most efficient officer.

WESLEY SHOEMAKE, of Madison Township, was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, July 24, 1841, his parents being Enoch and Desdemona (Nichols) Shoemake. His father was a native of Ohio and his mother of Indiana. They came to Iowa in the year 1840, locating in Jefferson County, where they resided for three years, then came to this county and settled in Madison Township, where they took up a claim and improved it. His mother died in the year 1844, and his father in 1874.

The subject of this sketch, Wesley Shoemake, was married to Miss Elizabeth Coffin, Dec. 12, 1860. She is a native of Indiana, born in 1843, and a daughter of John and Eleanor (Votaw) Coffin, who were natives of Indiana. Her father died in 1852. Her mother is still living, and is now the wife of James Horner, of Madison Township. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemake are the parents of five children: Frank married Miss Cora Else, and lives in Madison Township; Alice, his twin sister, died in 1863; Edna died in 1876, and infant twins in 1878.

Mr. Shoemake is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is an advocate of a union in Christ, of which there is an organization in Madison Township known as the Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ, which has a considerable following in that portion

of the county. In 1881 the members of the church built a very neat church, 28x38 feet, at a cost of \$1,500, where they hold regular services every Sabbath. The founder of this denomination is also the Pastor of the church.

Politically Mr. Shoemake is a Republican. He began the struggle of life for himself twenty-five years ago, with a capital of \$100. To-day he is the owner of 580 acres of fine land, in an excellent state of cultivation, and with improvements of the best class. He pursues general farming and engages quite extensively in raising cattle and hogs, and is considered one of the successful farmers of this county. He is a man of much more than average ability, intellectually, and in a business way, and while he devotes much thought and attention to the spiritual welfare of the outside world, finds ample time for the proper care and attention of temporal matters, and pushes the business of the farm with commendable energy, and to successful results. He is highly regarded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

ISAIAH PICKRELL, a well-known and highly respected resident of Prairie Township, is one of the pioneers of 1858. He was born in Logan County, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1831, and is a son of William P. and Mary (Williams) Pickrell, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Virginia. Mr. Pickrell in his early days was a tanner by trade, and followed that business for many years, but in the latter years of his life pursued the occupation of farming. He brought his family to Iowa in the year 1850, settling first in Jefferson County, and residing there until 1858, when he came to this county and took up his residence at Oskaloosa, departing this life in 1884, at the ripe age of seventy-six years. His wife died in 1872, at the age of sixty-four. They were the parents of four children, one of whom died in childhood. Isaiah, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest; Sarah J. lives at Oskaloosa; Martha is the wife of Cyrus Beede, Secretary of the Iowa Life and Endowment Association, of Oskaloosa.

Isaiah Pickrell, the subject of this sketch, came

with his parents to Iowa, and in 1860 was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Hiatt, a daughter of Amos and Lydia Hiatt. She was born in Highland County, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1838. To them have been born seven children: Cyrus; Lydia, who died at the age of four years; Mary, Caroline, William, Anna and Amos. Soon after his marriage Mr. Pickrell located in Jefferson County, but returned to Mahaska County in 1862, and followed farming near Oskaloosa until 1867, when he purchased his present farm in Prairie Township. It consists of 220 acres of excellent land, in the best possible condition of cultivation and with first quality improvements thereon.

Mr. Pickrell follows mixed farming, and is numbered among the successful and prominent farmers of this county. The qualities that so much commended his excellent father have descended to the son, and the honor of the family is in most worthy hands. Of him no evil can be spoken, in truth, and there is much in his daily life and conversation that is worthy of emulation. He possesses all the qualities that go to make up the full measure of honorable manhood, and enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem of all acquaintances.

HARRIET E. ATWOOD, of Adams Township, was born in Johnson County, Ind., Nov. 6, 1833, and came to Iowa with her parents in 1849. Her father, Rev. Alfred N. Atwood, was born in Virginia, Sept. 11, 1809, and her mother, Nancy (Kelly) Atwood, in Kentucky, Nov. 5, 1806. Her father was a Baptist minister, commencing his ministry before leaving Indiana, and continuing actively in the work until his death, which took place in this county, Dec. 24, 1867. He taught the first school in Adams Township. In 1864 he was a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and served with credit to himself and his constituents. The mother died Oct. 1, 1877. They were the parents of two children: Harriet E., the subject of this sketch, and Mary E., wife of Woodford Bass, of Monroe Township.

Miss Atwood received her land from her father,

who owned at the time of his death, 2,000 acres, which was equally divided between the girls. She at present owns 380 acres of excellent land in good cultivation, and well improved. She was reared in the belief of the Baptist Church. She possesses many excellent traits of character, prominent among which are her amiable disposition and kindness of heart, and is very highly esteemed by her extended circle of friends and acquaintances.

CHARLES PHELPS, of Richland Township, dates his residence in this county back to the year 1848. He was born in Champaign County, Ohio, July 27, 1831, and is a son of Sylvester and Maria (Lathrop) Phelps, natives of Connecticut (see biography elsewhere in this book), who came to Iowa in the fall of 1848, bringing the subject of our sketch with them, and he has since been a resident of Richland Township. Prior to coming to this State he had received an excellent common-school education in Ohio. In 1856, in partnership with Lauren Osborn and Albert Phelps, he built what is known as the Johnston sawmill, located on Buck Creek, in this township. The machinery of this mill was purchased in Columbiana County, Ohio, shipped by steamboat to Burlington, and thence transported by team to its destination. Mr. Phelps continued his connection with the firm for about three years.

March 11, 1858, Mr. Phelps was married to Eveline Martin, born in West Virginia, Nov. 11, 1839, and a daughter of M. J. and Sophia Martin, who located in this county in the fall of 1855, and to them eight children have been born: Emma A. is the wife of Robert Savage, of Sherman County, Neb.; Edna S. is the wife of Joseph Hanway, of Elk County, Kan.; Lida M. is the wife of John Castre, residing in Kansas; William H., Julia C., Lyman L., Robert O. and Neta May are at home.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Phelps dissolved his connection with the sawmill and settled upon his present farm, a portion of which, eighty acres, he had received from his father's estate. Politically Mr. Phelps has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and is a man of much influence

in political circles in the county, and has for many years served his people in the official capacity of Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His home farm consists of 320 acres, forty of which are timber, and the remainder of 280 acres is in a most excellent state of cultivation, with the best class of buildings and improvements, and admirably adapted to his business, which is that of stock-farming.

Charles Phelps is a leader among men, and this because he has within himself the qualities that stamp him as a superior man in many respects. High-minded, honorable and upright, of the strictest integrity, he merits and receives the fullest confidence and highest esteem of an extended circle of friends and acquaintances.



JESSE B. RYAN, formerly a resident of Mahaska County, but now of Cass County, Neb., dates his advent into this county in the year 1850. He was born in Barbour County, W. Va., May 2, 1817. There he grew to manhood, following the occupation of farming, and was united in marriage with Miss Mahala Sterns, a native of West Virginia, who was born March 2, 1814. In 1846 they removed to Union County, Ohio, in 1848 to Indiana, and thence in 1850 came to Iowa and settled in Richland Township, where Mr. Ryan entered 240 acres of land and began to make for himself a home, and lived upon the place for nearly a quarter of a century.

Mrs. Mahala Ryan departed this life May 26, 1873, leaving six children: Ingaba J., now the wife of William Godby, of Buffalo County, Neb.; James R., a resident of Boone County, Neb.; Elizabeth A., wife of William Nichols, of Ottumwa, Iowa; Jacob, who resides in Cass County, Neb.; Thomas H. B., of Prairie Township; and Nancy E., Mrs. Paris VanCleve, who lives in Hamilton County, Neb.

After the death of his wife Mr. Ryan continued farming until 1879. He then espoused, as his second wife, Susan Foreman, and that year sold out all his possessions in this county and removed to

Cass County, Neb., where he owns a farm of eighty acres of land. Politically he is a Democrat, and frequently held local offices in the township. His religious connections were with the Methodist Episcopal Church.



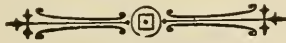
WILLIAM A. HOOVER, a successful farmer, will be found engaged in his chosen occupation on section 4, Spring Creek Township. He is a native of Iowa, born March 7, 1855, and is the elder of the two children of James M. and Eunice (Cox) Hoover, natives of Indiana, the former of whom died in Sumner County, Kan., in the year 1885; the latter is still living and occupies a dwelling on the farm of the subject of this sketch. His sister, Delpha, is the wife of Henry Glasscock, a resident of this township.

Mr. Hoover was married, Dec. 9, 1880, to Miss Susan C. Ballenger, a daughter of Jeremiah and Margaret (Starlin) Ballenger; the former a native of Illinois, and a farmer by occupation; his death took place June 5, 1886. His wife, a native of Ohio, still survives, and resides in this township. Besides the home farm of 175 acres of land all under fence, with comfortable buildings and other excellent improvements, Mr. Hoover also owns a farm of ninety acres in Adams Township, all in good cultivation and with the best class of improvements.

In addition to general farming, which Mr. H. carries on extensively and successfully, he is also engaged quite largely in the breeding of Chester-White swine, of which he has not only the finest drove in the county, but in this section of the State. His animals are all selected from the best known herds in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and other States, and to secure the best of all these he spares neither money nor time. He is very particular in the breeding and care of these animals, that nothing may impair their purity of breed and symmetry of form. The reputation of these animals is as fully established as that of the older breeding farms of Eastern States, and Mr. Hoover receives and fills numerous mail orders for them from all parts of the West. He is perhaps the most extensive breeder of pure Chester-White hogs in South-

ern, if not in the entire State of Iowa, and constant additions are made to his herd by purchase and otherwise.

Mr. Hoover has been quite successful in his undertakings, and combines the best of management with proper economy. As a citizen he is rated among the best, and is known and respected as a hospitable, generous man.



WILLIAM J. McFALL, who resides upon section 3 of Des Moines Township, is a native of Ohio, born in 1825, and a son of William and Rachel (Brouse) McFall, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. His early life was spent upon a farm in his native State, his educational advantages being limited to the common schools of that early day. In 1845 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Lyons, a daughter of John and Margaret (Reed) Lyons, natives of Ohio, but of Irish descent, and early settlers of Ohio. They are the parents of eight children: Charles W., now living in Des Moines Township; John and William, also residing in the same township; Benton, at home; Mary, now the wife of Henry Stone, of Titus County, Tex., her husband being engaged in the lumber business; Fremont, who also resides in Titus County, Tex., engaged in the lumber business; James and B. F. are at home.

On the 3d day of March, 1847, during the Mexican War, he enlisted in the 6th United States Infantry, commanded by Col. Clark, and served seventeen months. He was in the battle of Cherasusco and Chapultepec, and in the engagement resulting in the capture of the city of Mexico. His regiment marched from the Mexican capital to Vera Cruz, 250 miles, where they took a steamer to New Orleans, from which place he came up the Mississippi River to Jefferson Barracks, where he was discharged in August, 1848.

On returning to Ohio he engaged in farming until the spring of 1856, when he came to this county, and located on section 11 in Des Moines Township, where he purchased forty acres of raw land, and there resided until the spring of 1865,

when he bought eighty-six acres of partially improved land on section 3 of the same township, where he still lives. On the 14th day of October, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 4th Iowa Vol. Cav., and served a little over three years, being discharged on the 6th day of December, 1864. He participated in a number of the battles of the war, and was with Gen. Curtis in his march down White River. Among the engagements were Jackson, Vicksburg, second battle of Jackson, and Canton. The greater part of the time the regiment was engaged in scouting and in destroying the property of the rebels, tearing up railroad tracks, and in general foraging. During the siege of Vicksburg he was with a party of 130 who were sent out to block a piece of road, when they were surrounded and cut off from the command, having to cut their way out. Ten of the number were killed and about thirty captured. Mr. McFall lost his horse, and by hiding in the brush escaped the observation of the rebels as they swept by him. He then returned on foot to camp, reaching the same about sundown. That portion of the command with which he was connected had a skirmish or fight almost daily. It was engaged in scouting in the rear of the army during the siege of Vicksburg, and every time they were sent out engaged in a fight. Mr. McFall was promoted Sergeant at Helena, Ark., and served as such during the remainder of his enlistment. He arrived at home on the 9th day of December, 1864, and resumed farming.

In early life Mr. McFall was a Whig in politics, but on the organization of the Republican party he became identified with and a strong advocate of its principles. For some years past he has been identified with the Greenback party. Whether as a Whig, a Republican or a Greenbacker, he has always been outspoken for that which he believes to be right. In local affairs he has been honored by his fellow-townsmen, having served seven years as Township Assessor, fifteen years as a member of the School Board, three years as Township Clerk, and three terms as Township Trustee.

Mr. McFall comes from a patriotic family, his father having served in the War of 1812, while his maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His father was of Scotch-Irish de-

scent and died in 1829, aged about fifty years. His mother died in 1871, aged eighty-two; she was of German descent. His father was a very prominent Mason, and politically was a Jacksonian Democrat, being quite an active politician and a very fluent speaker. By trade he was a tin and copper smith, and carried on quite an extensive business, having several men in his employ. There were in the family five girls and two boys, one of the daughters and the two sons now living: Rachel, the wife of Sullivan Eckard, resides near Warsaw, Ind.; George W. lives in Hancock County, Ohio, and William J. is the subject of this sketch.

The first two years Mr. McFall spent in this county he engaged in teaming, hauling goods from Keokuk to Oskaloosa. The first stock of goods, owned by H. Howard, he hauled from Keokuk. In the spring of 1861 he went to Denver, Col., with an ox-team, taking a load of freight from Oskaloosa, being three months and a half in making the trip. Taking into consideration his active life, and serving in two wars, Mr. McFall is a well-preserved man, and is entitled to the respect and esteem of his friends and neighbors.

ANNAH WELLS, *nee* Hammond, a highly respected resident of Monroe Township, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1830. Feb. 26, 1848, she was united in marriage with Albert Wells, a native of Genesee County, N. Y., who was born Jan. 8, 1820. They came to this county in 1867, purchasing the present homestead of 160 acres, and farmed it until his death, which took place Dec. 25, 1882.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells became the parents of eleven children: Henriette is the wife of James Spradling, of Washington County, Kan.; Celia is the wife of Enos Stevens, and also lives in Washington County; Ralph P. is a resident of the above-named county and State; Reuben C. is in Monroe Township, this county; Austin is at home; Eliza is deceased; Ida M. is the wife of Frank Summers, and lives in Kansas; George O. is deceased; Frank is in Kansas; Bruce and Charles reside at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells were members of the order

of Grangers. He was raised a Baptist, and she a Methodist. The home farm of 160 acres is a fine piece of land, in an excellent state of cultivation and well improved. Mrs. Wells is succeeding admirably in the management of the business of the farm. She is a lady of fine intelligence, of a benevolent disposition, and highly esteemed for her many excellent qualities by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JAMES A. RICE, of Oskaloosa, is the oldest son of Gen. S. A. Rice, who died during the late war from wounds received in the battle of Jenkin's Ferry, Ark. He was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, Sept. 30, 1855. After attending the public schools, young Rice entered Oskaloosa College, where he studied two years, and then took a classical course in Washington and Jefferson Colleges. In the fall of 1876 he entered the law department of the Iowa State University, from which he graduated with honors in the class of 1877.

Mr. Rice began the practice of law in Oskaloosa, and in the spring of 1878 was elected Mayor of the city, being re-elected in 1879. After serving two or three terms he resumed the practice of law, and in 1881 was elected City Solicitor, which position he held four years. In 1882 he was a candidate for the General Assembly of Iowa, and ran 3,000 votes ahead of his ticket. During his second term of Mayor the Holly water system was put in, and in this great public enterprise he took a great interest. While serving his last year as solicitor Mr. Rice revised the city ordinances, which had not been done for ten years, his work being a model of neatness and accuracy. He also conducted a number of important cases for the city through the Circuit, District and Supreme Courts of Iowa.

Mr. Rice was one of the number elected to deliver a eulogy at the grand memorial services in this city. He is an active member and Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being an officer in Commandery No. 6, Knights Templars, located at Oskaloosa. He is Vice President of the Library Association,

Superintendent of the Fine Arts in Mahaska County Agricultural Society, and Captain of Samuel A. Rice Company No. 48, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., at Oskaloosa. Mr. Rice is a studious, energetic and reliable young man, always ready to assist in promoting any worthy enterprise.



EDGAR C. HULL, a resident of Prairie Township, was born in Taylor County, W. Va., Nov. 19, 1837, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Thomas) Hull, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this volume. He was reared on the farm, and accustomed to its laborious work from early life to manhood, but received an excellent common-school education.

June 24, 1858, Mr. Hull was married to Apalonia Martin, a native of Barbour County, W. Va., who was born Sept. 12, 1837, and is a daughter of Henry D. and Margaret (Means) Martin. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hull has been blest with five children, one of whom died in infancy: those living are: Margaret E., now the wife of D. M. Sylvester, and residing in Jasper County, Iowa; Sarah C., Mrs. Willard Wharton, resides in Richland Township; Henry C. and Alva R. are at home.

In the fall of 1860 Mr. Hull removed from his old home to Schuyler County, Mo., remaining there only nine months, and coming to Iowa in August, 1861. The winter following his arrival was spent in the southeastern part of Jasper County, but in January, 1862, he purchased the north half of section 6, Prairie Township, and settled on the same the following spring, where he yet resides. In addition to the home farm Mr. Hull is the owner of twenty acres of timber, a farm of 200 acres in Jasper County, one of 160 acres on section 16, this township, and a one-half interest in 140 acres in Poweshiek County, all of which is in a high state of cultivation, and well improved. His residence on section 6 is provided with all the modern conveniences necessary in a pleasant home, and is perhaps one of the best farm residences in this county. On the northwest quarter of this section is a natural mound, which occupies the entire quarter sec-

tion, rising in the center to a height of twelve feet, and is the highest point of land in this county.

Politically Mr. Hull is, and has been since its organization, an enthusiastic and active member of the Republican party, and for many years has been one of the Township Trustees of Prairie Township. He was nominated by the Republican party of Mahaska County, in August, 1886, for member of the Board of Supervisors of the county, and at the election in November, was elected to that position by a very handsome majority. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Hull is extensively engaged in stock-raising in addition to general farming, and in both branches of business has been remarkably successful. He brings to the care of his business a mind well stored with useful knowledge and general information. He is a man of most excellent judgment, a most prudent manager, most honorable in all the transactions of life, and of the strictest integrity. His elegant home is one of unbounded hospitality, and friends and acquaintances are gladly welcomed and pleasantly entertained with abundance of good cheer.



WT. SMITH, a farmer and stock-raiser on section 31 of that portion of Scott Township now attached to Jefferson, owns 290 acres of valuable land, with good buildings and other fine improvements. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1845, and is a son of Robert and Jane Smith, his father being a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Ohio. Shortly after the birth of W. T., the family moved to Iowa and first located in Jones County, where they lived until the spring of 1846, when they moved to Mahaska County, and located on section 32, Scott Township, where the father of the subject of our sketch entered a claim of 160 acres of land, which he improved and cultivated until his death, which occurred March 8, 1868, at the age of sixty years. When a young man, Robert Smith followed teaming and freighting over the mountains in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Presbyterian Church. The mother

still lives, making her home with her son, W. T. She was born in 1814, and became the mother of seven children, two only of whom are now living: Margaret J., the wife of Philip Kitterman, of Monroe County, Iowa, and W. T., the subject of this sketch.

On the 21th day of March, 1864, our subject enlisted in the 33d Iowa Infantry, and served as a Union soldier eighteen months, participating in the battles at Jenkin's Ferry and Spanish Fort. He returned home Aug. 15, 1865, and began farming on the old homestead, which business he has since continued to follow.

He was married, April 1, 1868, to Miss Nancy L. Locke, a native of Smith County, Va., a daughter of James A. and Melinda Locke, both natives of the same State. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of six children: Freddie, born Jan. 30, 1869, died in infancy; James Scott, born March 14, 1870; Nora, born Sept. 5, 1873, died Oct. 28, 1882, at the age of nine years; John Francis, born Jan. 15, 1879, died Oct. 30, 1882, aged three years and nine months; Cora, born April 20, 1883; Lena, born July 1, 1885, died in infancy.

Mr. Smith is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and of the R. A. M. In politics he is liberal, his views tending toward those of the Greenback party.

ALONZO VANALST, who owns and occupies a comfortable homestead in Black Oak Township, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1837. He came to Iowa in 1867, and located in Poweshiek County, whence after a residence of three years he came to this county.

On Jan. 18, 1867, Mr. Vanalst was married to Miss Ellen Curd, a native of Elkhart County, Ind., born Oct. 12, 1847. They became the parents of one child, Edward, now at home. The mother of this child died Aug. 28, 1872. On Feb. 14, 1883, our subject was again married, to Miss Alice Hoff. By this latter marriage there have been two children, James and Charles, both residing at home.

The subject of this sketch was a soldier during the late war, enlisting in Co. K, 9th Ind. Vol. Inf.,

and served for four years. He participated with his command in the many engagements in which it took part, and acquitted himself creditably as a soldier.

The home farm of Mr. Vanalst consists of eighty-four acres of excellent land, in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He has been fairly successful as a farmer, is an excellent citizen in every respect, and highly regarded by friends, neighbors and acquaintances. Politically he is a member of the Democratic party.

MILTON YOUNG, who owns a fine farm in Adams Township, is a native of White County, Ind., and was born Jan. 22, 1836.

He is a son of John and Nancy Young. Both parents were natives of Ohio. The father died in 1841, and the mother in 1840.

The subject of this sketch served as a soldier during the late war, enlisting in Co. A, 128th Ind. Vol. Inf., in the fall of 1863. He served faithfully as a soldier for eighteen months, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pa., being in the hospital at that time. He at once returned to Indiana and remained until October, 1865, then came to Iowa. He made the entire trip by team, was thirteen days on the road, and arrived in Oskaloosa Oct. 17, 1865. After residing in the city one year, he purchased eighty acres of land in Madison Township, which he cultivated and improved and afterward sold, and purchased a quarter section of land in Prairie Township. This farm he also sold and removed to Adams Township, and purchased his present farm of 370 acres.

On March 28, 1870, Mr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Louisa M. Jackson, a native of Ohio, and born Nov. 20, 1848. Mrs. Young is a daughter of J. R. Jackson, a native of Ross County, Ohio. Our subject and his wife are the parents of five children: Maud O., born Dec. 6, 1871; Charles H., May 30, 1873; Mattie P., Sept. 18, 1875; John M., Nov. 17, 1877; William C., June 1, 1881.

Mr. Young is an enthusiastic Republican and a leader of the party in his township, and has held many township offices. His home farm is a fine

body of land which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, and upon which the improvements are of the best class. He ranks among the prosperous, well-to-do farmers of the county, and manages his business with good judgment. Mr. Young is well posted upon current events, is honorable and high-minded, and greatly esteemed by an extended circle of acquaintances.



REV. WILLIAM PEARSON, Sr., an old and honored resident of Prairie Township, is spending his declining years in the peace and quiet earned by a goodly life and conscientious labor in the cause of truth and justice. He is a native of Wayne County, N. C., and was born Oct. 22, 1797. In 1814 he removed with a married sister to Logan County, Ohio, and in 1816 was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Pickrell, the daughter of Henry and Achsa Pickrell. To them eleven children were born, two of whom died in infancy, the remainder attaining their majority, but only four are living at the present time: Lydia A., widow of John C. Williams; Mary, Mrs. Scott; William, Jr., and Catherine, wife of W. C. Bryan. Mrs. Pearson died Oct. 8, 1864.

Mr. Pearson resided in Logan County, Ohio, until 1850, and followed farming, being principally engaged in raising corn and hogs, and became one of the leading pork growers of Logan County. He came to Mahaska County in 1850, and located on the south side of South Skunk River, on a farm purchased of George Bare, and after a residence there of six years purchased the farm where he now lives, on section 23, Prairie Township. He at one time owned 300 acres of land, but as he advanced in years sold portions of it, until he has now only a life lease of ten acres. He was reared in the belief of the Society of Friends, and has been a minister of that church from the age of twenty-five years. While a resident of Ohio he was three times sent to North Carolina to confer with societies there, and once since he became a resident of this State. The Society of Friends do not send preachers to any place, but when one is prepared for the

ministry he is liberated by the Society, and may go and preach anywhere.

Mr. Pearson has traveled and preached in Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and other States. His early political leanings were toward the Whig party, but he became in early life a Free-soiler and an Abolitionist, and since the organization of the Republican party has affiliated with it. He was an attendant at the first free-soil meeting held at Oskaloosa.

Father Pearson is now in his ninetieth year, and enjoys excellent health for one so aged, and at small religious gatherings still preaches to his people. It is to men who like Father Pearson, had the courage to express their convictions, that the country is to-day indebted for the abolition of slavery, and the prosperity that has attended us since the removal of that foul stain upon our national honor. His whole life has been spent in the cause of humanity, and he has sought to make men better, and consequently happier, by pointing out to them the way of salvation, and exhorting them to walk therein, and none enjoy in a greater degree the admiration and esteem of friends than does this noble old man.



ALANSON BRYAN, one of the pioneers of '49 in this county, was born in Greene County, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1808. He is a son of Morrison and Rhoda (Johnson) Bryan, who were natives of Virginia, and whose parents came from Ireland. He was bred to farm life, and received but a limited education, the feeble health of his father devolving the household cares upon Alanson, who during all his young days, and until he reached the age of manhood, was the mainstay of the family, and the prop of his father's declining years. The subject of this notice, after reaching manhood, united in marriage with Miss Easter Mendenhall, a native of Ohio. To them were born eleven children, two of whom died in infancy; one, Morrison G., died at the age of twenty-one years. John M. lives at Montezuma; Rachel, the wife of Joseph Bone, resides in Washington Territory; Dennis, William A., Bedy, Neri E. and

Andrew A. live at Montezuma; Talitha, now Mrs. Horner, resides in Poweshiek County.

In 1849 Mr. Bryan loaded his family and household goods into three covered wagons and started for the boundless West, arriving at Oakaloosa, this State, October 12, after a journey of thirty-two days. They settled on section 31, of Adams Township, where our subject had, the previous spring, purchased 200 acres of land. Here he lived for twenty years, following the occupation of farming, and changed the raw prairie of 1849 to one of the best improved and most highly cultivated farms in the county. In 1869 he sold the farm for \$50 per acre, removed to Hamilton County, Iowa, invested a portion of his capital in a flouring-mill, and resided there for about six years, when, on account of the death of his wife, he gave up house-keeping and has since made his home with his son, Andrew A., at Montezuma.

Alanson Bryan is a man of great energy and force of character, was a cautious, prudent manager, always exercising proper economy in his business, and made his life a great success. At the age of seventy-eight years he made a trip to Western Kansas, by team, merely for the purpose of enjoyment.

C. FAUQUIER, the possessor of a quarter-section of fine land in Adams Township, is the son of Thomas and Phœbe (Hathaway) Fauquier, and was born in Miami County, Ohio, July 20, 1827. He resided in that State until 1848, when he went to Indiana, remaining there until 1851, and then came to Iowa, with his family, located in Mahaska County, and purchased 320 acres of school land. He was married, Oct. 20, 1849, to Miss Hattie Woods, a native of Indiana, born Aug. 24, 1832. To them seven children have been born, as follows: Ephraim lives in Union Township; Emma C. is the wife of Luther Goddard, of Adams Township; Della B. married James Stafford of Spring Creek Township; Lida A. is at home; William and Eddie are deceased; Almeda became the wife of James Fisher and is now deceased.

The farm of our subject embraces a choice tract

of land in an excellent state of cultivation and well improved. He has been fairly successful in his business, and has shown most excellent judgment and the best of management in his agricultural and business affairs. Mr. Fauquier is a Republican in his political affiliations. In the various relations of life, as husband, father, citizen, neighbor and friend, he maintains a good report and is highly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

JACOB HULL, deceased, was a native of West Virginia, his birth taking place Nov. 1, 1812. He grew to manhood in his native State, and learned the trade of tanner. In Alexandria, Va., July 26, 1832, he was united in marriage with Sarah Thomas, a native of West Virginia, who was born Dec. 6, 1812. He resided in his native State until the spring of 1863, when he came to Iowa and settled in Richland Township, purchasing 160 acres of land, and resided thereon during the remainder of his life. His death occurred Sept. 1, 1876; his wife had died twelve years previously, July 6, 1864.

Mr. Hull was twice married, and by the first union there were eleven children, four of whom are now living: Albert G. resides in Richland Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising; Edgar C. lives in Prairie Township, and is a farmer; Lemuel L. is a resident of Oskaloosa, and is engaged in the wholesale harness and saddlery business; Octavius H. resides at Stockton, Cal., and is a wholesale dealer in furniture for churches and public buildings. Mr. Hull's second wife was Mrs. Mary A. Mather, *nee* Laraway. By this marriage five children were born, four of whom are yet living. His four sons by the first wife represent the four political parties of the day; Albert G. is a member of the National Greenback party; Edgar C. is a Republican; Lemuel L., a Democrat, and Octavius H., a Prohibitionist.

Jacob Hull in his early life was an old-line Whig. In 1860 he voted for and supported John C. Breckinridge, but ever afterward voted the Republican ticket, though he never took any very

active interest in politics. While a resident of West Virginia he served as Justice of the Peace for many years. Religiously he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a man of medium stature, very robust, an indefatigable worker and an excellent manager, and accumulated considerable wealth. He was a man of extensive general knowledge, a great reader and a fine conversationalist, was very genial and social, and had many warm, admiring friends. His remains lie in Baldwin Cemetery, in Richland Township.



WILLIAM A. BRYAN, of Prairie Township, was born in Greene County, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1835, a son of Alanson and Easter (Mendenhall) Bryan, whose biography see elsewhere in this book. He came with his parents to Iowa in 1849, with whom he remained, working on the farm with his father, and receiving a common-school education. On Dec. 25, 1856, he was married to Miss Catherine M. Pearson, a native of Logan County, Ohio, born Dec. 7, 1838, and a daughter of Rev. William and Catherine (Pickrell) Pearson, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan became the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy, Elma A. at the age of fourteen years, and Charles F. was killed by lightning at the age of twenty-one years. Five children are yet living, viz: Lillian, Fred H., Ernest E., Willie A. and Walter E.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Bryan purchased a farm in Poweshiek County, and cultivated it until 1871, when he sold out and purchased 160 acres of raw prairie on section 36, of Prairie Township, to which he has added until his present farm embraces 256 acres of very fine land, all in a high state of cultivation and with the best class of improvements.

Politically Mr. Bryan is a Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for Fremont, in 1856, and has held several local offices. He has never connected himself with any religious or secret society, is a man of liberal education, and able to express himself intelligently upon general subjects.

He gives much attention to stock-raising, in which he has been very successful, and is one of the leading farmers of Mahaska County, as well as one of its best citizens. He manages his business prudently and cautiously, is a kind and indulgent husband and father, and greatly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



REV. DENNIS MURPHY, Ph. D., Presiding Elder of the Oskaloosa District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, on the 24th day of June, 1833, being the son of Robert and Catherine (Barry) Murphy. The Barry family were descendants of one of the families who came over with William the Conqueror. Robert Murphy and wife emigrated to the United States about the year 1841, and settled in Wayne, Mich. They were devout members of the Roman Catholic Church. Their family included seven children, five of whom are living: John B. is a resident of Wayne, Mich.; Maj. E. B. Murphy assisted in raising the 7th Iowa Cavalry, and was elected and commissioned First Lieutenant of one of its companies. This regiment did excellent work in the border service at the time of the Sioux Indian trouble. The Lieutenant was soon promoted to a Captaincy and afterward to Major of the regiment, holding that rank when the regiment was mustered out at the expiration of its term of service. Maj. Murphy was the founder of Arapahoe, Neb., now a busy little city of 1,200 inhabitants; Hon. M. B. Murphy, of Plattsmouth, Neb., represented his district in the Legislature of that State: P. B. Murphy, of Omaha, Neb.

Rev. Dennis Murphy left his home in Michigan in 1856 for the farther west, stopping at Ottumwa, Iowa, where he engaged in business. He was soon afterward converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1858 he joined the Iowa Conference, and began to preach the Gospel. Mr. Murphy was married, Aug. 19, 1861, in Birmingham, Iowa, to Miss Lavanda Gassner, a daughter of the Rev. Joseph and Harriet (Housel) Gassner. Her parents

were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania. She was born in New Haven, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Feb. 1, 1813. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy became the parents of one child, Paul D., who died at the age of ten months.

In 1862 Mr. Murphy entered the army as Chaplain of the 19th Iowa Infantry, remaining in the service for over two years, when he resigned and returned to Iowa, taking his place again in his conference. He was stationed as Pastor at various places. In 1869 Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, believing their influence for good would be enhanced by a more liberal education, entered the State University of Iowa, and pursued a thorough classical course, graduating with honors in the class of 1874. Mrs. Murphy was chosen to deliver the valedictory address, and selected for her theme "The Historical Position of Women." It was replete with interesting facts and clothed in the most elegant language. Mr. Murphy also delivered a fine oration upon "The Educational Trinity," which received the highest praise. Mr. Murphy had the honor of being selected to give the Master's oration when the degree of A. M. was conferred upon the class *in cursu*.

Our subject has led an active and busy life. In addition to his regular ministerial work, he has spent much time in the lecture field, delivering addresses upon a wide range of themes. A close student of ancient and modern history, and possessing rare qualities as an orator, he never fails to interest and instruct his hearers.

Mrs. Murphy has devoted herself largely to religious and moral work. She has been connected with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society since its organization in the State, and in 1883 was elected President of the National Executive Committee. She has frequently filled the pulpit of her husband in his absence or illness. Her sermons are logical and delivered with force and persuasive eloquence. Among the lectures given by Mrs. Murphy are, "Mexico, Its Condition and Religion," "Africa," "China," "Women in History," "Our Historical Position," and others, all of which have received the highest praise.

In 1879 Mr. Murphy received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy *pro merito*, from the Iowa

Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant. In 1883 he represented his conference in the General Conference at Philadelphia, Pa. The same autumn he was appointed by Bishop Simpson Presiding Elder of the Oskaloosa District, which position he now holds. Dr. Murphy is a man of fine physique, in the prime of life, and more capable now than ever, of doing work which will be productive of great good in his chosen field.

CHARLES G. BERRY, a representative farmer of Mahaska County, was born in Richland Township, May 16, 1862, and is a son of William and Nancy (Johnson) Berry. (See their biography elsewhere.) The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm by his excellent parents, and received a good English education in the common schools. On Christmas Day, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Mantic M. Shimer, born in Black Hawk County, Iowa, Jan. 19, 1862, and is a daughter of Isaac and Mary Shimer. The issue of this marriage is one son, Clarence E.

Mr. Berry owns a handsome farm of 134 acres in this township, which is in a good state of cultivation, with shapely and substantial farm buildings. He is making a success of life, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him, because of his many noble qualities of head and heart, as well as his correct and upright business methods.

WILLIAM BARTLOW, of Scott Township, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1817, and is the son of Absalom and Susannah (Springer) Bartlow, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and born in 1794. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. The mother was a native of Ohio, and was born in the same year as her husband. They were among the pioneer settlers of Ohio, first locating in Tuscarawas County, residing there twelve years, when they removed to Belmont County, and after a stay of four years moved to Guernsey County, where they lived until William was twenty-seven years old.

The subject of this sketch, when a boy, followed

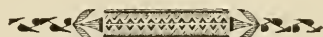
the digging of ginseng root, and by this means largely assisted in the support of his father's family, while they were clearing and opening a farm in the heavy timber of that State. The digging of ginseng was kept up every August and September, and in this way his father made the money that enabled him to enter and pay for the first land owned by him in Ohio. Indians were plenty in those days, and it was no uncommon thing to have the house filled at night with these children of the forest.

William Bartlow was married, in 1846, to Ursula Summers, a native of Maryland, and a daughter of Denton and Mary (Thompson) Summers, also natives of that State. Of this union there were five children: Susannah Jane, born Feb. 23, 1852, wife of Alonzo Church, of this county; Emeline, born Oct. 8, 1854, died Oct. 8, 1856; Israel, born Feb. 22, 1857, died in infancy; William Albert, born April 8, 1858, is living in this county; Franklin, born March 23, 1861, is at home.

Mr. Bartlow came to Iowa in 1856, stopping a few months in Washington County, but locating the same year at the old town of Rochester, on the Des Moines River, in Scott Township, where he has since resided, owning a farm of 176 acres, all of which is well improved, save twenty acres. When Mr. Bartlow started in life he was entirely destitute of means, and the first money of any account that he ever earned, about \$37, was made by mauling rails at \$1 per hundred in Ohio. Receiving his pay he deposited it in the Gallipolis Bank, a sample wild-cat bank of that day. The bank, as was usual with institutions of that kind, collapsed, and he lost his little fortune. He then turned his attention to raising tobacco, and traded his share of the first crop for a horse, which died shortly after coming into his possession. Notwithstanding his discouragements and losses, he stuck to tobacco until he made \$1,000, with which sum he bought a farm of 100 acres, kept it for six years, then sold it, coming to this county, and bought lands of the Des Moines River Improvement Company, at \$3 per acre, which are now worth \$30 per acre. Mr. Bartlow pursues general farming, and is particularly engaged in stock-raising for the general market.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartlow are members of the Chris-

tian Church, and steadfast believers in its doctrines. Politically he is a Republican, and has affiliated with that party since its formation in the State of Iowa, in the year 1856. As a result of his industry and perseverance Mr. Bartlow is in very comfortable circumstances, and certainly deserves all the prosperity that has attended him, and is a representative man among the many good citizens who reside in the township.

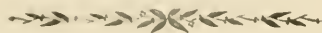


REV. G. M. SCOTT, of Oskaloosa, is the son of Charles and Susan Scott, and was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1820. He was reared partly in said county, and partly in Washington County, Pa., and in January, 1844, was licensed to preach the Gospel. In the fall of that year he was received into the Muskingum Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, and entered the regular itinerant work, which he continued in said conference until the fall of 1865. He was married, May 4, 1847, to Miss Hadassah J., daughter of Robert H. and Blanche Cotton, in Athens County, Ohio. To them were born six children: Emma H., who died in the fifteenth year of her age; Orion C.; Cleland M.; Mary Blanche and Florence D., born in Ohio, and John Albert in Iowa. Those living are all engaged in business for themselves.

During the late war Mr. Scott enlisted in Co. C, 96th Iowa Vol. Inf., as Corporal, was soon made First Sergeant, and at the end of ten months, while in the siege of Vicksburg, was appointed Chaplain of his regiment by Gov. Todd, of Ohio. He was with Gen. Banks' expedition up Red River, at the battle of Sabine Cross-Roads on the 8th of April, 1864, was taken prisoner and held at Mansfield, La., for nearly three months, during which time he assisted in caring for his wounded and dying comrades. After his release he rejoined his regiment, and was present at the capture of Fts. Gaines and Morgan at the entrance of Mobile, La. Finally, on account of ill-health, he tendered his resignation, and was honorably discharged a few months before the close of the war.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. Scott, with his family,

came to Iowa and took charge of Tipton Circuit, having become connected with the Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in Cedar County, with which he still remains. The largest portion of his ministerial work in Iowa has been in Cedar and Marshall Counties. Nearly three years ago he located his family in Oskaloosa, this county, and this year (1886-87) he has taken a vacation for the first time since the commencement of his ministerial labors.



SYLVESTER PHELPS, now deceased, and one of the pioneers of 1818, was a native of Connecticut, and was born May 4, 1786.

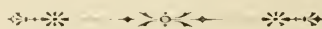
In his youth he learned the trade of wool-carding, and while yet a young man migrated to Ohio, taking with him a carding-machine, hauling it all the way with a team. For many years he represented a manufactory of these machines, and was engaged in their sale throughout the State of Ohio.

Mr. Phelps was united in marriage with Maria Lathrop, June 21, 1818, at Milford, Ohio. Mrs. P. was born in Windham, Conn., Dec. 19, 1797, but went with her parents, Benjamin F. and Elizabeth Lathrop, to Ohio, when nineteen years of age. They came to Iowa in the fall of 1849, and lived near Granville until their decease. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps became the parents of six children: Julia was the wife of Rev. Sanford Haines, and died at the age of thirty-one years; Sophronia is the widow of Thompson Baldwin, and lives in this township; Albert died in 1866, at the age of forty-three; Daniel died in 1855, aged twenty-eight years; Charles resides in Richland Township; Horan died in 1851, aged seventeen years.

Sylvester Phelps was the owner of some land in Champaign County, Ohio, to the improvement of which he gave a portion of his time. In the year 1845 a neighbor by the name of Lundy removed to Iowa, and his letters gave such a glowing description of the country, that in 1847 two of the children of Mr. Phelps came to this State, followed in 1848 by their father with the remainder of the family. They came by the ordinary mode of conveyance, the covered wagon of that day, and ar-

rived in this county after a pleasant journey of sixteen days. So well pleased was Mr. Phelps that he returned immediately to Ohio, disposed of his property there, and returned to pass the remainder of his days in the beautiful land. His first business venture in this section was the building of a saw-mill on Elk Creek, but the foundation proving to be sand, the mill was a failure. He intended erecting a carding-machine, but eventually abandoned this idea, and soon after disposed of his mill property in a trade for some land. While engaged in some repairs upon his mill-dam, he contracted the disease which eventually caused his death, May 13, 1851. His wife survived him many years, her death taking place in April, 1880.

Politically Mr. Phelps was a Whig, and in an early day was elected and served as member of the Board of Commissioners for this county. Socially he belonged to the Masonic fraternity. Life with him had been more than a fair success, and he was one of the pioneers who secured a competency through his resolution, industry and wise management.



ERASTUS COFFIN, well and favorably known as a worthy resident of Madison Township, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., Oct. 1, 1841. His father, Samuel Coffin, who was a native of North Carolina, born April 19, 1809, came to Iowa in 1842, and to this county in 1844, and died May 6, 1880. At the time of his death he owned 560 acres of land. His mother, Sophia (Fisler) Coffin, was a native of Indiana, born Jan. 24, 1814, and was united in marriage with Samuel Coffin in the year 1830. She is now deceased.

Erastus Coffin, of this sketch, came to Iowa with his parents, lived with them in Lee County for one year, and then located in Madison Township of this county. He was married to Miss Sarah E. Corwin, May 26, 1866. Mrs. C. was born in New Jersey, Sept. 11, 1845, being a daughter of S. O. and Lydia E. (Baker) Corwin, also natives of New Jersey. By this marriage there have been four children: Nellie is the wife of E. Knight, of this township; Frederick, Josella and Harry are at home.

Mr. Coffin served three years in the late war, as a member of Co. H, 8th Iowa Vol. Inf., and participated with his command in all its engagements. He was in the battles of Black River, Champion Hills, and other engagements preliminary to the investment and siege of Vicksburg, and witnessed the surrender of that stronghold, July 4, 1863. At the second battle of Corinth he received a severe wound in the neck, not sufficient, however, to disable him. He was also with Gen. Banks in his famous Red River campaign, and continued with his regiment until the expiration of his term of service, receiving his discharge at Davenport, Iowa. His record is that of a brave soldier, who performed every duty in a creditable manner.

Mr. Coffin owns 197 acres of fertile land, in a high state of cultivation and well improved. His early education was received in the common schools of this county. He was a close student and apt scholar, and possesses a fund of general information. He is an enthusiastic Republican, and socially belongs to Phil. Kearney Post, G. A. R. Mr. Coffin manages his business wisely, is fairly successful in life, and enjoys the friendship and association of a large circle of acquaintances.

children, as follows: Alice is deceased; Charles F. lives in Monroe Township; Frank and an infant child are deceased; Jessie and Edith are at home. Politically Mr. Sarvis is a Democrat. He was reared by parents who were members of the Christian Church, and his wife in religious belief is a Baptist.

W. B. QUARTON is a farmer, and resides on section 24, Cedar Township. He was born in Yorkshire, England, July 28, 1821, and is the son of Thomas and Lydia (Barlow) Quarton, natives of England, who came to America in 1829. They made the voyage in a sailing-vessel, and were eight weeks and one day crossing the ocean. They landed in Quebec, and immediately started for Morgan County, Ill., making their way by lake and river to St. Louis, and from there to Morgan County by wagon. They remained in Morgan County, engaged in farming, until Mr. Quarton became too old to work, when he sold his farm and retired to a home in Winchester, Ill., where he and his good wife lived until their death.

W. B. Quarton remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and then began life on his own account, working the first six years at whatever he could find to do, sometimes at home and then with strangers. In September, 1849, he was married to Charlotte Gill, a native of Yorkshire, England, born Feb. 27, 1832, and a daughter of John and Mary (Dunel) Gill. They came to America in 1840, making the trip in a sailing-vessel, and landing in New Orleans, came up the Mississippi River to Naples, thence to Morgan County, Ill. He was a boot and shoe maker by trade, and followed that business until his death, which, with that of his wife, occurred in Morgan County.

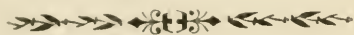
To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Quarton have been given twelve children: Marion is the wife of A. Van Nordsdale, and resides in Kansas; T. M. married Emma Barnes, and lives in Minnesota; Georgia is the wife of Joseph McFall, and lives in Oska-loosa; Charlotte is the wife of James Byram, and lives in Minnesota; W. B. is a lawyer, and resides in Algona, Iowa; Amee F. lives with her parents.

HENRY J. SARVIS, a well-to-do farmer of Monroe Township, is the owner of 193 acres of good land, which is in fine cultivation, and provided with excellent improvements. He has prospered in his business and agricultural operations, and as a citizen, neighbor and friend, enjoys the confidence and esteem of an extended circle of acquaintances. Mr. Sarvis was born in Indiana, April 2, 1832, and came to Iowa with his parents in 1843. His father, Jonathan Sarvis, was a native of Kentucky, and is still living in White Oak Township, this county. His mother, Nancy (Wymore) Sarvis, was a native of Kentucky, and died in this county in 1863.

When about thirty years of age the subject of this sketch was married, in 1862, to Miss Anna Basey, who was born in Washington County, this State, Oct. 27, 1839. Of this union there were born six

as does also Ezra D. The following are deceased: Hammoleketh, Minnie, Ann M. and Nathan.

Mr. Quarton owns 290 acres of very fine land, 240 of which are in a high state of cultivation, with the very best class of improvements, and everything that is necessary on a well-regulated and first-class farm. As a farmer Mr. Quarton has no superior in the county, as the neat and well-kept fields and fences at the home place clearly indicate. He takes great pride in his buildings and in having all his improvements of the best character, comfortable and convenient. Mr. Quarton is a hospitable gentleman, after the English style, and makes you welcome to a table that groans with the best of cheer. Wherever known he is highly regarded as a most estimable citizen.



JOHAN VOORHEES, of Black Oak Township, is a pioneer of the days of 1853. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1829, and is a son of John K. and Mary (Rynearson) Voorhees, natives of New Jersey, both of whom settled in Ohio prior to their marriage. John K. was a blacksmith by trade, but in his later life followed farming. His wife died Dec. 28, 1863, at the age of sixty-three. Mr. Voorhees afterward came to Iowa, and died in this county Oct. 3, 1873, aged seventy-six years. There were eleven children in his family, five of whom died in childhood, six grew to manhood, and four are still living.

The subject of our sketch was the fourth child, and grew to manhood on the farm, receiving only a limited education in the district school. In 1853 he concluded that the boundless West afforded better opportunities for a young man, and consequently turned his face toward the setting sun and soon found himself in this county. His capital was \$800 in cash, which he invested in the purchase of 240 acres of land on section 16, Black Oak Township, the cost price being \$2,250. He paid out his \$800 and went in debt for the remainder. It was comparatively raw land, with only a few acres broken, but had a pretty good house for those times, and then he began the struggle for life.

Believing, like one of old, that "it was not good

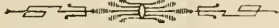
for man to be alone," Mr. Voorhees was united in marriage, March 16, 1854, with Margaret Canine, a daughter of Peter V. and Charity Canine. She was born in Montgomery County, Ind., Aug. 28, 1836. By this union there have been eight children, two of whom died in infancy, and six are yet living: John K. is a farmer in this township, and the inventor of the check-rower, an attachment to a corn-planter, manufactured by the Pella manufacturing company; Elbert S. D. is a traveling salesman in the employ of the Pella Manufacturing Company; Dora E. is the wife of S. J. Kent, and is living in Kansas; Frank C., Melvan and Fred are at home.

Following his marriage Mr. Voorhees engaged actively in the cultivation and improvement of his land, as much as his means would permit, and soon found himself out of debt, and then purchased 160 acres of land on section 20, and still later added eighty acres more to his home farm, which now comprises the east half of section 16. In 1871 he built his present residence. It is a brick structure, with two stories and a mansard roof, costing \$10,000. It is not only one of the finest farm residences in this county, but we doubt much if it is excelled in the State. The brick for its construction was manufactured on the farm in 1870.

In his political relations Mr. Voorhees is a Republican. He is engaged in stock-farming, and it may be truthfully asserted is the leader in that business in this part of the State. He was one of the incorporators of the State Insurance Company, of Des Moines, and at the present time is a member of its Board of Directors and the owner of 120 shares of its capital stock. He is also a Director and stockholder in the Mahaska County Bank at Oskaloosa.

From a comparatively insignificant amount of means with which to begin life, Mr. Voorhees has reached affluence, and is numbered among the wealthy farmers of the county. He is a gentleman of fine ability, as thoroughly conversant on general topics as with the details upon the home farm. He early became self-reliant, and believing fully that a will to do developed a way, worked out the problem of success in life with no other aids than energy and industry, supplemented by wise man-

agement. He is properly classed among the leading men of the county, not because of his wealth, but the moral and mental ability he possesses. There are none who enjoy in a greater degree the confidence and esteem of their friends than Mr. Voorhees.



EDNA GERARD, a popular and highly esteemed teacher of Mahaska County, and residing in Garfield Township, is the daughter of Edward and Margaret L. Gerard, and was born near Beacon, this county, July 19, 1866. At the early age of five years, she suffered the loss of a fond parent in the person of her father, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this work.

Miss Gerard pursued her early studies in a country school-house, and at the age of sixteen years entered the High School of Beacon, whence she graduated two years later, in 1884. The following year she attended Oskaloosa College, and with the exception of the time spent there, has been engaged, since 1884, as a teacher, which honorable profession she has followed with flattering success.

Miss Gerard also supplemented her collegiate course with a full term at the Mahaska County Normal School, and is a member of the Teachers' Iowa State Reading Circle. After an experience of seven terms in teaching, she has won a place in the front ranks as an instructor, being respected by patrons and loved by her pupils. She is possessed of marked literary attainments, and her cultured mind is a passport to the best society wherever she may have her residence.



RICHARD HANSELL, a prominent resident of Prairie Township, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, June 15, 1818. He came to Iowa in the year 1854, making settlement in Prairie Township. Jan. 19, 1847, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Wharton, also a native of Pennsylvania, who was born Oct. 21, 1823. Their union has been blest by the birth of six children: Samuel W. lives in Black

Oak Township; George H. resides at New Sharon; John A. makes his home in Nebraska; Esther is deceased; Daniel A. is a resident of Nebraska; Mary E. lives at home.

In his political affiliations he is a member of the Republican party. The home farm consists of eighty acres of fine land, in good cultivation and well improved. Here they have resided for nearly a third of a century, toiling for a home and seeking to enjoy a portion of the blessings of this life while journeying along its pathway, and in this endeavor have been reasonably successful. It is a pleasant reflection for them to take a retrospect of life, and find that in a residence of many years among friends and neighbors they have always enjoyed to the full their confidence and respect. Mr. and Mrs. Hansell are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



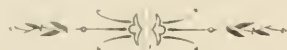
GEORGE SHEESLEY, of Richland Township, dates his residence in this county back to the pioneer days of 1854. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 14, 1827. His parents were George and Elizabeth (Meyers) Sheesley, both natives of Pennsylvania. While our subject was yet a lad the family removed to Franklin County, Ohio, and here he grew to manhood. In 1837 they removed to Alabama, but not liking the South Mr. Sheesley returned the same year to Ohio.

In 1850 our subject was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Peffers, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 19, 1832. Of this union nine children have been born, as follows: David E. is a farmer in Cass County, Neb.; George P. is a lawyer at David City, Neb.; Mary R. is the wife of J. C. Burks; William M. lives in Richland Township; John S. is an attorney, and the present County Judge of Polk County, Neb.; Phoebe, Martha E., Eldie A. and Joseph L. are at home.

When the subject of this sketch came to Iowa he purchased 100 acres of land on section 8, of Richland Township, for which he paid \$10 per acre, \$500 cash and the balance on time, and finished paying for the same in 1864. His father, George

Sheesley, came to Iowa in 1858, locating in Jasper County, and there died in 1868. His wife had died in Ohio several years before. In the early days of Mr. Sheesley's residence in this township, the lines of school districts were not clearly defined, and in 1859 a building was rented and the first school of that portion of the county was taught by Miss Fisk. The Directors, not knowing the boundaries of the district, had rented a house outside of its borders, and later on Miss Fisk was taken sick, so that the school was suspended until Mr. Sheesley became Director, procured a building within the district, and engaged a second teacher. Soon the rented structure gave way to the primitive log school-house, which has long since been replaced by an excellent frame building, both of which were constructed under the direction of Mr. Sheesley, who served the people faithfully for many years as School Director. He is the firm friend of education, and has given his children superior advantages in this respect. Several of them have attended college at Pella, and one, George P., is a graduate of that institution.

Politically Mr. Sheesley is a Democrat, and has served as Township Assessor for five years. He is a member of the Christian Church at Peoria. His present farm consists of 400 acres of choice land in the best state of cultivation, and with first-class improvements. He ranks as one of the leading agriculturists of this township, and gives his attention particularly to stock-raising. Careful management of his interests has placed him in comfortable circumstances. In all the relations of life, whether as husband, father, neighbor or citizen, his character shines out brightly, untarnished by a dishonest act.



ALPHIEUS B. CONAWAY, M. D., residing at New Sharon, is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and was born May 12, 1849. His father, Aaron Conaway, a native of Maryland, went to Ohio with his parents when a small boy, and in 1835 was united in marriage with Dorcas Busby, a native of Harrison County. He is a farmer by occupation, but was admitted to the bar

several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Conaway still reside at the old home near Cadiz, the former having attained the age of seventy-nine, and the latter seventy-seven years. They are the parents of fourteen children, six of whom are living, as follows: Michael, a farmer and blacksmith, near Scio, Ohio; John B., a physician at Smithfield, Ohio; Henry O., a physician, resides at Des Moines, and is Professor of Obstetrics in Drake University; Rachel M., wife of James F. Welsh, a farmer, resides in Harrison County, Ohio; Belinda C., wife of William Burier, a farmer, also resides in Harrison County, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch, Alpheus B. Conaway, is the youngest of the living children. His early life was spent on the farm, during which time he attended school, and, being an apt scholar, began teaching at the age of fourteen. He afterward worked in a sawmill for a short time, and followed railroading thirteen months. At the age of seventeen he entered a general store at Dennison, Ohio, and served as clerk for two years, and during this time began and pursued the study of medicine, afterward attending lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and graduated from that institution Feb. 22, 1873. He afterward rode with his brother, Dr. J. B. Conaway, and practiced his profession until the fall of 1874, when he attended the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, graduating therefrom May 12, 1875.

June 24, 1875, Dr. Conaway was united in marriage with Miss Josephine C. Cahill, and immediately located at East Springfield, Ohio, where he practiced medicine nearly three years, and then removed to Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio, where he remained only one year, on account of the ill-health of his family, removing to Lucas when his brother, Dr. H. O., was about to leave that point, and succeeded him in a very lucrative practice. Here he worked hard early and late, and succeeded in saving \$2,000, which he loaned to a friend, and which was never returned.

In the fall of 1880 the Doctor sold his practice and the good-will of his business to Dr. J. K. Rhumell, who had been a student in his office, and came to Iowa with the intention of locating at Thornburg, but not succeeding in getting suitable

rooms at that place he came to New Sharon, Jan. 28, 1881, and at once received a good practice. Trouble, it seems, never comes singly, and shortly after coming to Iowa the Doctor had his horse stolen, and later on, when he had again saved some money, he invested it in a livery barn, which, with its contents, was destroyed by fire. But notwithstanding these misfortunes the Doctor did not despair, but continued his labors, apparently as cheerfully as if nothing had occurred.

In September, 1881, the Chair of Anatomy in Drake University was tendered him, and declined. In 1882 the Chair of Obstetrics in the same institution was tendered him, which he accepted and held for two years. When he accepted this position, his brother, Dr. H. O., removed from Deep River to New Sharon, and joined him in his practice. In 1883 Dr. H. O. accepted the Chair of Anatomy in Drake University, and as this left Dr. A. B. alone in his large practice, he was compelled to resign his position that he might give his whole attention to his business at home. Later on he was made *emeritus* Professor of Obstetrics, and Lecturer on Venereal Diseases, upon which branches he delivers five lectures each month.

Dr. Conaway is a member of the Iowa State Eclectic Medical Association, also a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and in June, 1886, represented the State of Iowa and Drake University at the annual session of the Eclectic Medical Association, at Atlanta, Ga., and was successful in gaining full recognition for the medical department of Drake University, as the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, shows:

Resolved, That the medical department of Drake University, properly known as the Iowa Medical College, be hereby recognized by this association as a sister institute of the eclectic faith, and that henceforth it be entitled to representation and all other honors enjoyed by other medical colleges recognized by this association.

In his political relations the Doctor is a Republican, and a staunch, unwavering supporter of the party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and at present Worshipful Master of Mahaska Lodge No. 336, at New Sharon; also a member of Hiram Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and Commandery No. 6, K. T., at Oskaloosa. He is a member of

the K. of P., of which he has been Chancellor Commander, and a member of Smithfield Lodge No. 519, I. O. O. F., of which he was the first Noble Grand.

Dr. and Mrs. Conaway have one son, Clyde, born April 7, 1877. Dr. Conaway is a self-made man in every sense of the word, and the incidents related in this biography are an indication of a firmness of purpose and a will power that will not permit him to stop short of impossibilities. Reverses that would daunt an ordinary man are to him a stimulus for harder work and closer application. He is a success in his profession because an enthusiast and a close student. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him because of his manly manliness.



JOHAN H. WHITE, of Peoria, this county, well known as an experienced and skillful auctioneer, is the eldest son of Abner C. and Zilpha L. White. (See their biography elsewhere in this volume.) He was born in Wayne County, Ind., June 7, 1837, and there resided until 1855, when with the family he came to Iowa, driving one of the teams the entire distance. During the first year of his residence in Iowa he followed the business of freighting between Oskaloosa and Keokuk. In April, 1860, he went to Darke County, Ohio, and Jan. 19, 1861, was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Tillson, a native of that county. He returned to Iowa in June, 1862, locating in Oskaloosa, where his wife died April 14, 1863. To them had been born two children, both now deceased.

During the late war Mr. White enlisted, in May, 1864, in Co. D, 152d Ohio Vol. Inf., and served five months with his command, being mustered out in January, 1865. Returning to Oskaloosa, Jan. 14, 1865, he was married to Mrs. Sarah A. (Matchett) Mace, a native of Washington County, Pa., who was born Feb. 14, 1841. Soon after his marriage Mr. White removed to Fremont, and thence to Peoria, in 1868, where he has since resided, with the exception of the year 1874, which was spent in

Cass County, Neb. In politics, like his father before him, our subject is a Democrat. He is a charter member of Shiloh Post No. 126, G. A. R., and a member of the I. O. O. F. By profession he is an auctioneer, and has followed the business for many years, coupling with it that of stock-buying. Mr. White has no superiors in crying sales, and especially that class of sales where live stock is the principal offering. His long experience as a buyer of stock has made him thoroughly conversant with the characteristics of the leading families, and his services are in demand far and near, in this branch of business. Always fair in his representations, he enjoys the entire confidence of his circle of acquaintances, which greatly enhances the value of his services in his chosen profession.

GEORGE W. SHOCKLEY, of the firm of Johnson & Shockley Bros., publishers of the *Saturday Globe*, Oskaloosa, was born in New Vienna, Clinton Co., Ohio, Dec. 29, 1857, and is the son of Edwin and Frances M. (Truitt) Shockley, both of whom are natives of Ohio, and yet reside at New Vienna, in that State. His father was a soldier in the Union army, and served till the close of the war. When he entered the service the family moved to Highland County, Ohio, where they remained for a time, and then returned to New Vienna, where George W. was educated in the public schools. When seventeen years old he entered the office of the Friends' Publishing House to learn the printing trade. This was a first-class office, and headquarters of all the Friends' publications, the greater number of which, for the State of Ohio, were printed here. In this office our subject continued three years, when the publishing house was removed to Columbus, Ohio, though part of the material was retained by J. D. McClintock, publisher of the *New Vienna Register*. Mr. Shockley entered the service of McClintock, and continued with him for a time, or until the paper failed, when he went to Springfield, Ohio, and worked in the office of the *Springfield Daily Times* for about six months. Returning to New Vienna he worked for J. M. Hussey, who revived the *Register*, and conducted

it under the name of the *Record* for one and a half years, then went to Columbus, Ohio, where he worked in the job room of the *Ohio State Journal* till the spring of 1883, when he came to Oskaloosa, and in company with S. B. Kinsey, purchased the job office of H. B. Drake and continued the business.

Mr. Shockley is a first-class practical printer, and soon succeeded in securing a large patronage for the office. Believing it not good for man to be alone, shortly after coming to Oskaloosa, he returned to New Vienna, Ohio, and on the 19th day of June, 1883, was united in marriage with Miss Cora D. Williams, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Thomas and Frances Williams of that place. They have one child, Frank Perley.

Mr. Shockley continued in partnership with Mr. Kinsey until April 1, 1884, when his brother, T. M. Shockley, purchased Kinsey's interest, and the firm of Shockley Bros. was organized, which one month later was changed to Johnson & Shockley Bros., publishers of the *Saturday Globe*, and general book and job printers. (See article on *Saturday Globe*.) Politically Mr. Shockley is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and as business manager of the office, much of the credit is due him for the success of the *Saturday Globe*.

WILLIAM BERRY, deceased, was one of the pioneers of 1848. He was born in Washington County, Va., May 30, 1814. At the age of fifteen years he removed with his parents to Ohio and settled in Marion County. Here all that portion of his life until manhood was passed upon the farm. On Dec. 31, 1840, he was united in marriage with Nancy Johnson, who was born in Delaware County, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1822. Of this union were born eight children, four of whom died in childhood. Of those who reached man and womanhood James M. enlisted in Co. C, 33d Iowa Vol. Inf., in 1864, and died at Little Rock, Ark., of disease contracted while in service; John

H., Lauren B. and Charles G. reside in Richland Township.

In 1848 Mr. Berry removed with his family to this county, making the entire journey by team. Arriving in the month of October he immediately purchased land, located on sections 10 and 11 of Richland Township, and created a home for himself and his family, in which he resided during the remainder of his life. His death occurred Aug. 27, 1885, when seventy-one years of age. He had always enjoyed excellent health, and his death, occurred after a sickness of only one week, which was as sudden as it was saddening. His remains are buried in Baldwin's Cemetery, and the extraordinarily large number of people who attended the funeral was evidence of the great esteem in which he was held by those who knew him.

Mr. Berry was in early life a member of the Christian Church, but as societies of that denomination were scarce in Iowa at that early day, he formed no connection with any denomination after his settlement in this county. He was a liberal supporter of all churches, a man of strict integrity, upright and honorable in all the affairs of life. His means were exceedingly limited when he came to this county, and he experienced all the hardships and struggles incident to pioneer life, working bravely and untiringly that those who followed after him might enjoy the fruits of his labor. In this he was successful, and left his family in good circumstances. His estate consisted of 240 acres of very fine land, which he had brought to a high state of cultivation with improvements of the better grade. His widow still survives, and resides with her children.



WILLIAM HAZLETT, of Pleasant Grove Township, was born in the North of Ireland many years ago. He came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained one year, then went to Illinois and staid for four months, at the expiration of which time he came to Iowa. After his arrival here he worked at farm labor by the month for ten years, and by rigid economy saved enough money to purchase his present farm of 160 acres, which is now in an

excellent state of improvement and cultivation.

Feb. 9, 1876, Mr. Hazlett married Miss Elizabeth Anderson, and to them four children were born: Alexander T. is deceased; Jane E., William T. and Mary E., are at home. Mr. Hazlett is an unwavering Republican in his political affiliations. Himself and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hazlett is possessed of that indomitable grit and perseverance that know no such word as fail, and has therefore made a fair success of life, though the way led over trials and difficulties that would have daunted most men.



JOSHUA WAY, who lives upon section 6, Jefferson Township, located just across the line in Monroe County in 1843. He is a native of Wayne County, Ind., born in 1821, and is the son of Seth and Sally Way, both of whom are natives of North Carolina, but who are numbered among the first settlers of Wayne County, Ind. When sixteen years of age he came with his parents to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he lived until 1843, when he made claim to 160 acres of land on section 36, Clay Township, Marion County, which he improved and on which he lived until 1849, when he moved into Jefferson Township, Mahaska County, where he owns the south half and the northeast quarter of section 6. He also still owns the original homestead in Marion County.

Mr. Way was married, in September, 1842, to Miss Louisa Doud, a native of Licking County, Ohio. By this union there were five children: Emily is the wife of Thomas Mann, of Pella, Marion County; Asbury, who was a member of the 36th Iowa Infantry, and who served three years, died at his father's house in 1869; Catherine married Daniel Haun, of Jefferson Township, and died July 9, 1870, at her father's house; Taylor died when two years old; Lydia lives in Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Way's second marriage occurred in 1855, when he was united with Miss Ruth Ridlen, a native of Decatur County, Ind., and daughter of Timothy and Sarah (Wright) Ridlen, the former a

native of Maine, and the latter of Maryland. They are the parents of five children: Seth, born in 1856; Charles Owen, born in 1858, and farming in Marion County, Iowa; Walter S., born in 1860, is farming in Jefferson Township, this county; William J., born in 1863, is farming in Liberty Township, Marion Co., Iowa; Horace Parker, born in 1873, lives at home.

Mr. Way commenced life poor, but by industry, economy and good management, has acquired an independent fortune. He is now the owner of 2,212 acres of land, the greater portion of which is well improved. In addition to general farming, he has given considerable attention to stock-raising, in which he has been uniformly successful. He has also engaged somewhat extensively in the purchase and sale of real estate, confining his business principally to Mahaska and adjoining counties. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Way is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.



MAJ. J. W. McMULLIN, President and General Manager of the Oskaloosa Livery and Transfer Company, is a native of Adams County, Pa., and was born near Gettysburg. When nine years old he removed with his parents to Miami County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, receiving his early education in a log school-house. His father was a farmer and settled among the heavy timber of that State, where J. W. worked for many years, assisting by his labor in opening up the farm. In the year 1855 he came to Oskaloosa.

In 1861, at the first call for three year men, our subject enlisted in the 7th Iowa Infantry, and was commissioned Captain of Company C, participating with his command in the engagement at Belmont, the sieges of Fts. Henry and Donelson, the battle of Shiloh, the siege and battle of Corinth and at Iuka. At the second battle of Corinth he received a severe gunshot wound in the left limb below the knee. The regiment was garrisoned at Pulaski, Tenn., during the winter of 1863, and the following spring joined the army of the Tennessee at Chattanooga, participating in the battles in and around

that city at Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, and all engagements up to and including the siege of Atlanta, Ga. After the battle of Shiloh he was promoted Major of the regiment, and served in that position until he was mustered out after three years' service.

Returning to Oskaloosa, Maj. McMullin engaged in the livery business with F. L. Downing, under the style of Downing & McMullin, and which was afterward changed to McMullin & Co. In the spring of 1886, the company of which he is at present the head was formed, by the consolidation of the firm of McMullin & Co. with the Oskaloosa Livery and Transfer Company.

Maj. McMullin is a member of Mahaska Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., and of Oskaloosa Encampment No. 8, and has filled all the chairs in both orders. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar, and also a member of the A. O. U. W. He was a member of the City Council for two years, rendering the city valuable service during that time. In politics he is a Republican of the radical type.

The Major was married in Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, to Miss Carrie E. Munsell, a native of Ohio. The issue of this marriage is one child, Sarah S., now the wife of Rev. J. R. Noble, of Missouri.

Maj. McMullin takes a lively interest in all matters of Church and State, is generous to a fault, and is an active, public-spirited citizen, never withholding either influence or means where the same tends to the advancement of public interest.



JR. LIBBY, of Madison Township, one of the pioneers of 1840, and now living retired from active labor, was born in the State of Delaware, Aug. 25, 1816, being a son of Elijah and Celia (Tull) Libby, both of whom were natives of Delaware. His father was born in 1780, and died in 1849. His mother, born in 1782, died in 1851.

The subject of this sketch after coming to Iowa located at Muscatine for one year, and then removed to Lee County, where he lived until 1843. In May of that year he came to this county, and settled in Monroe Township, where he located a claim, upon which he lived until 1849, and then

removed to Madison Township, where he now resides. He was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Higginbotham, Jan. 18, 1846. Mrs. Libby is a native of Kentucky, was born in 1819, and is a daughter of James and Sarah (Miracle) Higginbotham. Her parents were natives of Kentucky. Her father died in 1857, and her mother in 1852.

Mr. and Mrs. Libby are the parents of nine children, as follows: Mary, wife of P. Fox, lives in Oregon; William is in Adair County, Iowa; Harriet J., Mrs. H. C. Lighter, lives in Cass County, Iowa; James H. is in Nebraska; Charles, in Bourbon County, Kan.; Celia is the wife of J. F. Wells, of Cass County, Iowa; Ida is the wife of J. P. Price, and resides with her father; Esther E. married J. L. Barrett, of Chariton County, Kan.; Jerry lives in Cass County, Iowa.

Politically Mr. Libby is a member of the Democratic party, and has held the offices of Road Supervisor and School Director. His home farm consists of 142 acres, in good cultivation. He is in comparatively easy circumstances financially, and is enjoying the well-earned repose to which the struggles and trials of pioneer life have justly entitled him. Among his large circle of friends and acquaintances he is highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities. Mrs. Libby is a member of the Christian Church.

ABNER C. WHITE, now a resident of Greenwood, Cass Co., Neb., settled near Oskaloosa, May 9, 1855. He was born in Franklin Township, Wayne Co., Ind., Dec. 28, 1816, and on a farm in that State grew to manhood. He was married, in 1836, to Miss Zelpha L. Howell, a native of North Carolina, born June 13, 1816, but who went to Indiana when twelve years of age.

Mr. White came to Iowa in 1855, bringing his wife and family with him in two covered wagons, and occupying twenty-one days on his westward journey. He purchased eighty acres of land five miles southwest of Oskaloosa, and near the Des Moines River, but, on account of the ague in that

vicinity, sold his farm and removed to Fremont, where he resided fifteen years, and cultivated a farm owned by him in Keokuk County. In 1870 he removed to Richland Township, and farmed until 1879, when he removed to his present home in Nebraska. His family consisted of six children: John H., of Peoria, this county; Sarah J., Mrs. Moorman, of Oskaloosa; Mary A., the wife of J. Ryan, of Richland Township; William L., Thomas M. and Dora Belle, who reside in Cass County, Neb. Mrs. White died in Nebraska, March 29, 1886.

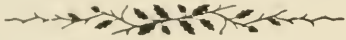
Politically Mr. White has always been a Democrat, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. The same qualities which commended him to our people during his residence in this county, as an estimable, upright citizen, we doubt not have as fully established him in the confidence of his neighbors and friends at his new home.

WALTER E. DAWSON, a young and energetic citizen of Fremont, Iowa, is becoming one of the important factors in its industrial interests, having in 1885 established a tile manufactory, which, combined with other business, is serving to give employment to numbers of men, and circulating large sums of money monthly. Mr. Dawson was born in Cherry Grove, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Oct. 2, 1861, and is the son of John and Catherine (White) Dawson. His father was a native of England, and the mother of Pennsylvania; the latter died in Indiana about the year 1866. John Dawson is engaged in the manufacture of tile at Colfax, Clinton Co., Ind., being one of the first to engage in that business in that county, and is the patentee of what is called the up-and-down draft kiln for burning tile. He landed in America in 1850, and since that time, by his energy and industry, and the profits of his invention, has accumulated a snug fortune of \$25,000.

The subject of this sketch came to this part of the county Aug. 20, 1885, and began the manufacture of tiling at Fremont. His works have a capacity of 20,000, or about \$300 worth of tile per week. He has two dry-sheds, 100 feet long and

20 feet wide, two kilns, 16x18 feet, and burns one kiln per week. He has also a small house, 20x20 feet, with engine-room, and a molding-shed, 60x20 feet, attached. The works use the late improved Bennett Tile Machine, which makes all dimensions up to fifteen inches, and is operated by a thirty-horse-power engine, made by Cunningham & Temple, Lafayette, Ind. The mill is of the manufacture of Nordyke & Marmon, Indianapolis, Ind. His power also operates a corn-sheller. His clay ground is contiguous to the works; the bed is inexhaustible in quantity, and of the finest quality. The works are situated near the Central Iowa Railroad, and finely located for the shipment of this class of goods. Mr. Dawson is turning out a very superior article of tile, and is doing a good and rapidly increasing business.

Walter E. Dawson was married, Oct. 7, 1886, to Miss Anna Johnson, of Colfax, Clinton Co., Ind., and the young couple have settled in Fremont, where they are highly esteemed among a large circle of acquaintances.



THOMAS M. SHOCKLEY, junior member of the firm of Johnson & Shockley Bros., job printers, and publishers of the *Saturday Globe*, Oskaloosa, is a son of Edwin and Frances M. (Truitt) Shockley. He was born in New Vienna, Clinton Co., Ohio, Dec. 9, 1862, and in that city was reared and educated in the common schools. He commenced learning the printer's trade in May, 1880, and in the office of the *New Vienna Record*, subsequently graduating from the "Poor Man's College." He afterward spent four months in the office of the *Ohio State Journal*, at Columbus, where he was under practical instruction in press work, in order that he might be better qualified to take charge of all the branches of work required in that department of the business. In March, 1884, he came to Oskaloosa, and April 1st of that year purchased the interest of S. B. Kinsey in the job printing-office of Shockley & Kinsey.

Before leaving New Vienna Mr. Shockley was made a Mason, and since coming to Oskaloosa has united with Oskaloosa Lodge No. 58, K. of P. He

is also a member of the Baptist Church, and has been Secretary of its Sunday-school in Oskaloosa, almost from the date of his arrival. Like his brother, G. W. Shockley, he is a first-class printer, and in the division of work in the office, has charge of all the press work. The clean, handsome appearance of the *Saturday Globe* indicates his proficiency in that department, and contributes in no small degree to its good reputation as a first-class sheet.



SAMUEL JOHNSON, deceased, was for many years a resident of Monroe Township, Mahaska County. He was a native of Ohio, born in Muskingum County, May 5, 1824. His father, George Johnson, was a native of Maryland, and his mother, Nancy (Humphrey) Johnson, of Virginia. The State of Ohio, in his youth, was but sparsely settled, and therefore Samuel experienced all the privations incident to pioneer life, and was inured to hard work, and had literally to earn his bread "by the sweat of his brow." He was practically self educated, but attended Concord College for a time. In early life he developed a talent for music, in which he became quite proficient, and which, in after years, was the principal means by which he obtained a livelihood.

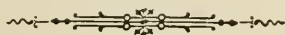
In 1846 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Frances Gillagly, a native of Ohio, born in 1829, and daughter of Henry and Mary (Grandstaff) Gillagly. Ten children were born unto them: James W., now editor of the *Saturday Globe*, Oskaloosa; Eleanor J., the wife of Dr. W. W. Hawk, of Mingo, Jasper Co., Iowa; Martha F., Mrs. Dr. J. W. Frank, of Kearney, Neb.; Ezra, who married Miss Lou Wells, and is living at Indianapolis, Iowa; Mary C., wife of George Frank, living near Kearney, Phelps Co., Neb.; Wilbur, who married Miss Dell Turner, and is living in Oskaloosa; Alice and Stella are at home. Two died in infancy.

With the hope of bettering his fortune, Mr. Johnson moved with his family, in the spring of 1864, to Mahaska County, and purchased a small farm near Indianapolis, Monroe Township, which he cultivated, and varied his occupation by teach-

ing vocal music and officiating as a public auctioneer. In this latter business he was quite successful, and in music he was equally proficient, often having classes occupying every night in the week, save Sunday, and extending over considerable territory in Mahaska and adjoining counties. Several of his children inherited his musical talents, and while the home circle was as yet unbroken, a quartet was formed in the family, which was a source of great pleasure, not only to themselves, but neighbors and friends who would drop into their hospitable home to enjoy a passing hour.

Samuel Johnson was a sincere Christian, a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a leader in all church and social affairs in his neighborhood. The cause of education found in him a stanch friend, and he was the encourager of every enterprise tending toward the moral welfare of his community.

While yet in the prime of life, death claimed this excellent man, he departing this life Feb. 6, 1877, at the age of fifty-one years. His death was sincerely mourned not alone by her who had been truly a helpmeet to him for thirty-one years, and his children who had been guided by his wise counsels, but by all who had known him and who had been cheered by the songs he had sung, and by his generous and genial disposition.



D W. HOOPES, of Harrison Township, is a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 22. He was born at Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1841, and is the son of John and Barbara (Grider) Hoopes, both natives of Pennsylvania, who removed to Iowa in the spring of 1856, settling in Dubuque County, where they resided until 1869, thence removed to this county, near Oskaloosa, where he has since resided. His wife died in 1879, and her remains lie in the cemetery at Oskaloosa. In his young days John Hoopes followed the trade of tanner, but of late years has followed farming.

The subject of this sketch was married to Francis A. Rarick, on the 13th of October, 1867. She was born Jan. 1, 1844, and is a daughter of Isaac

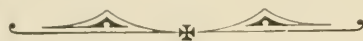
and Marilla (Huntington) Rarick. The result of this union is four children: John A. and Harry B., deceased; Isaac N. and Mabel C.

Our subject enlisted in Co. 1, 21st Iowa Vol. Inf., Aug. 13, 1862, and went into camp at Camp Dunlap, Dubuque, thence to St. Louis and on to Rolla. From Rolla the regiment was sent to Houston, thence to Harrisville, returning to Houston. While there it received orders to go to Springfield, and on the way met the rebel General, Beauregard, with 4,000 men and six pieces of artillery. There were in the command but 1,700 men and six pieces of artillery, but they held their position for eight hours, receiving three cavalry charges, repulsing them each time, when both armies retreated at the same time, the Union troops returning to Houston, each army leaving a few to take care of the dead. From Houston the regiment marched over the Ozark Mountains to West Plains, from which point they went to Iron Mountain, thence to St. Genevieve, on the Mississippi River, remaining at each of those points about three weeks. They went down the river in the spring of 1863, participating in the entire campaign which resulted so gloriously in the capture of Vicksburg on the 4th of July. From there they went to Jackson, participating in a three days' engagement with Johnson, thence to New Orleans, and participated in the diversion to Brashear City and up the Bayou Teche toward Texas, which was intended to attract the attention of the rebels from Gen. Bank's expedition, which was making its way up Red River. Returning from their scout, they were sent up the White River as far as Duvall's Bluff.

From the latter named place they were ordered to Memphis, Tenn., from which point they were sent in support of a command of cavalry sent to intercept the rebel Gen. Hood. They returned and were sent up Red River as far as St. Charles, where they remained two weeks, and came back to New Orleans. Here they took the steamship and went to Matagorda Bay, landing at Deeroes's Point, and thence overland to Ft. Esperanza, Tex., routed the rebel force in that vicinity and returned to Powder Horn, on Matagorda Bay, and were again sent back to New Orleans by way of Lake Pontchartrain. Here they were again embarked in the expedition

against Ft. Gaines at the mouth of Mobile Bay, and participated in the capture of Ft. Blakeney and Spanish Fort, the last battle of the war, shortly after which Gen. Lee surrendered the entire rebel army to Gen. Grant at Appomattox. From there they returned to New Orleans, where they staid a short time, were sent to Baton Rouge for muster out, and lastly to Clinton, Iowa, where they were paid off and discharged, arriving home on the 26th day of July, 1865.

Mr. Hoopes has eighty acres of land in an excellent state of cultivation, with a good house, barn and necessary out-buildings; he has 215 head of sheep, six head of horses, and eleven of cattle. He has prospered exceedingly well in his present business, and as a citizen stands high in the regard of all who know him.



P G. BUTLER, one of the early pioneers of the Hawkeye State, who located in Lee County, Iowa, in 1837, resides upon section 4, in Jefferson Township, this county. He was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1820, and is a son of Martin and Cynthia (Potter) Butler, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. After coming to the West he became engaged on river improvements for the Government in the summer of 1838, after which he ran a sawmill at St. Francisville, Mo., for three years. In 1849 he came to Mahaska County, and entered 280 acres of land, then returned to Lee County and engaged in farming till 1853, when he went to California, making the trip across the plains with an ox-team, being five months on the road. Mr. Butler remained in California two years, engaged in herding cattle. He then returned by water on the steamer Golden Gate, and North Star, via the Isthmus of Panama, and was twenty days making the voyage from San Francisco to New York City, it being one month from the time he left San Francisco until he reached his home. The voyage was without adventure, the only rough water they encountered being the Gulf Stream. After arriving in New York Mr. Butler proceeded to Philadelphia, to have his gold assayed.

He then returned to Jefferson Township, where he has since lived, and has one of the best farms in Mahaska County.

In 1884 our subject made a trip to California by way of the Central Pacific Railroad, and was only five days on the road, the difference being very great between five days and five months, which was required for his first trip. He now says he would not cross the plains again with an ox-team for all the gold in California. After this last trip to California he remained one year.

Mr. Butler was first married in 1841, to Miss Alvira Lampson, a native of New York, and daughter of Andrew and Paturah (Campbell) Lampson, who were also natives of the same State. Three children blest this union, one son and two daughters: Riley enlisted in the 33d Iowa Infantry, was taken prisoner on the Red River, in Texas, and died June 23, 1864, in Tyler (Tex.) prison, aged eighteen years; Livona is the wife of Watson Coder, of Washington County, Kan.; Lodoma became the wife of M. S. Harrold, of San Joaquin County, Cal., a prominent ranchman and miller, a large wheat-grower, and the owner of 25,000 acres of land. Mrs. Alvira Butler died Aug. 3, 1851, aged thirty-four years. Mr. Butler was again married, Oct. 5, 1851, to Mrs. Mary A. (Harrold) Taylor, the widow of John M. Taylor, by whom she had two children: Samuel, now in Oregon, and Margaret, the wife of Nelson Matthew. By the second marriage of our subject, there were five children: Jenny Lind, wife of E. M. Wilson, of Garfield Township; William M., in Dennis, N. M., where he has been engaged in railroading five years in the employ of the A. T. & S. F. R. R.; Alvira J., of Nebraska; Louisa, now at home; Aaron died when six months old. In 1882 Misses Alvira and Louisa Butler went to Colorado, where they remained two years, then returned east as far as Red Willow County, Neb., where they entered a tract of land, and Feb. 14, 1884, plowed the first furrow, and at once commenced to improve the claim. They have since paid for the same, securing the Government patent. As a matter of course, both feel proud of their achievement, and well they may, as with their own hands the greater part of the work was done. Mrs. Butler died Dec.

26, 1886, of heart disease. The main object of the visit of Mr. Butler to California was for the benefit of his wife's health, but the trip was in vain.

Mr. Butler is the owner of 390 acres of land, nearly all of which is under cultivation. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the County Board of Supervisors seven years. He has also held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee and Township Clerk.

GIDEON DAUGHHERTY, an intelligent farmer and stock-grower of Adams Township, and a pioneer of 1851, is well known to almost every citizen of the county. He is a native of Ohio, born in Logan County, Dec. 22, 1818, and is the son of Jarvis and Hannah (Marmon) Daugherty, natives of Virginia and North Carolina respectively, the former being of Irish descent, and the latter of French, though somewhat remote. They moved to Ohio at a very early day, were there married, and became the parents of six children, three of whom are now living, two in Logan County, Ohio: Zacheus is on the old homestead, and Jane is the wife of Oliver Corwin. The parents are both deceased.

Gideon Daugherty was reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools of his native county. He remained at home assisting his father on the farm until he was twenty-three years of age, when he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca, the daughter of Conrad Marshall. Six children were born unto them—Morgan, Marshall, Jarvis, Eliza, and two who died in infancy. Of this number but one is living, Marshall, who yet resides at home, but who was married in 1874 to Mollie Wheeler, a native of Maryland.

In 1851 Mr. Daugherty came west and entered 800 acres of land in Adams Township, this county. He then returned to Ohio, and remained there until 1856, when he came back with his family, occupied the land, and has since made it his home. He still retains his original purchase, to which he has added about a quarter section. In 1872 he erected a large and commodious dwelling, in which he takes pleasure in receiving his friends. He is an enthusiastic

Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, at Oskaloosa. Being now well advanced in life and unable to attend the various meetings as often as he desires, yet when the weather is favorable, he is generally found present. In the summer of 1884 he invited the Commandery and all Masonic friends to a grand dinner which he had prepared at his residence. About 100 Knights and 200 Masons who had not advanced to that degree, accepted the invitation, and it can readily be conceived that a grand time was had.

While never connecting himself with any religious organization, Mr. Daugherty was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, of which body his mother was a stanch member. He says it yet does his soul good to see the plain, simple dress of the old-fashioned members of that body. His wife was reared in the Presbyterian faith. Politically Mr. Daugherty has always been a Democrat, and upon National issues acts with that party, but in local affairs is decidedly independent of any party, voting for those he regards as the best men.

"Uncle Gid," as he is familiarly called by his intimate friends—and these are legion—can have no higher tribute of respect paid to him, than to say, he is one of God's noblemen, whose every impulse is to do good among his fellow-men, and by his example teach others that the world is made better, its people happier, and one's own life lengthened and blest by following the glorious example of Him who said: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." This he has done, is doing, and will continue to do while he lives. It is the inner, better nature of the man, brightly beaming through his daily life and walk. It will be said of him later on, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

ALLEXANDER M. RODGERS, of Garfield Township, is a native of Ohio County, Va., where he was born Nov. 17, 1819, and emigrated to Ohio with his parents at the age of two years. He is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (McGee) Rodgers, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Jefferson County, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch was married in 1841.

to Miss Martha Flanegin, a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of eight children, as follows: James F. and Alexander M. died in infancy; Amanda is at home; William F., a bank solicitor at Minneapolis, Minn.; John, a Dakota farmer; Minnie J. died in infancy; Charlie D. is engaged at farming in Dakota; Louie A., a graduate of Oskaloosa College, in the class of 1885, is attending the medical college at Iowa City.

Mr. Rodgers was reared on a farm, but came to Oskaloosa in May, 1855, where he resided for twelve years engaged in merchandising. He afterward bought 120 acres of land on section 15 of this township, which he has improved, and on a portion of which he still resides.

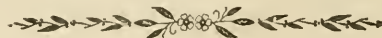
Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers and daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church. In his political affiliations our subject is a Republican. As a family, none are more greatly esteemed than that of Mr. Rodgers. Hospitable in the highest degree, generous and charitable without stint, they are greatly esteemed by their friends and acquaintances.

JOHAN P. WILKINSON is a well-known and respected farmer residing in Union Township. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1833, and came to Iowa Oct. 5, 1856, with his parents. In 1857 he was united in marriage with Miss Cynthia Watkins, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, July 15, 1840, and came to Iowa with her parents when she was ten years old. They are the parents of three children: Clinton lives in California; William resides at Cherry Vale, Montgomery Co., Kan.; Blanche is at home.

During the late Civil War Mr. Wilkinson enlisted, becoming a member of Co. B, 40th Iowa Vol. Inf., Aug. 14, 1862, serving with his regiment in the different engagements in which it participated, among them being the siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Salineville, Ark. He received his discharge Aug. 2, 1865.

In his political affiliations Mr. Wilkinson is an ardent Republican. At his marriage his father made him a present of seventy acres of land, to which he added forty by purchase, and is now the

owner of 110 acres of splendid land, which he has brought into excellent cultivation, and has well improved. Mr. W. is an energetic man and a good manager of his business, and has been fairly successful in life. He is known as a man of strict integrity, honorable in his dealings with others, and respected as a citizen, neighbor and friend.



WILLIAM SMALL, a resident of Pleasant Grove Township, was born in the State of North Carolina, May 13, 1819, and removed with his parents to Iowa in the year 1833, locating in Lee County, where he remained for a period of ten years, coming thence to this county in 1843, where he has since resided. June 3, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Susanna Miller, a native of Virginia, who was born Jan. 19, 1822. By this union there were the following children: Isaac lives in the State of Kansas; Thomas A., William and Susanna are deceased; one died in infancy.

Mrs. Small died Nov. 30, 1850, and July 10, 1851, he was again married, Miss Sarah A. Simpkins becoming his wife. She was a native of Virginia and was born May 18, 1836. By this latter marriage there have been four children: Nancy J. is deceased; John L. lives in Pleasant Grove Township; James, in the State of Kansas, and Mary E., the wife of Marion Bradley, resides in this township.

Mr. Small met with a severe accident Oct. 22, 1886, resulting in the loss of one of his eyes. He was sowing grass seed, which was in the chaff, and some of the chaff blew in his left eye. He suffered greatly until December 7, when the eyeball was removed by Dr. C. J. Lukens, of New Sharon, assisted by Dr. Cook, of Poweshiek County. This was done in order to save the other eye, which was being affected.

Mrs. Small is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Small is a member of the Democratic party. He is the owner of forty acres of good land in a good state of cultivation. He is one among the earliest settlers of the county, coming to its borders shortly after the Indians had va-

cated the New Purchase, and has witnessed the mighty changes that have occurred since that time. He is well and favorably known, and enjoys the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

DAVID VAIL, Mayor of New Sharon, and editor and proprietor of the *New Sharon Star*, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, April 21, 1851. His father, John Vail, a native of Belmont County, is a farmer by occupation, and now resides in Keokuk County, Ia. His mother, Abigail (Edgerton) Vail, was a native of the same county, and is still living. John Vail and Abigail Edgerton were united in marriage Aug. 29, 1827, and to them were born fourteen children; three died in infancy and eleven are still living, seven boys and four girls, named as follows: Semira L., Isaac N., Benjamin F., Mary, Hervey J., David, Anna, John N., Joseph S., Abigail E., and Walter E.

When David Vail was thirteen years of age, the family removed from the old homestead in Ohio to Iowa, locating in Keokuk County, where his parents yet reside. David was reared as a farmer boy, tilling the soil in the summer months and attending school during the winter, and secured for himself the best education the common-school system afforded. In the fall of 1873 he left the farm and entered the office of the *New Sharon Star* as an apprentice to learn the printer's trade. His brother, Hervey J., now editor of the *Pasadena Star*, at Pasadena, Cal., was then editor and proprietor of the *New Sharon* paper.

David Vail became a respected and prominent citizen at New Sharon, and on June 23, 1882, was commissioned Postmaster, which office he held until Jan. 1, 1886. On April 22, 1885, he purchased of his brother the *New Sharon Star*, and is now its sole proprietor and editor.

Mr. Vail has been twice married, the first time, March 6, 1872, to Miss Ellen Coulson, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio. She died Jan. 3, 1880, leaving two children, Charles C. and Luella. His second marriage occurred Feb. 7, 1882, with Miss Vesta C. Coulson, a cousin of his first wife, also a

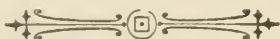
native of Columbiana County, and by this union there has been one child, Theresa. The parents of David Vail are members of the Society of Friends, but he has never united himself with any church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the principal officers of his lodge. In his political affiliations Mr. Vail is a very ardent Republican, and has held many local offices.

The old axiom that poets are born, not made, applies with equal force to the profession of journalism. It matters little what the literary acquirements of a man may be, unless the other essentials obtain, he will fail of success in the field of journalism. One must, literally speaking, have a "nose for news," and be ever on the alert to obtain this most desirable commodity. Then he must exercise the wisdom of a Solomon in leaving out that which should not be inserted and be careful to put into the columns of his paper everything that should appear. He must be as patient as Job under the most trying circumstances. In a word, he must possess an individuality that shall be stamped upon each issue of his paper before it can become a power among the people. We believe Mr. Vail possesses in an eminent degree all the essential qualifications of a first-class newspaper man, and the mantle of his brother, who established the *New Sharon Star*, has indeed fallen upon worthy shoulders. Personally Mr. Vail is a most honorable gentleman, a man of strict integrity, one to be desired as a friend and feared as an enemy. He takes an active interest in all public matters, giving his first attention to the local interests of his town and its surroundings, but liberal and broad enough to compass the interests of the county in which he lives.

WA. COWAN, a well-known citizen of Os-kaloosa, and senior member of the firm of W. A. Cowan & Co., millers, and proprietors of the Eureka Mills at Beacon, was born in Ohio, Dec. 25, 1850, and is a son of James P. and Clementina (Duer) Cowan, natives of Pennsylvania, who are now residing east of Beacon. The subject of this sketch was married, in 1878, to Miss

Anna Rankin, a native of Terre Haute, Ind., and to them have been born two children, namely: Ethel Margery and Cornie May. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican, and occupies the advance ground of the party on the question of prohibition.

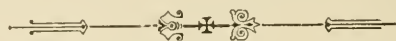
The Eureka Mills at Beacon was established in 1864, by Benjamin Roop, who operated it four or five years, when, by reason of financial embarrassments, it passed from his ownership and fell into the hands of John White, now deceased, and has been operated by various parties since, up to the time it passed under the control of its present managers, W. A. Cowan & Co. The mill is a magnificent structure, 84x84 feet, and five stories high, the first two of cut stone, and the upper stories of brick, and was originally constructed with a view to its use as a mill and distillery. Its cost was not far from \$100,000. The present capacity of the mill for merchant milling is thirty-five barrels per day, and can be greatly increased at comparatively small expense. It is the intention of the present owners to enlarge their facilities in this direction, indeed trade has increased so rapidly since coming under the present management, that this is rendered absolutely necessary. In addition to the large custom work done at this mill they manufacture and put upon the market the popular Legal Tender and Golden Sheaf brands of flour, and handle three grades of Dakota flour. The gentlemen composing the firm are affable and popular, and are rapidly taking the lead in milling in this county. The head miller is a gentleman of long experience in the business, and has few, if any, superiors in the State.



MISS MARY D. McMASTERS, of Union Township, was born in Gifford County, N. C., Aug. 16, 1821, and removed with her mother to Iowa in 1851, settling in Union Township, this county, where she has since resided. Her mother died in 1882, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. She had been deprived of a father's loving care when only thirteen years of age, he having died in the State of North Carolina

in the year 1833, at the age of fifty-five years. The family consisted of seven children, of whom only two are now living. Hadley, Quintin, Samuel, Elizabeth T. and Eleanor L. are deceased; the latter was the wife of J. R. Gorsuch, of Union Township.

The subject of this sketch, Miss Mary D. McMasters, is a maiden lady, and is the owner of a farm of 160 acres of excellent land, a portion of which is in fine cultivation and well improved. Miss McMasters has the entire supervision of her farm, the cultivation of which she manages with rare skill and ability. She possesses noble traits of character, excellent qualities of head and heart, and in her circle of acquaintances is highly esteemed.



WILLIAM L. HAYS, a prosperous farmer of Jefferson Township, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, June 15, 1853, and is the son of James and Rachel (Lee) Hays, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The subject of this sketch came to Iowa in the year 1859 with his widowed mother, who settled in Jefferson Township, where he was reared upon the farm and remained until reaching his majority.

Mr. Hays was united in marriage with Miss Norah Gardner, April 26, 1874. Mrs. H. is a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Miller) Gardner, who were natives of Indiana, and are at present residing in Ness County, Kan. Of this marriage there were born seven children, five living: Irre E., Della M., Ida O., Otto and Lulu M.; Charles B. and an infant are deceased.

Politically Mr. Hays is an ardent Republican. Himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He has traveled to a considerable extent over the Western States and Territories, but has found no place suiting him as well in all respects as Iowa, and is now content to pass the remainder of his days in this beautiful country. His home farm consists of 200 acres of choice land, which is in an excellent state of cultivation, with improvements of a class much better than the average. He has completed the construction of a

new and capacious barn which is a model in its arrangement. He follows mixed farming, and devotes his attention more particularly to stock-raising, rearing a few cattle and selling on an average 200 hogs a year. He manages his business intelligently and has been very successful in life. He is a man of strict integrity and most honorable in his dealings. His home is a pleasant one, where friends and neighbors are always welcome, and where is to be found an abundance of good cheer.



ISAIAH FRANKEL is the senior member of the firm of Frankel, Bach & Co., bankers, on the north side of the Square in Oskaloosa, also a member of the firm of I. Frankel & Co., clothiers, immediately adjoining the bank on the east. He is a native of Southern Germany, and was born Oct. 14, 1832. He received a common-school education in the old country, and when fourteen years of age apprenticed himself for two years and learned the trade of cigar-making. At the age of sixteen he was engaged as clerk in a mercantile house, where he remained until he reached his maturity, when he came to the United States and opened a dry-goods and clothing house at New Washington, Clark Co., Ind., continuing business in that place for three years, thence removing to Marion, and to Macon County, Mo., where he opened a general store, in company with Immanuel Bach. Four years later they came to Iowa, and in the spring of 1861 opened a small clothing store on the east side of the Public Square of this city, in a frame building occupying a portion of the present site of the court-house. Some time afterward they moved their location to the north side of the Square and two doors east of the present elegant building occupied by this firm, and in 1869 moved to the west side of the Square, having purchased the building and ground immediately north of the alley, now occupied by the Singer Sewing Machine Company and other parties. In 1873 Mr. Frankel established a private bank, under the firm name and style of Frankel, Bach & Co., at his location on the west side, continuing in business there until 1876, when they removed to their pres-

ent elegant quarters in Centennial Block, having a floorage of 20x70 feet on the ground floor, with the upper story fitted up for offices.

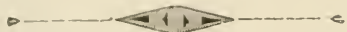
In two respects Mr. Frankel and his active partner, Mr. Bach, are pioneers in business. Their clothing establishment is the oldest in the city, carries a large and well-selected stock, and makes a specialty of fine clothing; they also carry a full line of gents' furnishing goods, hats and caps. As bankers theirs is the oldest established bank in the county, and is possessed of ample capital to supply the wants of their patrons. For twenty years they have been the leading wool-buyers of this section of the State, their annual purchases of this product averaging 150,000 pounds. The firm have also had a branch clothing-house for the last fourteen years at Mason City, Iowa, managed by Mr. P. P. Himmelmreich. The firm have been continuously associated in business for the past twenty-seven years, and from a small beginning, with limited means, have built up a large business and established a business standing second to no other house in the county.

Isaiah Frankel was married in Davenport, Iowa, Jan 20, 1864, to Babetta Sheurman, a native of Germany. Mrs. Frankel was born in 1840, and by her union with our subject has become the mother of six children, all living: Anselm, born Dec. 7, 1864, is cashier in his father's bank; Manasseh, born Sept. 22, 1866, is salesman in the dry-goods department of Baldauf Bros., of Oskaloosa; Nathan, born Oct. 18, 1868, is salesman with I. Frankel & Co.; Henrietta, born Nov. 6, 1870; Rosa, Dec. 18, 1873, and Henry, May 29, 1881.

Politically Mr. Frankel is a Democrat, a leading member of the party, and takes an active interest in city, county and State elections. He is the oldest member of the City Council, and has been elected four successive terms from the Second Ward, being a leading and valued member of that body. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow societies. Mr. Frankel owns about 146 acres of land six miles northwest of the city, which is known as Catalpa Ridge Fine Stock Farm, upon which he has a herd of twenty-five thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, and several head of high grade. He also raises Norman and Clydesdale horses, and

is making this business as much a success as he has any and all the other enterprises in which he is engaged.

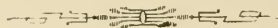
Mr. Frankel has been very successful in life, and that because he possesses the elements that have contributed to that end in an unusual degree. He has been a student of the problems of finance and trade, and a close observer of events for many years, and evinces unusual sagacity and foresight in the management of his business affairs. As a banker he is conservative and absolutely safe and reliable. As a business man he never makes or permits a misrepresentation in any particular. Among the many private banks of the State none are rated higher in commercial reports than the one of which he is the managing head, and as an able financier he has established a reputation second to none. He is a very public-spirited citizen, and always contributes by his influence and means to any and all enterprises tending to advance the interests of his city and county, and enjoys the full confidence and highest esteem of his fellow-citizens.



JAMES SAMUELS, who has a comfortable home in Richland Township, came to Iowa in 1844, locating at once in this township, and ranks as one of the earliest settlers and pioneers of this portion of the county. He was born in Harrison County, Ind., Oct. 26, 1824, received a common-school education, and arriving at years of manhood was united in marriage with Miss Clementine Petty, Oct. 15, 1850. They became the parents of five children, as follows: Emily J., the wife of J. C. Boyd; Gilbert D., and Eldora, the wife of William Lawrence, are residents of Richland Township; Lucy J. is at home with her parents; Tabitha is deceased.

Mrs. Samuels is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. S. belongs to the Republican party. The homestead of our subject consists of forty acres, in good cultivation and well improved, with a comfortable house and necessary out-buildings. Like other early settlers of this county, Mr. Samuels and his wife endured the privations and hardships of pioneer life and now, in their declining

years, surrounded by the comforts of life, can look back with pleasure, unmixed with regret, and contemplate the struggles of their early days as a school of experience, valuable in the lessons of self-denial it taught to every pioneer. It is a pleasant reflection that one can scan their list of acquaintances, made after a third of a century of residence in one locality, and find them all friends, whose confidence and esteem they enjoy.



WILLIAM M. LEIGHTON, junior member of the Herald Printing Company, Oskaloosa, has been connected with the office as apprentice, foreman, and partner, for the past seventeen years. He is a native Hawkeye, and was born in Oskaloosa, Jan. 18, 1850, his parents being Tobias and Harriet A. Leighton, who are numbered among the pioneers of Mahaska County.

William M. Leighton was married in Oskaloosa, educated in the common schools, and in 1870 entered the *Herald* office as an apprentice. He served his time and became a practical job printer. In 1877 he purchased an interest in the office, and yet retains the same. In the division of the work of the office he was made foreman of the job department, and the success with which it has been managed is proof of his ability in that direction. The class of work turned out by the office is proof, too, that he is a tasteful, as well as a practical job printer. In the job room he is at home. Politically he is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Mason.



CHARLES A. CRONEY is a Justice of the Peace, residing and holding office in Oskaloosa. He is a native of Ohio, and was born Feb. 22, 1840, in London, Madison Co., Ohio. His father, John B. Croney, was a native of Virginia, born March 5, 1797, and died in Ohio, Aug. 31, 1844. His mother, Lydia S. (Jones) Croney, was a native of Tennessee, her birth taking place April 8, 1804. She died in Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 26, 1871. They both emigrated from their respective States

to Ohio at a very early day, and were there married March 22, 1829, and reared a family of seven children, of whom Charles was the sixth.

Up to his fourteenth year the subject of this sketch had the benefit of the common schools of his native State. He then entered a printing-office, worked one year, and in 1855 came to Mahaska County, Iowa. Some time during the following year he commenced work in the *Herald* office, where he finished learning his trade. He then entered the law office of Judge Crookham, and, after a course of reading, was admitted to the bar in February, 1861. At this time the war clouds were hovering over the country, and soon after the storm broke forth. Ft. Sumter was fired upon, a call was issued by President Lincoln for 75,000 men, which was quickly followed by another for 300,000 more. Companies and regiments were quickly formed all over the North, and in the first company from Mahaska County Charles Croney was enrolled. This company became Co. H, 3d Iowa Vol. Inf. It left Oskaloosa May 30, 1861, amid tearful farewells and the hearty wish that God would bless each and every member, and bring them safe home again. The regiment went out, and its history is part of the history of the war. Some of the brave men of which it was composed now sleep upon Southern battle-fields; some returned broken in health, and have since passed on to join their comrades. A few yet remain. One of these is the subject of this sketch, who did his duty faithfully, and was discharged with the regiment at the expiration of its date of service, in June, 1864.

Returning to Oskaloosa in poor health Mr. Croney went upon the road as a commercial traveler, and in that business and journalism his life was spent up to the fall of 1886, when he was elected Justice of the Peace, without opposition, entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office Jan. 1, 1887. In this case the office sought after the man, and not the man the office. He was brought forward by friends, who not only secured his nomination, but did all the work of the campaign afterward.

Charles A. Croney and Amanda J. Salisbury were united in marriage May 3, 1866, and to them

six children have been born, of whom but one is living—Jessie Gail, born Jan. 14, 1877. Mrs. Croney is a native of Indiana, and a daughter of George and Mary Salisbury, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Ohio. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically Mr. Croney is a Republican, "of the strictest sect of our religion." He believes strongly in the principles of the party, and does not hesitate to defend them when necessary. In his journalistic work in times past, he has struck some sturdy blows in its defense. As a writer, he is graphic and speaks to the point, using the King's English in a forcible, though pleasant manner. As a citizen he is well known and universally esteemed, not only among his political friends, but political enemies as well. All think well of "Charley" Croney, as is evidenced from the fact that he had no opposition to his election as Justice of the Peace. Fraternally he is a Mason, and has reached the degree of Knights Templar, being a member of De Payens Commandery, Oskaloosa.



HORACE LYMAN, one of the pioneers of Iowa, who settled in Van Buren County in 1839, is now a resident on section 17, Jefferson Township. He was born in 1813 in Ontario County, N. Y., and is a son of Abner and Tabitha (Brown) Lyman, natives of Massachusetts. When Horace was about five years of age his parents moved to Kentucky, where he was reared on a farm. In 1829 he went to Licking County, Ohio, where he lived until 1839, engaged in farming. He then moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, and there lived until the spring of 1843, when he moved to Marion County, Iowa. In 1865 he came to Mahaska County and settled upon his present farm. On this and adjoining sections he purchased in all 965 acres of land, and built a saw-mill in about 1844 across the line on main Cedar Creek, in Marion County.

Mr. Lyman was united in marriage with Lucy Clemons, a native of Licking County, Ohio, in 1837. Ten children were born unto them: Lowtia, who died in 1859; John, now engaged in farming

in Nebraska; Henry, who enlisted in Co. D, 36th Iowa Vol. Inf., and died while in the service; Horace M., a member of the same company, was killed at Mark's Mills, Ark.; Abner, also a member of the same company and regiment, was starved to death in rebel prisons; Buck died in Leadville in 1884; Arza is living in Monroe County, Iowa; Martha is the wife of A. Johnson, of Monroe County; Mary, Mrs. Emmet Clemons, lives in Buena Vista County, Iowa; Lucy, the wife of Frank Pack, in Marion County. Mrs. Lyman was born in 1819, and died Nov. 25, 1858. The second wife of Mr. Lyman was Ruth Lucas, to whom he was married in 1859. They have one son, Albert, who lives at home.

Mr. Lyman is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican. He began life a poor boy, and all that he now possesses was acquired by his own industry and perseverance. He has fulfilled all the obligations of a good citizen, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of hosts of friends.



MANOAH HEDGE, Superintendent of Public Schools of Mahaska County, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, June 22, 1846.

He is a son of George M. and Belinda (Atkinson) Hedge, who were natives of Guernsey County, Ohio, where they were born in 1816, and where they were married. Of a family of eleven children, eight have lived to be men and women: Anderson, a farmer of Red Cloud, Neb.; Aaron enlisted in the 51st Ohio Regiment, but died of disease contracted in the service soon after returning home; Sarah A. is the wife of O. A. Mulyane, photographer, of Newman, Douglas Co., Ill.; Manoah, our subject; Porter is an attorney at law at Lincoln, Neb.; Belle is the wife of Richard Charles, a farmer near Prairie City, Iowa; Oliver P. is a grocer at Oskaloosa; Violet is the wife of E. H. Calkins, foreman of a printing-office in St. Louis, Mo. In 1865 the father moved with his family to Wapello County, Iowa, locating at Eddyville, and in 1872 removed to Oskaloosa, his present home.

Politically Mr. Hedge is a Republican, and is an enthusiastic friend and worker in the cause of education. It was the single ambition and aim of both

father and mother to give their children a good practical education that would qualify them for useful citizenship, and in this particular they succeeded admirably. Both are devoted members of the Christian Church and have served the Lord for many years.

Manoah Hedge completed his education at Oskaloosa College. He began teaching when nineteen years of age and has followed that avocation for twenty years. During 1878-79-80, he was Principal of the High School at Beacon, Iowa. In the fall of 1880 he was employed at Prairie City, Iowa, as Principal of the schools for two years. He was then engaged as Principal of the Fourth Ward school in Oskaloosa until the fall of 1885, when he was elected to his present position.

Supt. Hedge was married, Feb. 20, 1877, at Chillicothe, Mo., to Miss Laura Skaggs, who was born and reared in that State. Having been left without father or mother the latter part of her life, she had learned to depend upon her own resources for her support and education. Of the children born to our subject and his wife, two are living, Violet and Laura. Mr. and Mrs. Hedge are leading and influential members of the Christian Church of Oskaloosa. Mr. Hedge stands in the front rank of successful workers in the cause of education, and his continual advancement is the result of real merit and not of circumstances. In addition to the duties of his present office he is also editor of the educational department of the *Oskaloosa Weekly Herald*.



JOHAN C. TUCKER, of Monroe Township, is a son of James H. and Margaret (Sterling) Tucker, and was born in Owen County, Ky., Nov. 13, 1824. His father died in 1857, and his mother in 1885. He came to Iowa in 1839, located in Louisa County, near Muscatine, resided there until 1857, and then came to this county and settled in Monroe Township. He was united in marriage with Miss Della Williams, a native of Indiana, Aug. 9, 1854. After a short period of happy married life she died, Oct. 7, 1855. He was again married, April 23, 1857, to Miss Margaret Edmondson, a native of Tennessee. By this mar-

riage there have been two children, one who died in infancy, and David C., at home. Mr. Tucker is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and affiliated with Universe Lodge No. 242, A. F. & A. M., in What Cheer. Politically he is a member of the Democratic party, and while he lived in Louisa County, was elected Treasurer and Recorder. During the late Rebellion Mr. Tucker enlisted in Co. C, 40th Iowa Vol. Inf., serving three years and one month, and participating in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, acquitting himself as a brave soldier.

The present home of our subject consists of 140 acres of first-class land, all in an excellent state of cultivation and well improved. Ever since coming to Mahaska County he has practiced law in the lower courts, and has invariably refused the offices that from time to time have been tendered him. He is a man of more than average ability in every way; well posted upon current events, and able to express himself in an intelligent, forcible manner upon general questions. His record is a good one, both in civil and military life, and he enjoys in an unusual degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

LAUREN B. BERRY was born in Richland Township, this county, Feb. 18, 1856, and is a son of those honored pioneers, William and Nancy (Johnson) Berry, whose biography appears elsewhere in this book. He was reared upon the farm and educated in the common schools. After reaching manhood he was married, in 1877, to Miss Prudence A. Grunden, who was born in Mercer County, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1857, and is a daughter of Thomas and Margaret C. Grunden. Of this union there have been born two children—Elbert M. and Joseph C.

The homestead of our subject is located on section 11 of Richland Township, where he owns 107 acres of excellent land, all under fine cultivation and thoroughly improved. Mr. Berry comes of good stock and, like his father before him, is an upright man in all respects, and one who enjoys the

confidence and esteem of friends not a few. As a business man and a citizen he is fulfilling his obligations in a creditable manner, and politically casts his vote with the Republican party.



SAMUEL JACKSON, pleasantly located on section 2, in Des Moines Township, is a native of Ireland, born in 1840, and a son of Joseph and Belle (Bradley) Jackson, both natives of the same country. In 1841 the parents of our subject came to America and located in Ottawa, Canada, where Samuel was reared and where he resided until twenty-one years of age, when he commenced sailing on the lakes, and followed this for seven years. He then went to Monroe County, Ill., where he was married, Jan. 15, 1867, to Miss Sarah Isabel Waddell, a native of that county and State, and daughter of Stephen Waddell. Eight children have been the result of this union, seven of whom are now living: Anna Luella, born Jan. 24, 1868; Joseph Stephen, Jan. 13, 1872; James Edward, Jan. 13, 1875; Andrew, Dec. 29, 1877; Ida, April 17, 1879; Ernest, Feb. 13, 1881; Grover Cleveland, May 9, 1884; Nancy Belle was born July 11, 1870, and died in August, 1871.

In 1868 Mr. Jackson came to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and engaged four months in working on the railroad, when he moved to a farm four miles south of Oskaloosa. After three months he engaged in railroading at Leighton, and thence went to Union County, Iowa, where he also remained but a short time, and then returned to the farm south of Oskaloosa, where he lived ten months. He then purchased five acres of land in Des Moines Township, to which he moved, and on which he lived until 1875, when he bought forty acres of land on section 2, and built a house, where he still resides, engaged in farming. He now owns 120 acres of land, all of which is well improved. Mr. Jackson is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the K. of P. In politics he is a Greenbacker, and has been Township Trustee.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Jackson was a civil engineer, and was for some time in the Gov-

ernment employ in Ireland. His father died in 1842, and his mother in the winter of 1863. No man enjoys the respect and confidence of his friends and neighbors to a higher degree than does Mr. Jackson.

WILLIAM BURNSIDE, a prominent citizen and successful business man of Oskaloosa, is an extensive dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, doors, sash, blinds and moldings, being the successor of A. Taylor & Co., who established the business in 1883, and which the subject of our sketch purchased two years later. Mr. Burnside is a pioneer citizen of the Hawkeye State, coming here with his parents as early as 1845, when but a child of three years old. He is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, and was born June 4, 1842. His parents were James and Mary (Wilkin) Burnside, who carefully trained their son and gave him an academic and collegiate education.

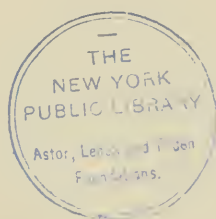
Our subject was about to enter upon his future career when the outbreak of the late Civil War changed his plans and prospects materially. These he laid aside for sterner duties, and enlisted as a private in September, 1862, in Co. A, 25th Iowa Vol. Inf., in which he was promoted Sergeant, and occupied this position for eleven months. He was then commissioned Second Lieutenant in Company I, 51st Regiment, with which he remained until January, 1864, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant about a year later. He engaged with his regiment in the battles of Hams' Bluff, Arkansas Post, and in the battles from Grand Gulf to Vicksburg, including the siege and capture of the latter. He was also in the ranks at the second battle of Jackson, Miss., and in various other minor engagements and skirmishes, winding up with the nine days at Blakely, opposite Mobile, Ala., where was fought the last battle of the war.

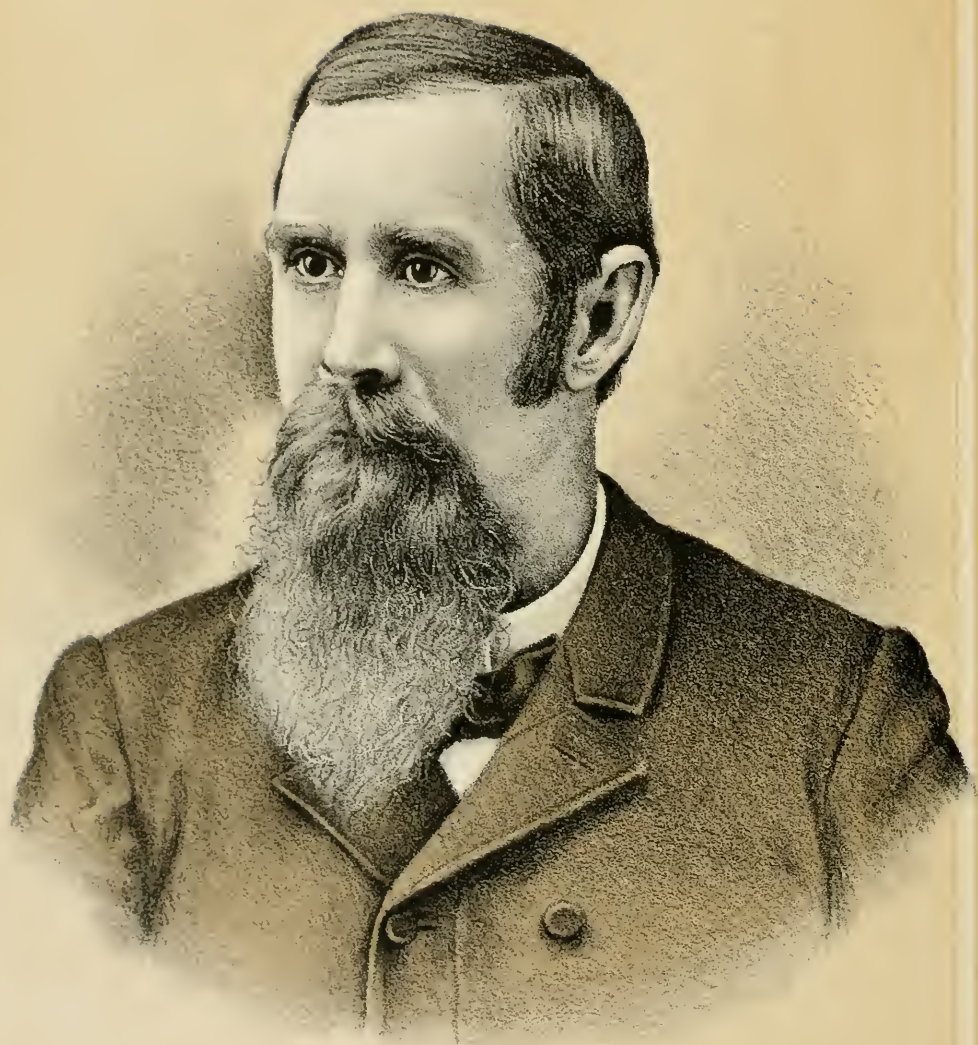
After his honorable discharge from the military service, Mr. Burnside returned to Washington County, Iowa, and for a few months engaged in farming pursuits. He was not satisfied, however, with the extent of his mental culture, and proceeded to Monmouth, Ill., to enter upon a course of study at Monmouth College. He pursued his

studies in this institution for the space of eight months, and then going South, located in Alabama, and operated a turpentine grove one season, near Mobile. The following spring he returned North, and locating in Galesburg, Ill., entered upon a course of study in the commercial college of that city, giving his especial attention to the pursuance of a law course. He then purchased the only set of abstracts of Mahaska County, and engaged in real estate and brokerage, in which he was engaged until 1876, when, on account of impaired health, he sold his abstract business but retained the real estate. In the course of three years, his health having become wholly recovered, he engaged in the live-stock business, making a specialty of horses, shipping about 200 in a year. He was thus occupied for the following five years, when he purchased his present business, at which he has been engaged for the last seven years. His strictly honorable and upright course has secured for him hosts of friends and patrons, and his transactions extend all over the State of Iowa.

The marriage of William Burnside and Miss Hannah A. Henderson was celebrated on Christmas Day, in 1868, in Washington, Iowa. Mrs. Burnside is a daughter of J. A. and E. A. Henderson, and was born in Guernsey County, Ohio. Of their union there have been born seven children, as follows: Ralph H., Charles H., Mary H., Harry H. (who died in infancy), John H., Lizzie H. and Maggie H. Mr. and Mrs. Burnside and their three eldest children are earnest and consistent members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Burnside has been a member of the School Board of Oskaloosa for five years, and in politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

OLIVER G. KNEUDSON, one of the intelligent and prosperous farmers of Mahaska County, resides on section 15, Prairie Township. He was born in Norway, Jan. 1, 1842, and is the son of Gunder and Bertha Kneudson. In 1858 the family emigrated to the United States, locating for three years at Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, and in 1861 came to Mahaska County, and settled





S. W. Jones

near New Sharon, where the father died in 1884. His widow is still living. There were eight children in the family: Kneud resides in Hamilton County, this State; Bertha is the wife of Eric Os-vog, and lives in Story County; Osmond is deceased; Mary is the wife of Iver Larson, of Prairie Township; Christine, the wife of Thomas I. Thom-son; Rebecca, Mrs. Ira Kneudson, and Christopher live in Hamilton County.

During the late war, the subject of this sketch, in 1863, enlisted as a soldier of the Union in Co. C, 7th Iowa Vol. Inf., and served until the close. He participated in the battles of Lay's Ferry, Ga., Kennesaw Mountain, the siege of Atlanta, and numerous other battles and skirmishes, in one of which he was severely wounded in the arm, dis-abling him for two months. After the war he re-turned to Mahaska County, where he has since re-mained, with the exception of one year, which he spent in La Salle County, Ill.

In 1869 Mr. Kneudson was married to Miss Bertha Sawyer, a native of Wisconsin, and to them seven children have been born—Gunder S., Sarah A., Belinda, Matthias, Burton, Rebecca and Thomas B. The home farm consists of 120 acres of good land, all in an excellent state of cultiva-tion and well improved. The buildings are of the better class, as indeed are all the improvements about the place. Mr. K. is an active, industrious man, manages well, has been reasonably successful in life, and stands high in the esteem of his friends and acquaintances. Politically he usually votes the Republican ticket.



SAMUEL W. JONES, an energetic, enter-prising and successful farmer, of Garfield Township, was born in Guernsey, Noble Co., Ohio, Nov. 23, 1836, being a son of Thomas and Sarah (Robinson) Jones, natives of Fayette County, Pa., but who settled in Ohio among the early pioneers of that State, clearing away the heavy timber and opening up a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones were the parents of twelve children, six of whom are living: William L., of Holly Springs, Miss.; James, a farmer, re-

siding near Oskaloosa; John, living on the old homestead in Noble County, Ohio; Sarah, wife of Joshua Douglas, deceased, of Noble County, Ohio; Samuel W., of this sketch; Elizabeth, wife of James W. Finley, of this county. Mrs. Sarah R. Jones died in about the year 1846, and Thomas Jones in 1860. They were both lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were earnest Chris-tian people, and highly regarded in the community where they resided. Mr. Jones was an indefatiga-ble reader, and kept himself well informed upon all public matters. Politically he was an old-line Whig, but joined the Republican party on its or-ganization in 1856.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Noble County, Ohio, receiving his education in the com-mon schools. He worked upon the farm until he reached the age of manhood, and in the summer of 1861 enlisted in the 78th Ohio Infantry, going with his company to the regimental encampment, but was rejected by the examining surgeon. He sub-sequently joined the Ohio militia, and assisted in the capture of Gen. Morgan, who made his famous raid through that State. While a member of the State Militia, some rebel sympathizers in the village of Mt. Ephraim, Ohio, raised a pole, on which they hoisted a Confederate flag, threatening with death anyone who would dare molest it. A lady re-marked to Mr. Jones, "If I were a man that rebel flag would not fly there." He asked if she could furnish him with an ax. She replied that she could, and handed him one. Mr. Jones, assisted by a comrade, cut down the pole, but for some cause the rebels failed to carry out their threats.

In 1864 Mr. Jones came to Mahaska County, and engaged in farming near Beacon, where he had purchased 200 acres of land, which he retained and cultivated till the fall of 1883. He then sold the same to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for a handsome sum, it being underlaid with coal.

Mr. Jones was married in Knox County, near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1859, to Miss Elizabeth A. Phillips, a daughter of Willis and Elizabeth Phil-lips. She was born in that county in 1836, and died in Ohio in 1872. He was again married, to Naomi C. Shaw, a daughter of Joseph and Hila

Shaw, who were among the very earliest settlers of this county, coming to the State in 1840, and settling in Mahaska County in 1843. (See sketch of Joseph Shaw.)

Mr. Jones is at present residing two miles from Oskaloosa, where he owns 100 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, and which would readily sell for \$100 per acre. Mr. Jones is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity; Mrs. Jones is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The best evidence of a man's financial ability is the success which he achieves in business. Judging Mr. Jones by this standard, we have only to view his beautiful farm and observe the system with which it is conducted, and the results of his management. Politically he is a Republican, and an active and influential member of his party, in the success of which he evinces a deep interest.

As a representative and highly esteemed citizen of the county we are pleased to present the portrait of Mr. Jones elsewhere in this volume.

JAMES A. SPRAGUE, possessor of a finely cultivated and valuable farm in Jefferson Township, is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Washington County, Jan. 4, 1856. He is the son of Joseph and Henrietta (Laughrey) Sprague, who were also natives of Ohio. His father died Aug. 25, 1885. His mother is still living, and resides with a daughter in Nebraska.

The subject of this sketch came to Iowa in 1879, located in Oskaloosa, and engaged for a time in the music business. He then removed to Albia, Monroe County, purchased property, and remained there one year, thence went to Indianola, and engaged in the music business there for one year. Afterward he returned to Mahaska County, and purchased his present farm of 160 acres.

Mr. Sprague was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie M. Moore, Dec. 1, 1880. Mrs. S. is a daughter of Samson and Margaret Moore, who were natives of Ireland. By this marriage there has been one child, Ernest J., born March 6, 1882.

Mr. Sprague is an active, intelligent Republican, giving his entire political influence to the support

of his party, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His home farm is a fine body of land, well cultivated, and with the best class of improvements. In addition to general farming he is making a specialty of breeding Norman horses, and raising thoroughbred Short-horn cattle. His collection of animals embraces some of the best grades in the county, and while he gives particular attention to purity of blood and character of pedigree, he shows by the care bestowed upon his herd that he thoroughly understands his business. In this as in other departments of the farm his intelligence and ability are duly recognized, and, being straightforward in his business methods, and prompt to meet his obligations, he enjoys the confidence of his many friends and associates in a marked degree.

ROBERT BASS resides upon section 31, Monroe Township, and is numbered among the earliest settlers of Mahaska County. He is the son of W. L. and Margaret (Roberts) Bass, and was born in Boone County, Ky., May 9, 1827. The family moved to Indiana when Robert was but a year old, where they remained till 1843. They then came to Iowa and located in Van Buren County, whence in 1847, they came to Mahaska County, where the mother died in 1883 and the father in 1885.

Robert Bass, the subject of this sketch, was reared upon a farm, receiving his education in the pioneer schools of Indiana and Iowa. He came to Mahaska County in 1845, some two years before his parents, and for almost half a century has been an honored citizen here. Mr. Bass has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary A. Roberts, a daughter of James L. and Rebecca (Coulson) Roberts. Of this union there are four children: Rosa R., the wife of W. E. Stringer, and John A. are residents of Kansas; Eldora and Eva are deceased. The mother of these children died in 1863. The second wife of our subject was Miss Martha Allgood, a native of Indiana, born in 1838. They were united in marriage July 4, 1865, and became the parents of seven children—Mary, Charley, Frank, Nellie (deceased), Robert, Agnes and Paul.

The living children by his present wife reside at home.

Politically Mr. Bass is a member of the National Greenback party, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace several terms. He came to this county at the time the lands of the New Purchase were placed upon the market, and for a period of six years worked by the month for Mr. John White, now deceased, receiving for his first year's services, wages at the rate of \$8.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per month. Those were trying times for men, married or single, and rigid economy was the order of the day. Adapting himself to the situation, Mr. Bass worked hard, early and late, saved his money and bought land, which he cultivated, improved, and added to as his means would permit, until he is now the owner of 480 broad acres, with the best class of improvements. He has prospered, and his savings are the result of tireless industry and excellent management. As a citizen, none enjoy more fully the confidence and esteem of their fellow-men, and certainly none are more deserving of it than the subject of this sketch.



ELMORE CLARK, a resident of Scott Township, was born in Warren County, Ind., coming in the year 1851 to Mahaska County with his father, R. V. Clark, for biographical sketch of whom see elsewhere in this volume. He was married, Jan. 22, 1874, to Nancy J. Fancher, a native of Indiana, born May 10, 1851, and a daughter of Dennis and Rebecca (Sloan) Fancher, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of four children: Cevila Mand, born Feb. 26, 1875; Leoni, Aug. 23, 1876; Charles W., June 19, 1878, and Louis, April 4, 1880.

Mr. Clark owns a farm of 120 acres, all under fence and well improved, with a commodious barn and comfortable residence thereon. He is engaged in general farming, principally in the raising of swine. He was a member of and served in the State militia of Iowa, at the time when they were ordered out to repel a contemplated raid upon the

homes of this State by the rebel Gen. Price, of Missouri.

Mr. Clark has been fairly successful in life, reaping the reward which industry and careful management insures in any and every avocation, and as a citizen is greatly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. He has been a lifelong Republican.



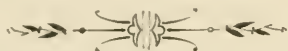
MADISON TICE, an extensive land-owner of Mahaska County, resides on section 5, Black Oak Township. He is a native of Virginia, and was born Sept. 28, 1827, being a son of Jacob and Jane (Hall) Tice. When but six years of age, his parents removed to what is now known as Menard County, Ill. There he grew to manhood, and became thoroughly familiar with all the duties connected with farming. In 1847 he came to Iowa, first stopping in Jasper County, where he purchased land and resided until 1852, then came to this county and settled where he now resides.

In 1855 Mr. Tice was united in marriage with Miss Nancy E. Mays, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Charles and Mary E. Mays. By this marriage there have been born ten children: Theophilus married Harriet Godby; Manella is the wife of J. E. Hull; Mary became Mrs. J. W. Straughan; Minnie, Mrs. E. M. Grimes; Louisa, Mrs. Luther Lawrence; the balance are, Cora, C. G., Hattie, Daniel and Lottie J.

Mr. Tice, during the Civil War, was a staunch Republican, and voted with that party up to 1876, when he cast his ballot for Samuel J. Tilden for President, and since then has affiliated with the Democracy. He has at different times held about all the various local offices in his township, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Tice owns 563 acres of land, 320 of which constitute the home farm, and devotes his entire attention to stock farming. His horses and cattle are all of high grade. For three years he bought and sold live-stock, which business proved financially a great success. In the year 1864 he shipped thirteen cars of hogs to Chicago, of which he owned a half interest. They were sold in that city at the

extraordinary price of \$13.65 per hundred pounds, which is supposed to be the highest price ever paid in that city for hogs. Mr. Tice, a model farmer, has achieved financial success because of the ability with which he has managed his business, and has now reached a degree of wealth which enables him to live without the fear that the gaunt wolf of poverty and want will ever cross his threshold. He is of that class of citizens most desirable in any community, and is widely known and esteemed throughout the county.



ALBERT G. HULL, proprietor of one of the finest farms in Richland Township, is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Thomas) Hull, whose biography may be found elsewhere in this work. He was born in what is now Taylor County, W. Va., May 22, 1835, and there grew to manhood, receiving a common-school education in the meantime, and working with his father on the farm and in the tannery. On the 2d of October, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Shroyer, and born in the same neighborhood as her husband, Dec. 6, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Hull became the parents of six sons, one of whom, Irvin C., died in childhood. The living are, Justinian E., Albert B., Ulysses G., Jacob D. and George L.

The subject of this sketch, during the late war, enlisted Aug. 16, 1862, in Co. H, 12th W. Va. Vol. Inf., and serving until June 27, 1865, was honorably discharged. He participated with his comrades in the battles of Winchester, Piedmont, Cedar Creek, Perryville, Lynchburg, and Hatches' Run. At the siege of Petersburg his regiment occupied the principal position in the capture of Ft. Gregg, and received a golden eagle to be placed upon their flag-staff, inscribed as follows: "Presented to the 12th West Virginia Infantry for gallant conduct in the assault on Ft. Gregg, April 2, 1865." Signed by John Gibbon, Major General commanding 24th Corps. Mr. Hull was present at Appomattox when Lee surrendered the rebel army to Gen. Grant. His regiment was a part of the advance guard

which cut off the rebel retreat, and it was his privilege to witness the meeting of the general officers of the two armies to arrange the terms of surrender. He also saw Gen. Phil Sheridan on his famous ride from Winchester to Cedar Creek. Mr. Hull held the rank of Sergeant during his period of enlistment.

Following his discharge from military service Mr. Hull came at once to Iowa and settled in Richland Township, where he had previously purchased 120 acres of land, unimproved except twenty-four acres. His present farm consists of 366 acres of splendid land, which he has brought to a very high state of cultivation, the improvements of which are scarcely excelled in the county. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and his present comfortable situation in life gives ample evidence of the success that has attended his labors. It is almost unnecessary to say that Mr. Hull is one of the leading citizens of his township. The same qualities that have given him prominence as a leader have also established him fully in the confidence and esteem of his friends and neighbors.

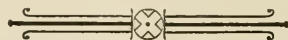
Politically Mr. Hull is a member of the National Greenback party, and one of the ablest men holding that political belief in this county. He is not connected with any religious or secret society. In 1860 Mr. Hull cast the only vote for the Douglas electors in his precinct, as the following official statement will show:

GRAFTON, W. VA., Sept. 20, 1883.

The records of my office show that at the election held at Knottsville, Taylor Co., W. Va., on the 6th of November, 1860, for Presidential Electors, there were cast for Bell, forty-three votes; Breckinridge, twelve; Douglas, one; Albert G. Hull, now of Mahaska County, Iowa, being the one who voted for the Douglas Elector.

JOHN S. S. HERR,

Clerk of the Circuit Court of Taylor Co., W. Va.



LEVI STEWART, a well-known resident of Prairie Township, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., Dec. 14, 1828, and is a son of Alexander and Sina (Hull) Stewart, natives of Pennsylvania. (See their biography in this vol-

ume). He removed with his father and mother in their journeyings to Ohio and Missouri, and came with them to Iowa. Here, in January, 1853, he was married to Clarrissa E. Stanley, a native of Virginia, born near Lynchburg. The day following his marriage he settled on section 3, where he owned 160 acres of land, and yet resides there, being now the owner of 200 acres of excellent land, in a high state of cultivation, with first-class improvements and extra good buildings of all kinds.

Politically Mr. Stewart is a Democrat; he has been Township Trustee for eight years, and was the first man to fill that position. He is not a member of any church or secret society. Mr. Stewart is extensively engaged in stock-farming, and is making a splendid success of his business. His buildings and appurtenances are specially adapted to this business. Personally Mr. Stewart is a man who thinks and acts for himself in all matters; he has positive convictions, and is equally decided in the utterance of his views on all questions, and is well posted on the current topics of the time. In his social relations with his friends and neighbors, Mr. S. is esteemed as an honorable, upright man, and one of strict integrity.



REV. J. M. BAUGH is Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Oskaloosa. He is a native of Ohio, born in Highland County, Sept. 25, 1838. His father, Dr. Waters Baugh, was a native of Kentucky, and in his day one of the prominent physicians in Ohio. He died about 1847; his mother, Jane A. (Barrett) Baugh, was a native of Ohio. Some time after the death of his father his mother married Joseph Jones, then a leather merchant in Russellville, Brown Co., Ohio, and in 1849 the family moved to Mahaska County, Iowa, and located on a farm in what is now Spring Creek Township, where they remained several years, and then moved to Oskaloosa. Mr. Jones died in 1877, and Mrs. Jones in 1885.

J. M. Baugh, the subject of this sketch, came with the family to Mahaska County, and assisted his step-father on the farm till the removal of the family to Oskaloosa, but attended the country dis-

trict school when opportunity afforded. On moving to this city he attended the select school of Prof. A. Hull for two years, and then entered a college in Washington, Iowa, which was under the control of the United Presbyterian Church, where he remained two years. He next entered Monmouth College, at Monmouth, Ill., the leading educational institution of the United Presbyterian Church, where he began the study of divinity, in addition to his literary studies. Here he was when the first gun was fired in the war of the rebellion, and President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 men. He returned home and responded to the call, but the State's quota being filled, his company was not accepted. When the second call was made for 300,000 more he dropped his books, returned to Oskaloosa, assisted in raising a company, which was made Co. K, 33d Iowa Vol. Inf., and of which Mr. Baugh was made Second Lieutenant, but before going into active service he was promoted Captain, and as such served for two years. In the campaign resulting in the capture of Little Rock he was sun-struck, which incapacitated him for active service in the field. He was then put on detached service at Little Rock and other places, and continued in such line of duty till near the close of the war, when he resigned and came home.

While still in the service Mr. Baugh was granted a furlough and sent home with instructions to look after certain recruits, and while here, on the 20th day of June, 1864, was united in marriage with Victoria A. Dunbar, a daughter of Col. Butler Dunbar, a pioneer in Mahaska County, and one of the few men who dared to take a stand for what they believed to be right, and organized the Republican party in this county. Three daughters have been born to our subject and wife—Luna, Eva and Bertha. The first two are graduates of the Oskaloosa High School, the oldest being a musician of acknowledged ability, while the other has developed a talent for painting which has secured for her words of praise from connoisseurs in the art. The youngest is at present in the city schools.

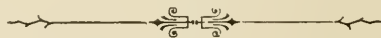
On returning home from the army, Capt. Baugh again entered Monmouth College, and in June, 1866, graduated in the classical course, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in the next year in

the theological course. Before graduation he was waited upon by a committee from the First United Presbyterian Church, of Bloomington, Ill., and a call extended him to become Pastor of that body. He accepted the call, and the first Sunday after graduating found him in Bloomington, filling its pulpit. He remained here but a short time, when, believing there was for him a wider field of usefulness, he accepted a call from the First United Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and moved to that city. In Chicago his work was quite successful, and he soon built up a large congregation, and in due time a new house of worship was erected, and the name of the church changed to the United Presbyterian Memorial Church. On removing to the new edifice Mr. Baugh introduced into the worship an organ, which being contrary to the rules of the church government, provoked hostility, the Presbytery taking sides against him. Not willing to engage in an unprofitable controversy, and believing it best for his own good and the good of the cause, he resigned the pastorate of the church, obtained letters of dismissal from the United Presbyterian Presbytery, and united with the Presbyterians. This step being made known, he received and accepted a call from the North Presbyterian Church, of Bloomington, and returned to that city, preaching there the following Sunday after his farewell sermon in Chicago. His ministry in Bloomington was both pleasant and profitable, but at the expiration of five years he accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church of Oskaloosa. This call he first declined, and it was not finally accepted for about a year. Having passed here his early life, and also entering the service from this place, there may have been in his heart a yearning for home, and therefore he concluded to come. Of course, too, there were many old army comrades and friends of later years, who were desirous of having him once more in Oskaloosa. Preaching his farewell sermon in Bloomington, the next Sunday found him in Oskaloosa, so that there was no loss of time.

Mr. Baugh has now been Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Oskaloosa for eight years, and year by year has grown stronger in the esteem and affections of his flock. Not alone has he endeared himself to the members of his own church, but to

the community as well, and it is safe to say that no Pastor here stands higher in the estimation of the people. An original thinker, he is not afraid to express himself upon any question that divides the Christian world, and while subscribing in general terms to the doctrinal statements of his church, he yet feels free to interpret them as his judgment and reason dictate. For years his study has been along the line of science and advanced thought in religion. The Old Testament Scriptures he believes to consist more in statutes and ordinances, with a few general moral principles underlying or running through it, while the New Testament sets forth principles with few statutes and ordinances. The law of the Old Testament is the school-master that leads to Christ, and having found Him we need few ordinances, while all should try to conform their lives to His, and to the spirit and principles of His teaching.

As a sermonizer Mr. Baugh excels, his language being perfect, while his general style of speaking is the conversational, though at times he rises to the eloquent. In the nineteen years of his ministry he has served as Pastor in but three cities, and in that time there has passed no Sabbath that he has not been recognized as such in one or the other of the three places.



HARVEY LUCAS resides on section 23, Prairie Township, and is a well-known citizen. He was born in Cortland County, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1826. His father, Simeon Lucas, was a native of Connecticut, while his mother, Eunice (Glazier) Lucas, was a native of New York. Both died in Cortland County. Harvey Lucas, of whom we write, was reared on his father's farm, and received a better education than country boys usually obtain. In 1850 he took Horace Greeley's advice and came West, locating near Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill., where he remained six years, and then came to Mahaska County, Iowa, moving to his present farm of eighty acres in 1860.

On the 4th day of March, 1857, Mr. Lucas married Izah Bradbury, who was born May 30, 1837,

in Oxford County, Me., and daughter of Silas C. and Lydia (Hadley) Bradbury, both of whom were also natives of that county. Two children have been born to them: Silas B., May 28, 1859, and Helen M., Sept. 14, 1864. Mrs. Lucas is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a woman who is universally esteemed.

Mr. Lucas has held the office of Township Clerk for six years, and other minor offices for a shorter period of time. He follows mixed farming, and has been reasonably successful in life. Since coming to this county he has taught five terms of school, giving satisfaction in every instance. Harvey Lucas, though not numbered among the earliest settlers, has yet lived in Mahaska County for thirty years, and in the meantime has witnessed the most important changes that have occurred. At that time the county was very thinly settled; not a mile of railroad had been here built, very few manufacturing institutions had been set running; free schools were almost unknown, and in fact it was but little better than a wilderness. Now all is changed. Railroads, telegraph and telephone wires cross almost every township, manufacturies are in motion; coal mines are being developed, and an air of bustling activity prevails. All this he has witnessed, and in much of it he has borne a part. As a citizen he stands high in the estimation of all.

ALEXANDER STEWART, deceased, the first white man to settle in Prairie Township, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Westmoreland County, Nov. 25, 1803. He was a blacksmith and learned the trade before reaching the years of manhood. In the year 1824 he was united in marriage to Sina Hull, also a native of Pennsylvania, where they resided until 1841, removing thence to Ohio, and in 1844 to Missouri, where our subject worked at his trade, and also followed teaming and farming. In 1847, with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, he came to Iowa, settling on section 3, Prairie Township, where he followed farming, and occasionally worked at his trade, until his death, which occurred in March, 1883. His wife yet survives. In his

political relations he was a Democrat, and was the first Justice of the Peace in this township, holding the office for many years. He was never connected with any religious or secret society.



ON. JOHN NICHOLS DIXON, deceased, was born in Fayette County, Pa., Feb. 20, 1821, being the eldest child and only son of Samuel and Hannah (Hatcher) Dixon, natives respectively of Fayette and Beaver Counties, Pa., the father born May 10, 1790, and the mother, Dec. 20, 1799. Both parents were members of the Society of Friends. They moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, while the subject of this sketch was quite young, and there two daughters were born to them: Mary, the wife of Nathan Warrington, and Sarah A., Mrs. Mahlon Oliphant.

The paternal grandfather of our subject followed a seafaring life for many years, owning the vessels he commanded. Finally, tiring of the sea he traded his vessels for mineral land in Virginia and Pennsylvania, making his home near Redstone, Fayette County, where some of his descendants still own and live upon the old homestead.

The father of John N. Dixon was a well-educated, well-to-do farmer, honorable and upright in all his ways. Of his mother it has been said, as was said of another woman: "She was a charitable, quiet neighbor, a comfortable, friendly matron, a provident, diligent housewife, a careful, tender-hearted mother; dear to her husband, revered by her children, and beloved by all who knew her." Their children enjoyed all the advantages afforded by a liberal education. Their son was placed in the Friends' Academy at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, to prepare for college. When about fifteen years of age he devoted himself to his studies with the same energy and perseverance which he displayed when a mischief-loving boy at home. He soon entered college at Athens, Ohio, where he took a full classical course of study. When in the senior year, he with a number of others in his class, decided to enter a law school at the close of their college year, and took up some preliminary reading with that object in view. When his parents were advised of

this plan, they were distressed beyond measure. They visited him at school for the sole purpose of persuading him to give up the study of law. His mother's grief and his father's entreaties prevailed at last. He resolutely gave up the long cherished plans of his early manhood, and went home to take up the varied duties and responsibilities of a farmer's life, leaving his classmates with only a few months intervening until commencement day. Several of these in after years became widely known, and occupied prominent positions in both State and National affairs.

Mr. Dixon was at this time in his twentieth year. For two years he labored faithfully on his father's farm. During this time he became much interested in horticulture, and had grown a fine nursery of young apple-trees. Out of this nursery he planted a large orchard, on land of his own near the Ohio River. In November, 1843, our subject was married to Miss Susan, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Zeppernick) Terrall. She was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1822. They became the parents of four children: Mary M., wife of Benjamin McCoy, of Oskaloosa; Sarah A., Mrs. D. A. Hines, of Garfield Township; Elizabeth H., who married George R. Charters, of Lee County, Ill., and Samuel R., a very promising boy, who died in October, 1873, aged fifteen years.

Mr. Dixon came to this county in the spring of 1855, and settled in Pleasant Grove Township. His home farm consisted of the south half of section 25, and the north half of section 36, where he lived for fourteen years. In 1869 he removed to section 4, Garfield Township, where he owned 200 acres of land, upon which he resided until his death, in December, 1883. His widow still survives him, and resides in Garfield Township.

Mr. Dixon at one time represented this county as State Senator, and was for several years a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College. He always took an especial interest in horticultural matters, and at one time was President of the State Horticultural Society. On his farm in Garfield Township he planted, in 1869, what was then the largest apple orchard in the State, consisting of 11,000 trees. The trees began bearing when five years planted, but produced no

very large crop until the year 1880, when they yielded the enormous amount of 34,000 bushels. During his experiments with this orchard Mr. Dixon discovered a remedy for the destruction of trees by leaf rollers or curculio, which has since been adopted by horticulturists, and for which he received a prize from the State Horticultural Society. The orchard has borne but sparingly since his death, and large numbers of the trees have died from causes beyond the knowledge of all who have investigated them.

Mr. Dixon was a man who took an active interest in public matters, was foremost in all measures for developing the resources of this section, contributing both time and means. He was a genial, companionable gentleman, and greatly esteemed by all who knew him. He taught by his daily life many grand lessons of perseverance, the beauties of unsullied honor, and the humility that adorns true worth. He always loved and adhered to the plain ways, the plain living and high thinking of the good, old-fashioned, Christian home of his parents, where had been passed his childhood and youth, and where the foundations of an incomparable character had been laid in truth and honor.



JEREMIAH F. EVERETT, ex-Superintendent of Public Schools of Mahaska County, now resides upon section 24, Madison Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Licking County, Oct. 15, 1831. His father, Harlow Everett, was a native of Hartford, Conn., but moved to Ohio in 1802. His mother, Dency (Werner) Everett, was born in Springfield, Mass., and moved to Ohio in 1805. Both were quite young when they moved to that State; they were reared in what was but little better than a wilderness, enduring the toils and privations of pioneer life, subsequently uniting in marriage, rearing a family of children, and finally "passed over the river," the father dying in 1846, and the mother in 1852.

J. F. Everett, the subject of this sketch, was reared upon a farm, and educated in Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, from which institution he

graduated in July, 1855, in the classical course, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After his graduation, he taught in the Highland Academy, Licking County, Ohio, until March, 1857, when he removed to Mahaska County, Iowa, and taught in the public schools until April, 1859, at which time he established an academy at Oskaloosa, which he conducted with good success until September, 1861. The war for the Union was now in progress, and duty required that he enter the service of his country and help maintain its existence undivided. Accordingly he enlisted in the 4th Iowa Cavalry, and for three years was actively engaged with his regiment in the various marches, raids and battles in which it participated.

In October, 1865, Mr. Everett was elected County Superintendent of Public Schools, and was re-elected in 1867, serving four years. In 1868 he was elected Superintendent of the City Schools of Oskaloosa, and for two years filled both positions, but continuing as City Superintendent until July, 1872, when he was called to the superintendency of the city schools of Rock Island, Ill., where he remained until July, 1881, when he resigned, returned to Mahaska County, and moved to his present farm in Madison Township.

As an educator, Prof. Everett ranks high, as evidenced from his retention as head of the schools in Rock Island, which are among the best in the State of Illinois. For over a quarter of a century, with the exception of the time spent in the army, he gave his time to the cause of education, studying its principles and carrying into active practice such theories as he felt would best promote its interests.

On the 29th day of December, 1868, Mr. Everett was united in marriage with Charlotte E. Faxon, a native of Vermont, and daughter of John and Eliza (Kellogg) Faxon. They have at the present writing (February, 1887,) four living children: Francis F., twelve years old; Edith M., aged nine years; Frederick W., aged seven years, and Anna Jennette, who is three years old.

The home farm of Mr. Everett is one of the best in Madison Township, and lies about six miles north of Oskaloosa. It comprises 160 acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, with a neat

two-story frame dwelling, good barns and other appurtenances thereon. He also owns 232 acres in Adams Township. In addition to general farming, Mr. Everett makes a specialty of Jersey cattle, in the raising of which he has been quite successful. In the conduct of his farm, he brings the same executive ability to bear that characterized him as an educator, and therefore has been as successful as a farmer as in his other employment.

Mr. Everett is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the principles of the order being dear to his heart. His wife is a member of the Congregational Church. As a citizen, friend and neighbor, Mr. Everett enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.



WOODFORD BASS, a prominent and well-to-do resident of Monroe Township, was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, April 13, 1844. His father, W. L. Bass, of Kentucky, was born Jan. 8, 1802, and died March 18, 1885. His mother, Margaret (Roberts) Bass, was born April 1, 1803, and died Nov. 2, 1883, both parents having lived to a ripe old age.

The subject of this sketch was carefully reared, receiving a good education, and was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Atwood, Feb. 14, 1878. She was born in Shelby County, Ind., Nov. 15, 1838, came to Iowa with her parents and settled in Mahaska County, in 1849. There were two children in the family, herself and a sister, Harriet E., now residing in Adams Township. Her father died Dec. 24, 1867, and her mother, Dec. 1, 1877. At the time of his decease Mr. Atwood owned 2,000 acres of land, which was equally divided between his two daughters.

Mr. Bass is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Industry Lodge No. 260, at Rose Hill, and De Payens Commandery, Oskaloosa. He is also a member of Bloomfield Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican. During the late war he enlisted in 1863 in the 4th Iowa Artillery, and served until the close. Mr. and Mrs. Bass own 780 acres of land in a good state of cultivation and well

improved. Their home is one of genuine hospitality and good cheer, and they enjoy the esteem and confidence of a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

JOHN EVELAND located upon his present homestead in 1855. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1818, and is a son of William and Sarah (Swartz) Eveland, his father a native of New York and his mother of New Jersey. John remained at home upon his father's farm until twenty-three years of age, when he went to De Witt County, Ill., and thence to McLean County, Ill., where he remained four years, engaged in farming upon rented land. In 1844 he moved to Muscatine County, Iowa, where he bought a claim of 180 acres, on which he lived for eleven years. Selling this land in 1855 he came to Mahaska County, and purchased 240 acres of land on section 3, Jefferson Township, which he has greatly improved, and on which he still continues to reside.

Mr. Eveland was married, in 1839, to Mary Phillips, a native of Belmont, Ohio. By this union there were five children, four of whom grew to maturity, one dying in infancy: Linus, born in 1844, was a soldier in the 33d Iowa Infantry, and died at Little Rock, Ark.; Sarah Ellen, born March 4, 1840, is the wife of J. M. W. Blizzard, of Jefferson Township; Freeman, born July 16, 1848, is living in Jefferson Township; Egbert was born in May, 1850. Mrs. Sarah Eveland died, and our subject, on Jan. 6, 1853, was again married, his second wife being Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Daniel and Anna (Mace) Wilson. Her father was a native of North Ireland and her mother of Pennsylvania. By this union there are four living children: Alice, wife of John Mehana, now residing in Jefferson Township; Ida M., at home; Jessie, wife of S. V. Gerard, of Nebraska, and John E., at home.

Mr. Eveland is the owner of 280 acres of improved land. Coming to this State at an early day, with many others, he can say he has experienced all the toils and privations of a pioneer,

but is happy in the consciousness of a well-spent life. The following reminiscence from the pen of Mr. Eveland will be read with pleasure by his many friends:

"After hearing of the fertile land of Illinois, in 1841 I concluded to move there with my family. In company with four other families we started from Morgan County, Ohio, in October, in wagons. After twenty days of toilsome journeying we reached Clinton County, Ill. When we came to Illinois it was a great, beautiful, unbroken prairie, which we soon passed over. When we arrived at our journey's end we were received by a brother who had moved to Illinois two years previously. I soon bought a hewed-log house, moved it on Government land, and moved my family into it. In the spring I sold my house and rented a farm. While staying there I paid twenty-five cents for every letter that I received, that being the rate of postage on letters at that time. I occupied this farm four years, then exchanged it for a farm in Muscatine County, Iowa, to which I journeyed in October, accompanied by my family, making the trip in five days, over a beautiful prairie country, and crossing the Mississippi on a flatboat. I arrived in Muscatine with only \$1 in money, which was expended in coffee.

"I occupied this farm until spring. During the winter I bought a claim of forty acres, with a frame house and some other improvements on it. To secure the home I gave my horses, wagon and \$60. By the kindness of one of my neighbors I obtained a team to put my crop in, and by day labor I procured horses to cultivate my crop the first year, and afterward procured teams of my own, both horses and oxen. When I went to my timber I took team and gun, and my horses or oxen would soon see the game. At one time my oxen spied a deer about 8 o'clock in the morning; I shot and wounded it, then loaded my sled with wood and started my oxen home, then followed the deer. After walking about half a mile I killed another deer, which I hung out of reach of the wolves, and then resumed pursuit of the wounded one. I traveled in vain, and found I had walked thirty-six miles; the dog I had with me did not walk for four days afterward.

"When I first moved to Muscatine County by standing in my door I could see but five houses, and people traveled sixty miles to mill, which was only twenty miles from me. Eleven years later I could see seventy-five houses.

"During the winter of 1848-49 there was a very deep snow, which began falling the 8th of November and continued until it was two feet deep; being accompanied by a wind it drifted terribly. One of my outside doors was snowed under, and the snow was piled up five feet on the roof. There being an extra room in my house, I gave it for a school-room, as there was no school-house within three miles. It was necessary to have a place of exit from the school-room and my part of the the house, as the snow was piled along the entire side of the house. To find where the door was from the outside I put a ramrod up through the snow at the top of the door, then went outside and began digging toward the ramrod, a distance of twenty feet, cutting a road four feet broad. This snow lasted till the next April. Wild animals of all kinds suffered for food during this time, and a great many starved to death. I have seen fifty deer in one herd top of a snowdrift eating the twigs of the trees.

"I bought fifty-eight acres of timber and prairie this year. In February I commenced to break forty acres, and by the 4th of June had it enclosed and planted in corn. The 25th of June my wife died of cholera, leaving me with a family of four children. With the assistance of kind neighbors I kept my family together until the following January, when I married my present wife. The following spring I bought eighty acres.

"We lived a prosperous, contented and happy life until the spring of 1854, when the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was located through Muscatine County, passing directly through the center of my farm. Then I sold out, in 1855, and once more, in October, started westward. After five days' journeying through a beautiful country I arrived in Mahaska County, and bought the farm that I now live on, also another farm of 160 acres, and eighty acres of timber land. I dealt in land until the last ten years, and have also engaged in raising stock, principally swine. The country is

well wooded and watered, with an abundance of rock and coal. The climate is finely adapted to agricultural pursuits. I have witnessed with keen interest the change from almost a wilderness, where Indians roamed in pursuit of game and plunder, and where there were but two log school-houses (cabins) in five miles, one of them being supplied with light by leaving a log out of one side and filling the opening with panes of glass; the other had small window frames. In these we had our preaching and other public meetings. The nearest church was eleven miles away. Merchandise was transported across the river in ferry-boats. Our dwellings were log cabins with bare rafters, and only the necessities of life within them. Now we have a thriving, thickly populated country, well supplied with churches and school-houses, and strongly constructed bridges over our rivers, fine dwelling-houses, with every convenience and luxury, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, fields where all varieties of grain are grown, and where improved stock of all kinds may be found, and with railroads to take our surplus products to all parts of the United States."



JUDGE L. C. BLANCHARD, attorney, of the firm of Blanchard & Preston, of Oskaloosa, and one of the most prominent and successful practitioners in this section of the Hawkeye State, is a native of New York, born in Diana, Lewis County, April 15, 1839. His parents were Caleb and Penelope (Aldrich) Blanchard. His father was a farmer by occupation, a native of Rhode Island, and rested from his labors when his son, our subject, was a lad of five years old. The mother was a native of Vermont, and survived her husband many years, dying in 1862, in the State of New York. The parental household consisted of six children, of whom the record is as follows: Rosanna became the wife of A. Harris, a farmer of Jefferson County, N. Y., and is now deceased; Rosalia married Maj. Charles Newcomer, a banker of Mt. Morris, Ill., and she also is deceased; Martin resides in Newton, Iowa, and deals in real estate; Pauline married J. W. Ford, a farmer of Clay

County, Iowa; Lucia, deceased, was the wife of Warren Humes, a farmer of Lewis County, N. Y.; this daughter and the subject of our sketch were twins.

Mr. Blanchard was reared on a farm, and resided in his native State until about seventeen years of age, in the meantime having been a student of Carthage Academy and also having taught school in that vicinity. In 1858 he went to Mt. Morris, Ill., and entered upon a course of study at Rock River Seminary, which he pursued for two years. In the spring of 1860 he went to Pike's Peak for the benefit of his health and also to engage in mining, and remained there during the summer. He then returned as far east as Iowa, and taught school the following winter in Jasper County. He then received news of his mother's failing health, and returning home, remained with her until her decease the following year. He then returned to Iowa, intending to enter upon the study of law. His plans, however, were frustrated by the breaking out of the Rebellion, as his patriotism would not allow him to do otherwise than to proffer his services to aid in the preservation of the Union. He enlisted as a private in Co. K, 28th Iowa Vol. Inf., under command of Capt. John Myer, and served about fifteen months, being in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, and the siege and capture of Vicksburg. After this last event he was sent with his regiment to New Orleans, and then, on account of physical disability, received his discharge. He returned to Illinois to recuperate, stopping for a time at Mt. Morris, and thence going to Morrison, where he engaged in teaching school. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Blanchard, not being able to engage in manual labor, canvassed the county of Whiteside for Greeley's "American Conflict." He traveled on foot and was successful in his undertaking. After closing up this business he determined to resume his law studies, and accordingly entered the University of Michigan, where he took a thorough course and graduated in 1866.

The subject of our sketch entered upon the practice of his profession June 25, 1866, in Montezuma, Iowa. He was bright and ambitious, made hosts of friends, and met with remarkable success. The following year he was appointed Judge of the

County Court, and was elected to that office in the fall of the same year. He still climbed upward in his profession, and in the fall of 1868 was elected Judge of the circuit which included the counties of Poweshiek, Washington, Keokuk and Jefferson. He occupied this position four years, and was then elected to the enlarged circuit which, in addition to the afore-mentioned counties, included Jasper, Marion and Mahaska. After serving his term of four years as Circuit Judge, he was re-elected, serving another four years, and making a sum total of twelve years' service as Circuit Judge. He then declined to become a candidate for re-election, and commenced the practice of law at Oskaloosa, to which place he had removed in 1874, and has been thus occupied since that time. He was associated in partnership with J. C. Williams for two years, and after the dissolution of the firm practiced alone until November, 1885, when he associated himself with B. W. Preston, his present partner.

In addition to other important business, Judge Blanchard has been attorney for the county of Mahaska in important litigation, and also for the Central Railroad Company. During the existence here of the Oskaloosa Insurance Company, he had charge of its legal business, and was retained for some time after its removal to Des Moines. He is attorney for the Farmer's and Trader's Bank and for some of the most important coal companies in the city, among them the Western Union Fuel and the Western Fuel Supply Companies. At the organization of the Farmer's and Trader's Bank, Judge Blanchard became a stockholder and Vice President; when this was succeeded by the Farmer's and Trader's National Bank he was elected a Director and Vice President, which office he still holds. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Oskaloosa Power and Land Company.

Judge Blanchard is a warm friend and earnest admirer of the principles of the Masonic fraternity, and has been prominently connected with it for many years. As a Mason he has been Master of Triluminar Lodge, and was Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Iowa at its session in Dubuque in 1879, his oration being delivered June 4, at its 36th Annual Communication. This oration was published in many papers of Iowa and other States.

It was also printed in the *Masonic Record* in Allahabad, India. At the same session he was elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, serving one year, and in 1880, in connection with Past Grand Master J. W. Wilson, was appointed by the Grand Lodge to prepare and publish a digest of the decisions of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. This work was approved, and was adopted and published by the Grand Lodge.

Judge Blanchard has been twice married; first at Montezuma, Iowa, Jan. 13, 1870, to Miss Sarah Kilburn, daughter of F. A. Kilburn, then the leading merchant of that vicinity. Of this marriage two children were born who are yet living: Rosalia, born March 7, 1872, and Claude, May 17, 1875. Mrs. Sarah Blanchard died in Oskaloosa, Feb. 19, 1878.

Judge Blanchard was the second time married, in Oskaloosa, June 9, 1886, to Miss Jozelle Williams, daughter of Micajah T. Williams, of Oskaloosa, a sketch of whom appears on another page in this work. The Judge and his bride, for their wedding trip, took a tour through Europe, visiting the principal cities in the British Isles and the continent. They landed in Queenstown after making the ocean voyage in safety, and proceeded to the city of Cork; then made a tour of the Lakes of Killarney and adjacent places of interest, thence to Dublin and Belfast, taking a steamer from there to Glasgow, Scotland, visiting the historic places in Edinburgh, Melrose, Abbotsford and Dryburg, names familiar in connection with Sir Walter Scott. From there they journeyed to France, spent a week in Paris, went thence to London, Antwerp and Brussels, visiting the field of Waterloo which witnessed Napoleon's last battle, and from Cologne by steamer up the storied Rhine, touching the rich city of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and thence to Heidelberg, where the fete in honor of the 500th anniversary of the founding of its famous university was in progress. They then proceeded to Baden-Baden, and from there made a trip by diligence in the Black Forest, thence to Strasburg, with its famous clock on its more famous cathedral; from there to beautiful Lucerne in Switzerland, thence by steamer to Vitznau, and by rail up the Rigi, from the top of which seven beautiful lakes were seen, with dozens of Swiss

villages and the whole range of the Bernese Alps; thence by the Brunig Pass to Merigen, and by ponies to the top of the great Shideck, where the glaciers are. They afterward proceeded to Bern, the capital of Switzerland, from there to Freyburg and Lausanne, and by steamer across the lake to Geneva, and then back to Paris by rail; thence to London; and embarking at Liverpool, after a very rough passage landed in the city of New York.

A A. SPENNY, who resides in the village of Cedar, was born in Fulton County, Ill., Feb. 2, 1846, and came to this county in 1885. He is the son of James and Sarah (Kountz) Spenny, the former of whom died in Watauga, Knox Co., Ill., in 1884; the latter still resides in Kenton, Fulton County, the same State. A. A. Spenny was married, Oct. 2, 1868, to Miss Mary Will, a daughter of David and Jane (Asbury) Will, both of whom are deceased, the former departing this life in 1865 and the latter in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Spenny are the parents of seven children—Ida, Jessie, Nellie, Grace, Charles, Albert and Clarence.

Mr. Spenny is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in his political affiliations is a Democrat. He is of the firm of Spenny & Higgason, who are engaged in the manufacture of tile and terra cotta ornaments; in which they are doing quite an extensive business. They employ six men, use a twenty-horse-power engine, and turn out about 60,000 tile per month, the sizes running from three to eight inches.

J OHN T. PORTER, who owns 200 acres of choice land and is a highly respected resident of Union Township, was born in Ireland, Oct. 20, 1841. He is a son of James and Margaret (McKee) Porter, both of whom were natives of that country, and both are now deceased. John T. came to America with his parents in 1842, and settled in Clinton County, N. Y. He remained at home with his parents until reaching his major-

ity, then started for the West to begin life on his own account.

Coming to this county in 1870, he purchased forty acres of land on section 32 of Union Township, and during this year was united in marriage with Miss Almary M. Wells, a native of Clinton County, N. Y., born in 1849, and a daughter of Julius S. and Tryphena (Ober) Wells. By this union there are four living children, as follows: Frank, born Nov. 18, 1873; Earl, Sept. 28, 1875; Ross E., Feb. 18, 1881, and Ethel M., Oct. 22, 1885, all of whom are living at home; James Leslie, born Nov. 21, 1872, died Feb. 25, 1873.

He has added to his original purchase of land, until he now owns an excellent farm of 200 acres, 160 of which are in Union Township and forty in Adams. He has brought this to an excellent state of cultivation, and all the improvements are of a superior order. The wheel of fortune has turned, perhaps slowly, but surely, in his favor, and he has prospered reasonably well in the affairs of life. This has not occurred by reason of "good luck" alone, but has been coupled with industry and a proper management of his affairs. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of his entire circle of acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs.² Porter and their oldest son are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically Mr. Porter belongs to the Republican party, of which he is an unwavering supporter.



DR. SAMUEL W. CLARK, a rising young physician of Oskaloosa, is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his community. He is a native of the Hawkeye State, born in Appanoose County, July 16, 1860, and is consequently a young man in the profession. His parents were Rev. George and Anna (Bean) Clark, and his father, still living, is a native of Maryland. The wife and mother departed this life in Illinois, in 1881.

Dr. Clark received an excellent primary school education, which was supplemented by a five years' course at Penn College, from which he graduated

with honors, in 1882. His medical education was obtained at the Iowa State University, where he took a two years' course and graduated, taking his degree March 3, 1886, after which he began to practice in Oskaloosa. He is a young man of excellent habits, strictly in favor of temperance, and a member in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he casts his vote for the support of the principles of the Democratic party.



ELIJAH ANDERSON, residing on section 27, Spring Creek Township, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 18, 1817, and is a son of Eli and Mary (Thatcher) Anderson. They came to Iowa about the year 1870, and are since deceased. Elijah Anderson resided with his parents until he was twenty-three years old, and came to Iowa in 1865, settling in White Oak Township, this county, where he remained for about six years, removing thence to his purchase of 115 acres of land in Spring Creek Township, where he now resides, and upon which is a good substantial dwelling and all proper out-buildings and appurtenances necessary to the comfort and convenience of a farm.

The subject of this sketch was married in 1840, to Asenath H. Bailey, the daughter of Henry and Pamina (Boswell) Bailey. Of this union there have been born eight children, named as follows: Julia A., William P., Eli, Clark, Albert, Henry T., Arthur and an infant, all deceased save Julia, Clark, and Henry. The mother of these children is also deceased. In 1879 Mr. Anderson married the widow of Enos Doan. Her maiden name was Martha Ann Burgess, and she is a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Harvey) Burgess. By her marriage with Enos Doan there were born four children—Mary Emily (deceased), John M., Esther Ann and Enos A. Both of these families are of English ancestry, and members of the Society of Friends.

Elijah Anderson is a man who is thoroughly in earnest in the work of moral reformation, and is a consistent and active member of the Society of Friends, belonging to the George Fox branch; his

wife belongs to the aggressive body of the same society: yet both hope and believe they are guided by the same spirit. Mr. A. takes an especial interest in the success of the cause of prohibition, believing in the Bible doctrine, so plainly taught, that men should not put into their mouths an enemy to steal away their brains. Men with these advanced ideas are always the better class of citizens.



MITCHEL WILSON. The thriving community in which is located the busy little city of Oskaloosa is indebted for its prosperity to the business men as well as the sturdy tillers of the soil, and among the number is the subject of this biographical notice. He is engaged in merchandising, and deals in dry-goods, notions, ladies and gents' furnishing goods, ladies' cloaks and dress goods, and since embarking in the business in 1862 has been more than ordinarily successful.

Mitchel Wilson was born near Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, June 30, 1833, and is a son of Thomas and Ann R. (Huston) Wilson, both natives of Ohio and of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Wilson left Ohio when nineteen years of age and came to Iowa, locating in Oskaloosa. He arrived here in the fall of the year, and in the following spring started a little store. He opened a coal bank in the winter of 1852-53, and delivered coal to the citizens of Oskaloosa. Prior to that time this article had been sold by the bushel, Mr. Wilson being the first to weigh out that commodity to purchasers. In the fall of that year he sold out his store, and in the spring of 1854 engaged as salesman for Shoemaker & Montgomery, general merchants. He became a partner in the firm in the fall of the following year, and that connection continued until the spring of 1857, when the terrible crisis which came all over the country compelled them, with many others, to close business. Mr. Wilson then engaged with Benjamin Roop, as book-keeper and cashier, and remained with him until 1869. He then went into the Oskaloosa branch of the State Bank of Iowa as Book-keeper, and was soon thereafter promoted Cashier, which position he

continued to hold until 1861. Afterward he went to Denver in the interest of Mr. Roop, remaining two years.

On returning to Oskaloosa Mr. Wilson opened a store, and for two years was associated with John B. Gaunt, under the firm name of Gaunt & Wilson, general dry-goods merchants. Two years later he returned to the bank, and was with it until it was merged into the National State Bank, when he was chosen as its first Cashier. Two years later he again embarked in mercantile business, and has continued alone, with the exception of one year, until the present time. He carries an average stock of \$15,000.

Our subject was married in the spring of 1863, at Oskaloosa, to Miss Ella, daughter of Nathan Crawford. She was born in Crawford County, Ind., and has become the mother of three children, two daughters and a son, namely: Cora A., Zena A. and Walter G., all born in Oskaloosa. Mr. Wilson and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

In politics our subject is Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of the Board of Education of Oskaloosa, and is serving his fourth term of three years each. He was a member of the City Council of Oskaloosa during 1863-65, and City Treasurer through 1867-69. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined that society in 1858. He is a Director and Vice President of the Iowa Life and Endowment Insurance Company, and is a representative and respected citizen.



DAVID LYSTER, the possessor of a beautiful farm estate in Pleasant Grove Township, was born in County Down, North Ireland. He came to America in 1848, landing in the city of Philadelphia, and resided there until 1851, going thence to Michigan, from which State he came to Iowa in 1856, and located in Pleasant Grove Township, this county, where his father had previously settled and entered land, which David helped to improve.

The subject of this sketch a few years later, on

April 3, 1873, was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary Hazlett, a native of his own country, who was born in County Tyrone, and came to this country in 1849. Her first husband, Alexander Hazlett, was born in County Derry, Ireland, and came to this country in 1848. He died Oct. 26, 1872. Politically he was a Republican. Of this marriage there were born two children, both in Mahaska County: Jane, born Nov. 30, 1856; and Joseph James, July 21, 1868. The latter owns 120 acres of fine land, well improved, but is single and lives with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyster are the parents of two children: David C., born Jan. 23, 1874, and Mary Emma, Sept. 25, 1875. Mr. Lyster is an ardent and uncompromising Republican, the principles of which party he has advocated since its organization. Both he and his wife are influential members of the United Presbyterian Church.

The home farm consists of 120 acres of fertile land, which, under the excellent care of Mr. Lyster, has been brought to a very high state of cultivation. The farm, with its fine improvements, is not excelled as a homestead by any in Pleasant Grove Township.

Mr. Lyster is a gentleman of liberal education, possesses general knowledge of current events, and ranks among the leading citizens of his township. As a citizen, friend and neighbor, he is highly esteemed by the community in general.

CHARLES E. TEBBETTS, Professor of Mathematics at Penn College, Oskaloosa, was born in Muscatine County, this State, April 25, 1855. His parents, Charles A. and Mary H. (Bean) Tebbetts, were natives of New Hampshire, belonged to the Society of Friends, and emigrated from the Old Granite State to Iowa in 1853, and are at present residing in Oskaloosa.

The subject of this notice was a student at Haverford College, Philadelphia, and graduated therefrom with honors in the class of 1875. The following year he taught in the Union Springs (N. Y.) Boarding School, after which he took a course of study at the State University of Iowa, receiving the Master's degree in 1877. Prof. Tebbetts came to Oskaloosa in the autumn of 1877 to accept a po-

sition as member of the faculty of Penn College. He spent six years in the scientific department, and for the past four years has held the Chair of Mathematics. During the ten years that our subject has been connected with Penn College he has won an enviable reputation as a scholar and instructor.

Prof. Tebbetts was united in marriage at Muscatine, July 30, 1879, with Miss Imelda, the accomplished daughter of John H. and Edith Painter. She was born in Cedar County, this State, and has borne our subject two children, Edith May and Clara Imelda, both born in Oskaloosa. Prof. Tebbetts and wife are members of the Society of Friends and in politics he votes with the Republican party.

ADAM VICTOR, a highly respected resident of Adams Township, was born in Summit County, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1828. He left the parental roof while yet a boy, and started out in the world to make a living for himself, doing his first work for his board and clothes. He went with an uncle to Whitley County, Ind., remaining with him three years, and left him at the end of that time, no better off financially than when he came. From his uncle's home he went to Lafayette, and engaged to work in a paper mill at \$1 per day, continuing in that employment for four years. Following that he went to work on the Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad as brakeman, and after a short time was promoted to conductor, in which capacity he served that company for six years, resigned his position in 1855, came to Iowa and purchased 160 acres of land in this county, which he farmed for one year, and then disposed of all but forty acres of it. Misfortune overtook him, and for two or three years followed him persistently. At last the tide changed in his favor, and he bought back the land he had previously sold, and has added to it since until he now owns 480 acres.

Dec. 7, 1853, Mr. Victor married Miss Martha E. Williams, a native of Greene County, Ohio, born in 1835. They are the parents of two children, Fred and Charley. Mr. Victor is a member of the Democratic party and has held several township offices. His wife is a member of the Society of

Friends. Mr. Victor's home farm is a body of very fine land, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation and the improvements of which are first class. Latterly he has succeeded admirably in his business, and may be properly classed among the well-to-do farmers of Mahaska County. He is an estimable citizen in all respects, and one enjoying the confidence and regard of an extended circle of acquaintances and friends.



BC. HOWELL is a retired farmer living in Fremont. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1824, and is the son of Jacob and Jane (Diman) Howell. Jacob Howell was a contractor and builder, and a soldier in the War of 1812. He died in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1833, and his wife in Fairfield County, in 1832. The subject of this sketch at the time of his mother's death was eight years old, and was taken by his brother-in-law to rear, with whom he lived until fifteen years of age. He then went to Tiffin, Ohio, and began to learn the trade of carriage-making with J. B. Flagler, remaining with him four years, and, returning to Indiana, worked at his trade for thirty years.

Our subject was married, in that State, to Jane A. Williams, who was a native of Kentucky, born Feb. 5, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Howell became the parents of six children: Joseph A., born Feb. 12, 1849, died when ten months old; Franklin P., born Nov. 8, 1851, died in August, 1854; Clarence A., born Oct. 12, 1854, married Amelia Stephens, and lives in Pottawattamie County; Charlie, born Aug. 21, 1858, died in April, 1864; Benoni C., born Nov. 24, 1861, died Aug. 16, 1877; Anna J., born Oct. 8, 1864, is the wife of O. F. Bryan. Mr. Howell, in 1871, married Sarah McFall, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Barbee) McFall. She was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., May 24, 1830. Her parents are both deceased, and buried on their own land in this township.

The subject of this sketch removed from Indiana to Cedar Township, in 1848, put up a shop, and went to work at his trade in the town of Fremont, which was laid out that year by William Owen and James

Waldrin, and carried on the business until 1853, when he went to Winterset, Madison Co., Iowa, and worked at the carriage business until 1866, when he came back to this county, bought land, and went to farming and stock-raising, which he continued until the fall of 1884, when, by reason of physical disability, he was compelled to relinquish his business and move into town, where he now resides.

Mr. Howell enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in Co. A, 23d Iowa Vol. Inf., and served until the 26th of August, 1863. During the siege of Vicksburg he contracted disease of the lungs, and was discharged from service at New Orleans, La. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican, and has held the offices of Township Trustee, Road Supervisor and School Director several terms. He owns eighty acres of good land on section 11, which is in a fine state of cultivation and well improved. Mr. Howell is highly respected as a man of sterling worth and integrity.



ALFRED BARR came to Iowa in 1854, and now owns a good homestead in Adams Township, of which he has been an honored resident for many years. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1815, and lived in the Buckeye State until he was fifteen years of age, then removed with his parents to Indiana, and resided until 1854. He received careful training and a good common-school education; after reaching manhood he was married, Nov. 9, 1841, to Miss Maria Marquis, a native of Darke County, Ohio, and born in 1823. Of this union there were born six children: Ziba L. was killed at Corinth, Miss., by the accidental discharge of a revolver, which was being cleaned by his messmate; the ball entered his side and his death was instantaneous; Smith M. was elected Sheriff of Mahaska County in 1878, and held the office four terms; upon the expiration of his last term of service, Jan. 1, 1886, he was chosen Warden of the penitentiary at Anamosa, Iowa, and at present fills that position; Marq. Barr, as he is generally known, had

achieved an enviable reputation as Sheriff, and few, if any, peace officers were more courageous or efficient than he; in his new position as Warden he is displaying equally fine executive ability as officer and disciplinarian; Moses S. lives in Adams Township; Mary M. is the wife of W. H. Sleuth, and resides in Indiana; Carlton B. is a guard in the State Penitentiary at Anamosa; Laura P. is the wife of M. D. Gilchrist, County Treasurer of Mahaska County, and resides in Oskaloosa.

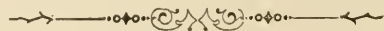
Mr. Barr, upon coming to this State, entered a quarter section of land, and he afterward doubled his possessions. The home farm consists of 160 acres of excellent land in good cultivation, and upon which the improvements are first class. Politically our subject is a Republican, and has for years been recognized as one of the wise and prudent counselors of his party. Mr. Barr is a man of fine business ability, and has made life a success by the exercise of good judgment in the management of his affairs. He is recognized as a leader, both socially and politically, and ranks among the progressive farmers of the county. His home is a hospitable place where may always be found an abundance of good cheer, and the genial proprietor stands deservedly high in the esteem and confidence of a large circle of acquaintances.



T J. NOE, deceased, late of Harrison Township, was a farmer and shoemaker residing on section 7. He was born in Ohio, June 7, 1816, and was a son of Jonathan and Catherine (Parker) Noe, both of whom are now deceased, the former dying in Ohio, and the latter in this State.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, Nov. 11, 1839, with Miss Lydia D. Zornes, born Jan. 26, 1820, in Fleming County, Ky., and a daughter of William S. and Christina (Gilbert) Zornes, both of whom died in Indiana, whither they had removed from their native State. To Mr. and Mrs. Noe were born eleven children: Ettie J., Christina, William B., Serren W., George W. (deceased), Jacob P., Jonathan C., Sarah E., Nancy C., Henry B. and Thomas G. Their father

died March 2, 1878, and is buried in Sand Ridge Cemetery, in Harrison Township. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which his widow is yet connected. The family are the owners of a farm of ninety-one acres, upon which there is the best class of improvements. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation, and devoted to general farming.



REV. JAMES W. LAMBERT, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Sharon, is a native of Red Creek, Randolph Co., W. Va., and was born Jan. 24, 1850, and is the son of Nathan J. and Jemima (Bonar) Lambert. The early life of the subject of this sketch was passed on the farm, and during those years he received his education at private schools, and being inclined to books, and of studious habits, made rapid progress. In the sixteenth year of his age he became converted, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Wirt County, W. Va., and when seventeen, becoming convinced that it was his duty to enter the ministry, commenced preparing himself for the work before him. He was appointed a Class-Leader when seventeen years old, licensed as an exhorter at eighteen, and to preach at twenty, and was admitted to the traveling connection in the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, March 21, 1877. He was ordained a Deacon Oct. 13, 1878, by Bishop W. L. Harris, and an Elder by Bishop J. P. Peck, Oct. 17, 1880. Before he was admitted to the conference as a traveling preacher, he taught school for about four years. He organized Randolph Mission in West Virginia, and traveled it two years as a supply, was stationed at Centerville three years, Parkersburg Circuit three years, Ravenswood two years, and Elizabeth, nine months, from which latter place he was transferred by Bishop Merrill to the Iowa Conference, was appointed as a supply to New Sharon, two months before Conference, and was returned to the same work Sept. 10, 1885.

Rev. Mr. Lambert, on Oct. 23, 1870, at New Interest, Randolph Co., West Va., was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Sue M.

Schoonover, a native of Randolph County, and born Jan. 14, 1851. Of this union there have been born five children: The eldest, Lillie L., died at the age of eighteen months; those living are Nathan J., Flavius W., Harry B. and Lulu May. Mr. Lambert became a member of the Masonic fraternity at New Sharon. He is also an active member of the I. O. of G. T. He was one of the first to promote the cause of prohibition in West Virginia, and since coming to this State, has not abated his zeal in the cause.



LD. PRICE, a highly esteemed resident of Black Oak Township, and one of the pioneers of 1857, is a native of Ohio, born in Stark County, May 8, 1827. His father, John Price, was a native of the State of New York, and a farmer by occupation, but in the later years of his life became a preacher of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He came to Iowa in 1850, and entered lands in Keokuk and Tama Counties, but during the same year chose Mahaska County as a permanent home, and made this his place of residence until his death, which occurred in 1858. His wife, formerly Miss Sarah Farber, the mother of our subject, was, like her husband, a native of the Empire State, but was married in Ohio, and resided there until her death, which took place in 1848. They were the parents of ten children, of whom two daughters died in infancy. Eight children attained their majority, and five are yet living: John is a resident of Scott Township; Maria, now Mrs. Walker, lives at Defiance, Ohio; Benjamin F. lives in Colorado; Lorenzo D. is the subject of this sketch, and Margaret is the wife of Adam Laughlin, of Scott Township.

L. D. Price received a common-school education, and when he attained his majority commenced to learn the painter's trade, but his health not permitting him to engage in this, he changed his trade to that of carpenter. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Woods, Oct. 16, 1850. Mrs. Price is a native of Summit County, Ohio, and born Oct. 2, 1831. Her father, Robert Woods, was also born in Ohio, and a miner by occupation.

Her mother, Mary (Davis) Woods, was a native of Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Price became the parents of twelve children, two of whom died in infancy, and ten are now living: William H. resides in Butler County, Neb., and owns a half interest in the *David City Tribune*, the leading Republican paper of the county; his wife, formerly Miss Anna Wilder, was born in the State of New York; they have one child, a son. Sarah J. is the wife of D. L. Bowman, of Black Oak Township; Mary Price, after attaining her majority, went to Nebraska, and for some time was engaged in the printing-office with her brother, but afterward clerked in a dry-goods store, and since 1885 has carried on dressmaking very successfully. James P. is the second of the sons living; Alice is the wife of L. S. Walker; Cordelia and Lincoln came next in order of birth; John and Frank are twins; Alonzo is the youngest.

In politics Mr. Price has always been a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been actively connected since 1844. Mr. Price possesses all the elements which constitute the true man, and crowns them all with a consistent Christian character.



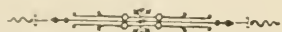
CRAWFORD W. KENTFIELD, who came into Iowa in his youth, while it was still a Territory, is now an extensive farmer, stock-raiser and shipper, residing on section 32, White Oak Township. He was born in Vermont, Sept. 10, 1829, being the son of Charles and Triphosa (Graves) Kentfield, who emigrated from the Green Mountain State to Wapello County, Iowa, arriving there Jan. 1, 1845. After a residence of one year they came to Mahaska County, and remained until their death. The parental household included six children—Crawford W., R. H., C. Z., E. M., M. J., and Bradford, deceased.

The subject of this sketch was married, Oct. 18, 1849, to Miss Margaret J. Brooks, and by this union there were four children: Alice, born Sept. 12, 1850; Mary, Feb. 13, 1853; Albert, March 30,

1856, and Jessie, Nov. 14, 1861. The mother of these children died Oct. 7, 1861.

Mr. Kentfield was the second time married, to Mrs. Nancy A. Barton, *nee* Boswell, and they became the parents of one child, Iowa Elta, born Oct. 29, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Kentfield are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the political affiliations of our subject are with the Republican party. His home farm consists of 200 acres of excellent land, all under fence, in the best possible state of cultivation and with first-class improvements. His dwelling is tasteful and commodious, and his barn and out-buildings ample and well adapted to the nature of his business. He has a fine orchard, containing a general assortment of all kinds of fruit trees best adapted to this climate, all the trees of which are in good bearing condition and are yielding well.

Mr. Kentfield's specialty is that of raising, feeding and shipping cattle, in which he has been successfully engaged. He has grown with the growth of this county from its earliest settlement, and has achieved his prosperity by energy, industry and excellent management. Personally he is a gentleman of great worth, and highly esteemed as citizen, friend and neighbor.



ORION C. SCOTT, Superintendent of the City Schools of Oskaloosa, is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, where he was born July 14, 1851. He is a son of Rev. G. M. and Hadassah J. (Cotton) Scott. The father was born in Guernsey County, and Mrs. Scott in Jefferson County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was reared in Ohio, but came with his parents in the fall of 1865 to Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa, where he attended the High School. In the fall of 1869 he went to Marshalltown, Iowa, where during the winter he attended the High School of that city, its Principal being Hon. P. M. Sutton,*present State Senator.

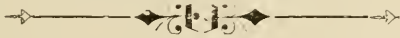
In the spring and summer of 1870, Mr. Scott taught his first school, ten miles east of Marshalltown, and in the fall of that year, in company with two young men of that city, D. A. Holmes and Edward Willigrod, he attended the academical de-

partment of the State University at Iowa City. In 1872-73, he taught district school, and in the summer and fall of 1874, he was in the office of Train Dispatcher of the Central Iowa Railway at Marshalltown, Iowa. He then resumed teaching in Marshall County until the fall of 1875, when he was selected as Assistant Principal of the High School of Oskaloosa, and in 1876 was elected Principal at an increased salary. He again returned to the University, where he spent two years, graduating in June, 1878. After his graduation, he accepted a call at Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa, to take charge of the schools which he had attended several years before. In February, 1882, he resigned his position at Tipton to accept the principalship of the High School at Oskaloosa, and filled that position until the summer of 1886, when he was elected upon the first ballot and by the unanimous vote of the School Board, to the position of Superintendent of the City Schools, succeeding Prof. Homer H. Seerley, now Principal of the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Mr. Scott has been a member of the State Teachers' Association for ten years, missing only one of its annual gatherings in that time, and that in the year 1884, when in company with Mr. C. P. Rogers and a delegation of teachers, they visited the World's Fair at New Orleans. For eleven years he has been actively engaged in conducting Normal Institutes, and during the past four years has conducted the graded Normal Institute of Jefferson County. The present year (1887) he is conducting the Normal Institute in Clarke County, and assists in the graded Normal Institute of this county.

Supt. Scott took the full collegiate and Normal courses in the Iowa State University, receiving the degree of A. B. upon his graduation, that of Bachelor of Didactics in 1880, and the degree of A. M. in 1881. He was married at Brooklyn, Poweshiek Co., Iowa, June 26, 1879, to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Rachel M. (Guernsey) Flagler, of New York. She was born in Niagara County, N. Y., in November, 1851. The marriage ceremony was performed by the father of Prof. Scott, assisted by Prof. S. N. Fellows, of the State University. Of this union there are four children—Harold O., Mabel E., Ralph C. and Bertha M.

Politically Mr. Scott is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Legion of Honor. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Congregational Church. As a teacher, Prof. Scott ranks among the able educators of the State, and he owes his present position solely to his ability as an instructor.



JOEL BRINEY, one of the well-to-do farmers of Mahaska County, resides upon section 14, Adams Township. He is a native of Ohio, born in Darke County, July 22, 1840, and is the son of John D. and Jane (Schenck) Briney, who were also natives of the Buckeye State. When Joel was but ten years old the family came to this county and located in Adams Township, where his father died Jan. 5, 1882, aged eighty-four years, two months, and twenty-one days. His mother is still living in Adams Township, having arrived at a good old age, and waiting for the summons to "come up higher" and join her loved companion who preceded her. John D. Briney was a blacksmith by trade, but only worked at this occasionally after coming to Iowa, making farming his principal work. Both parents were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had a family of twelve children, of whom seven are now living, as follows: Jacob, a farmer residing in Adams Township; Hannah is the wife of Cepha Camblin, of Van Buren County, Iowa; Charlotte, who married Frank Richards, now resides in Kansas; Penina, wife of Jacob Goode, lives in Adams Township; Joel, the subject of this sketch; Alexander lives in Adams Township; and Andrew J., in Kansas.

Joel Briney was reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools of his native State and of Iowa. He remained at home, assisting his father in the improvement of his farm until his marriage, Oct. 23, 1864, with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Lilburn B. and Miranda (Stringfellow) Roberts, when he removed with his young bride to his present residence. The home farm consists of 320 acres

of improved land, with shapely and substantial buildings.

Mr. and Mrs. Briney have five living children: Charles A., born Aug. 2, 1866; William F., Feb. 12, 1869; Miranda J., Jan. 12, 1871; John N., Dec. 31, 1872; Lenna P., Dec. 1, 1879. One child died in infancy.

Mrs. Briney is a member of the Baptist Church. Politically Mr. B. is a Democrat, and while caring nothing for office, has been honored by the voters of his township with several of the local offices. He is a good farmer, an excellent citizen, and enjoys the respect and confidence of those who know him.



SAMUEL KNOWLTON, a highly esteemed resident of Union Township, owns and occupies a fine farm estate of 600 acres, and in his beautiful home is surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He was born in Franklin County, Me., Aug. 28, 1822, and removed with his parents to Ohio when a boy of ten years, in 1832.

After reaching years of manhood, he was married, in 1845, to Miss Julia A. Hadley, of Clinton County, Ohio. To them twelve children were born, eight of whom are living: Olive Ann is the wife of William H. Needham, editor and proprietor of the *Sigourney News*; Mary, Mrs. K. C. Naylor, resides in Des Moines; Charles F. is editor of the *Osborne (Kan.) Journal*; Anna, the wife of L. B. Christman, lives in Linn County, Iowa; Ella is a policy writer for the State Insurance Company at Des Moines; Edwin, Minnie and Cora are at home; Sherman, Simon, Rosa and Emma are deceased; Rosa married G. A. Webster, of Des Moines; Emma married J. C. Gritman, of Linn County. The mother of these children died Jan. 17, 1882, and Dec. 13, 1883, Mr. Knowlton espoused as his second wife Mrs. Harriet J. Ellis.

Mr. Knowlton was a passenger on the first train of cars ever run out of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to this State in 1865, and located in the city of Oskaloosa, residing there for a period of eight years, engaged in business, and then removed to his present farm in Union Township. His land

is under good cultivation, with first-class improvements, and all the appliances required by a modern agriculturist.

Politically Mr. Knowlton is a Republican, and was elected by his party in Union Township, as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, in which he served from 1876 to 1879, filling the position in a most creditable manner. He possesses the Yankee characteristic of knowing how to make money as well as how to save it, and brings to the discharge of his business and social obligations, ability of a superior order, which has placed him among the prosperous and representative farmers of this county.

F G. WELCH, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Harrison Township, residing on section 25, was born in Ohio, Aug. 19, 1836, and is a son of John and Margaret (Gilmore) Welch, both of whom were of Irish descent. The former was a farmer and stock-grower, but was living a retired life at the time of his death, which took place in 1881, at Cadiz, Ohio. His widow still survives, and lives in that city.

The subject of this sketch, F. G. Welch, was married, Sept. 13, 1866, to Miss Margaret Simpson, and by this marriage two children were born—Lavenge and Omar S. Their mother died March 21, 1874, and Sept. 12, 1876, he was again married, Miss A. E. Slemmons becoming his wife. To them have been born three children—Annie, Slemmons and Frank.

Mr. and Mrs. Welch are members of the Presbyterian Church. He came to this county from Ohio in the fall of 1866, locating in Harrison Township, where he owns 430 acres of excellent land, all under fence, in a high state of cultivation, and with first-class improvements. His residence is a fine, commodious and well-arranged frame structure. He has four convenient and properly arranged barns and other necessary out-buildings, for the proper care of his stock and grain.

Politically Mr. Welch is a Republican, and has served his neighbors as Township Trustee one term, School Treasurer for several terms and Township

Assessor. No other evidence of the character of the man needs to be brought forward than that of the condition of his fine farm, which clearly indicates energy, industry, excellent management and rare good judgment. Personally Mr. Welch is a high-minded, honorable gentleman, and stands high in the esteem of his friends and acquaintances.

J W. ZARING is a farmer and stock-grower on section 9, Cedar Township, and was born in Mahaska County, Jan. 9, 1850. He is a son of John and Martha (Little) Zaring. (See their biography elsewhere.) Mr. Zaring was married on the 12th of December, 1874, to Martha J. Mills, who was born in Henderson County, Ind., March 25, 1852. She is a daughter of David T. and Emily S. (Bingham) Mills. Her father is living in this township, but her mother died in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Zaring are the parents of two children; Stella E., born Dec. 10, 1875, and Lillie, July 9, 1878. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically Mr. Zaring is a Republican, and has held the office of Road Supervisor. He owns eighty acres of good land, all in cultivation and well improved. He is a good farmer, cultivates the soil thoroughly and understandingly, manages well and is economical, and is fairly successful. He comes of good stock, and, like his father before him, enjoys the confidence and esteem of a host of acquaintances.

B YRON V. SEEVERS, attorney at law, and a resident of Oskaloosa, is a son of Robert and Ellen (Bryant) Seevers, and was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 3, 1847. The father of our subject was in early life a portrait painter, but later engaged in the nursery business and also at farming. He was a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born Dec. 9, 1807, and is now residing near the southeast part of Oskaloosa. Our subject's mother was born Aug. 14, 1825, in Ohio, and is yet living. Three children were born of the

parental union: George W., an attorney of Des Moines, Iowa; Byron V., our subject, and William A., a grocer of Oskaloosa.

When our subject was but six years old his parents came to this county, and purchased 160 acres where they now live. Young SeEVERS attended the common schools of Oskaloosa until 1867, when he supplemented the education received therein by matriculating at Franklin College, Ohio, and after following the curriculum of that institution until June, 1872, he graduated therefrom with honors. Returning to his home in Oskaloosa, Mr. SeEVERS entered the law office of Lafferty & Johnson, and studied jurisprudence under their instruction for about two months. He was admitted to practice in 1875, and energetically followed the practice of his profession until 1880. He was in partnership with Mr. J. O. Malcolm until March, 1880, when he was elected Mayor of Oskaloosa, and since that time has not opened an office.

Mr. SeEVERS was married at Oskaloosa, to Miss Laura, daughter of William T. and Magda Cue, Jan. 1, 1874. Mrs. S. was born at Oskaloosa April 5, 1851, and has borne our subject four children, three of whom are yet living: Ada L., born Nov. 26, 1874; Mildred B., April 30, 1877, and Lucile M., May 8, 1883. The deceased was an infant unnamed. In the falls of 1877-79, Mr. SeEVERS was nominated by the Democratic party for the State Legislature, and ran ahead of his ticket, but was not successful.

ROBERT J. SOULTS, an intelligent and enterprising young farmer of Pleasant Grove Township, was born in Mahaska County, Feb. 14, 1863, being the son of Joseph and Anna (Bell) SoultS, both natives of Ireland. (See their biography elsewhere in this volume.) Our subject was reared to habits of industry, and carefully fitted for the duties and responsibilities of life. After reaching manhood he was married, Feb. 20, 1880, to Miss Rena E., a daughter of John Darland. By this marriage there has been one child, Maud D., born Jan. 25, 1884.

Mr. SoultS is the owner of 228 acres of good land in an excellent state of cultivation, and with the

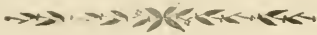
best class of improvements. He has already an excellent start in life, and displays an ability in the management of his business affairs much beyond his years and experience. It is perfectly safe to prophesy that if no serious misfortune should occur to him, he will in the near future take a leading position among the prominent agriculturists of the county. He possesses intelligence and ability of a high order, and these, coupled with his energy, activity and prudence, will undoubtedly insure his success. His genial disposition has gained for him a host of friends, who esteem him for his many excellent qualities of head and heart. He has a pleasant home and an amiable companion, and friends and acquaintances are always sure of a hospitable welcome in the dwelling, which in all its appointments indicates refined tastes and ample means.

ROBERT MITCHELL, proprietor of a valuable farm 800 acres in extent, resides on section 17, Madison Township, and ranks as a pioneer of 1851. He was born in Parke County, Ind., March 19, 1836. His father, Jacob Mitchell, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation. His mother, Mary (Scott) Mitchell, was a native of the North of Ireland. In 1851 the family came to Iowa and located in Madison Township, where the father died in 1859, and the mother in 1865. There were six children in the family: Martha, the wife of Amos Hodges, resides in Kansas; John W. lives in this township; Isabella, Mrs. Jackson Worley, also lives in Kansas; Jane, the wife of Andrew Bartlett, in Prairie Township, this county; Daniel died in 1860, at the age of twenty-six years.

Robert was reared upon the farm, received a common-school education, and came to Iowa with his parents. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Miss Elma, the daughter of Hiram and Jerusha Beal, whose biography see elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell became the parents of four children, two of whom died in childhood; those living are Jacob and Jerusha.

The present farm of our subject is all in a high state of cultivation, with improvements second to

none in that portion of the county, and largely devoted to stock-raising. That Mr. Mitchell has made life a success in a financial way is evidenced by his ample possessions. These have not been attained without a struggle, and are the result of toil and a wise and excellent management. Robert Michell is known throughout the borders of the county, and ranks as a citizen of the first class. There are no men more honorable and high-minded, none of stricter integrity, none more generous and hospitable, and it is not to be wondered that such a man stands high in the esteem of his friends and acquaintances.



HARRY BREWER, an Iowa pioneer of 1842, and one of the best known citizens of Des Moines Township, owns and occupies a valuable farm estate of 340 acres located on section 12. He is a native of Chenango County, N. Y., born Nov. 19, 1815, and is a son of Henry and Lucinda (Johnson) Brewer, both natives of the Empire State. His grandfather, John Brewer, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was one of the early settlers of New York. The father of Harry was by trade a wagon-maker and carpenter. In 1834 the family came west, and located in Fulton County, Ill. They only remained there about three months, during which time the elder Brewer worked at carpentering in Canton, while Harry worked for a Mr. Rose, at Farnington, the same length of time. The family then moved to Sterling, Whiteside Co., Ill., where the parents subsequently died. Harry remained at Sterling until the spring of 1842, when he came to Van Buren County, Iowa, and remained one year. In the last week of April, 1843, he came to Mahaska County, and camped on Muchachinock Creek, where he now lives. In company with three other men, with some provisions and an ax carefully concealed in a pack, he was permitted to pass the outposts of the soldiers into the county, but with the promise that he would do no work until the expiration of the Indian title on the 30th day of April, 1843.

On arriving here our subject found on the place a small Indian hut made of poles, which he used as

his home for three weeks, or until he could get a cabin built. A large tract of land was claimed by Mr. Brewer and the three already mentioned, which they divided up into four quarters, drawing lots for the choice. Mr. Brewer drawing the quarter section on which he now lives. For several weeks after he came to this county he made his bread with flour and water, without salt, cooking it in a piece of elm bark before the fire. After the Indians left the country, Mr. Brewer proceeded to improve his claim, breaking ten acres of land the first year. At this time he had but two yoke of oxen, a few articles of household furniture, and was \$25 in debt. He lived in the log cabin which he first erected for one year, with neither floor nor door.

On the 13th day of March, 1844, Mr. Brewer, finding it not good to be alone, was united in marriage with Miss Helen M., a daughter of William C. and Sarah (Hill) Adams. She was born in Licking County, Ohio, while her parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer have had nine children, seven of whom are now living: Sarah E., born Feb. 24, 1845, is now the wife of Finley McGrew, of Van Buren County; William Henry, born Oct. 17, 1847, died April 21, 1863; George W., born Feb. 22, 1850, is in the mercantile business at Given; Frank P., born Oct. 26, 1852, and Edward D., Feb. 26, 1855, are residing in Jefferson Township; Lucius W., born April 16, 1858, is engaged in farming in Dallas County, Iowa; Mary Florence, born September 29, 1860, died in September, 1862; John Elmer, born Aug. 11, 1867, and Albert H., May 13, 1870, reside at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Harry Brewer has been honored by his fellow-citizens with various local offices, serving two terms as Justice of the Peace and four terms as Township Trustee. He believes in seeing something of the world, and has made three trips to California. In the winter of 1885-86, he visited the World's Exposition at New Orleans. Success has bountifully attended him. He has given three of his sons good farms, and still has his ample and beautiful homestead upon which to pass his declining years. He came to this county a poor man, and what he has attained has been secured by industry, econ-

omy and good management. Being one of the first settlers of the county, it can well be seen that he has endured all the toils and privations of pioneer life, while living to witness the great changes that have been made, not only in this county, but throughout the State and Nation. That his last days here upon earth may be his best and happiest is the wish of everyone who knows him.

DAVID C. WAGGONER is a prominent young attorney of Oskaloosa, and a son of John Waggoner, one of the earlier settlers of the county. He was born in the city where he was reared and educated, Nov. 16, 1856. He received an excellent education, having the advantages afforded by the city High Schools and Penn College. On arriving at the age of manhood he had marked out his course in life, which was in the line of the legal profession. To carry out this determination he began the study of law with John F. Lacey. After very thorough training under that gentleman, he was admitted to the bar in December, 1880, since which time he has been an active, honored member of the Mahaska County bar. For a time he was in partnership with W. H. Needham. This connection, which ran from Jan. 5, 1881, terminated March 30, 1883, since which time Mr. W. has been alone. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically a Republican.

JOHAN MITCHELL, a wealthy and influential farmer of Madison Township, is one of the pioneers of 1853, and a son of Jacob and Mary (Scott) Mitchell. He was born in Carroll County, Ind., Jan. 24, 1830. He removed with the family from Carroll to Parke County, and remained with them until 1850, when he crossed the plains of the Great American Desert to California, and followed mining until 1853. He then came to this county, whither the family in the meantime had removed. In 1854 he again went to the Golden State, remaining upon the Pacific Slope until 1860.

and then came back to Iowa. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Miss Eveline Hower, a daughter of Daniel and Susan Hower. After his marriage he settled on section 9 of Madison Township, where he still resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are the parents of nine children—Llewellyn, Elmer E., Ollie, Edna J., Anson B., Amy, Addie, John B. and May. In his political affiliations our subject belongs to the Republican party, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is one of the largest land-owners of this section, being the proprietor of over 1,000 acres. His land is principally devoted to stock-raising, in which business Mr. Mitchell occupies a leading position among the farmers of Mahaska County. He is a most estimable citizen in all respects, fully deserving of the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and business associates. Life with him must be as far as possible a success, and he has been to a great extent the architect of his own fortune. The ability to plan and execute, combined with clear-headed management and prudent foresight, are the elements that have contributed to his present enviable condition, both socially and financially, while his integrity and uprightness have commended him morally to the respect of all who know him.

JOHAN M. JANNEY, of the firm of A. A. Paine & Co., wholesale dealers in flour and fruit at Oskaloosa, first took up his residence in Mahaska County in November, 1856, and has continued to reside within her borders until the present time. He was born in Loudoun County, Va., March 21, 1822, and is a son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Wynn) Janney. The parents were Virginians by birth and of English descent, and the family were among the earliest settlers of Baltimore, Md.

John M. Janney removed to Warren County, Ohio, with his parents when ten years of age, and was reared in that State to agricultural pursuits. He received a common-school education in Ohio, and was married May 21, 1850, in Warren County, that State, to Miss Mary A. Johnson, daughter of Thomas M. and Susan Johnson. Mrs. Janney was

born in Greene County, Ohio, and of her union with our subject five children have been born, four of whom are living, two sons and two daughters, namely: Frank L., who married Mollie Madigan, of Ottumwa, Iowa, and who at present is residing in Oskaloosa; Lizzie L., who became the wife of A. A. Paine, a business man of Oskaloosa; Grant T. married Miss Lulu Cook, daughter of Dr. Cook, of Sigourney, and they are living at Oskaloosa, and Clara H.

As stated, Mr. Janney came to Oskaloosa in 1856, and has continued to reside in this city until the present time. He was engaged in running a transfer line until February, 1884, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Paine, which still exists. He was a member of the City Council during the years 1866 and 1868, and elected to the same position in March, 1886. He and his good wife were both brought up in the faith of the Quakers, which is, in itself, a sufficient guarantee of his honesty, which is corroborated by his past.

JOSEPH SOULTS, one of the extensive land-owners of Pleasant Grove Township, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1828. He came to the United States when a young man, in 1849, and first settled in the State of Michigan, where he resided for six years, and thence came to this county, in 1855, and located in Pleasant Grove Township. In the meantime, Sept. 7, 1850, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Bell, a native of his own country, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom the record is as follows: Joseph A., William J., and Elizabeth, the wife of John Wardrip, are residents of Pleasant Grove Township; Robert J. is deceased; Anna B. married Palmer Runford, of Pleasant Grove; Louisa J. is deceased; Robert J. lives in Pleasant Grove Township.

When Mr. Soult's first came to this county he entered 160 acres of land. He was prosperous in his farming and business operations, and afterward bought a section more. Since that time he has given a portion of his land to his children, but is yet the owner of 530 acres, very fine and fertile, and

in an excellent state of cultivation, with improvements of the best character. His intelligence and excellent management have rendered him more than ordinarily successful in life. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of many friends and neighbors. Politically he is a live, wide-awake Republican, and takes an active interest in the success of his party. Himself and wife are consistent and prominent members of the United Presbyterian Church.



MILTON WILSON, a highly respected farmer of Adams Township, is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Licking County, May 21, 1811. He arrived in Iowa, April 17, 1875, and located on his present farm in Adams Township, which consists of 180 acres of land, excellently cultivated and well improved.

Mr. Wilson has been twice married; his first wife, Miss Emily S. Ackley, was a native of Licking County, Ohio. They became the parents of four children, of whom Anna and John are deceased; Newton lives in Ohio, and Emily at home. Mrs. Emily S. Wilson departed this life April 15, 1844, and Mr. Wilson espoused as his second wife Miss Sarah Brown, the marriage rite being performed April 2, 1849. Mrs. Sarah Wilson is a native of Ohio, born in 1820. By her marriage with our subject she has become the mother of eight children, as follows: Juliette, the wife of George Forsythe, lives in Ohio; Cary B., in Adams Township, this county; Elizabeth R. is the wife of Gordon Burns, of Nebraska; Amanda J. married John Bloomer, now of Indiana; Mary became the wife of Charles Hull, of Adams Township; Eliza is the wife of Sanford James, of Pleasant Grove Township; Almira, Mrs. Henry Snyder, lives in Adams Township; Zoia is at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and the members of their family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his political relations our subject adheres to the Republican party. The home farm of Mr. Wilson is a fine body of land, which by reason of the ex-

cellent care he has given it, and the character of the improvements thereon, would really sell for \$50 per acre, and this is but one illustration of the fact that raw prairie, properly handled by a farmer of brains, energy and industry, is an investment as safe and as productive as Government bonds. Mr. Wilson is just that kind of a farmer, and has been reasonably successful in his chosen calling. In the various relations of citizen, friend and neighbor, he stands deservedly high in the confidence and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances and friends.



EDWIN L. VALENTINE, one of the useful factors in the business element of New Sharon, is successfully conducting a good livery business, and generally respected as a citizen and business man. He was born in Logan County, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1861, his parents being David N. and Orlena (Baughman) Valentine, also natives of the Buckeye State, and who were there united in marriage. David Valentine is a blacksmith by trade. In October, 1865, the family removed to Rock Island, Ill., and two years later to Iowa, locating at Montezuma, where they remained until 1877, and then emigrated to Lincoln County, Kan., where the elder Valentine follows his trade in connection with farming. The parental family consisted of seven children: Mary E., wife of A. L. Shaw; Nathan M.; Susan J. became the wife of A. L. Frances, and died, leaving one daughter: John W., Samuel, Edwin L. and Berton W.

The subject of this sketch removed with the family to Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, and in Lincoln County of the last-named State, in December, 1881, was married to Miss Alice Deits, a native of Kansas, and born in Leavenworth in 1864. After his marriage Mr. Valentine traveled and solicited business for the Fire Insurance Company, and continued in that business until October, 1885, when he returned to Iowa and settled at New Sharon, purchasing the livery business that had been established by his brother, John W. Valentine, Thomas Watland and Henry Cattell, in September, 1884, and not only does the principal livery business of

the town, but is proprietor of the omnibus and transfer lines of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Valentine are the parents of one daughter, Orlena Dell, who was born March 27, 1884. Mr. Valentine commenced life without means, and nothing but his indomitable push to aid him. He was engaged five years as a solicitor of insurance business, in which he was very successful, and by means of which he accumulated sufficient capital to give him a start in life, which now places him among the leading business men of New Sharon. The same energy that characterized him in the insurance business is shown in the management of his present business. He is an excellent judge of human nature, studies people as he would a book, and rarely makes a mistake in his judgment of men. He has many friends, and is deservedly popular.



ANDREW McLANDSBOROUGH, deceased, was born in the town of Otley, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 11, 1822, and was the son of John and Elizabeth (Harrison) McLandsborough. In 1834 he came to the United States, and Nov. 10, 1850, located in Cedar Township, Mahaska Co., Iowa, where he resided until 1855, when he moved with his family to Jasper County, returning to Mahaska County in 1856. He then located upon the present homestead, in Adams Township, which now consists of 686 acres, where he continuously resided for thirty years.

The marriage of Andrew McLandsborough and Miss Marcey McDonough was celebrated Nov. 12, 1846. Mrs. McL. is the daughter of John and Marcey (Hogelan) McDonough, and was born Jan. 12, 1828. By her union with our subject there were born eleven children, seven of whom are living and four deceased: Elizabeth; Anna, the wife of John McKinny, of Adams Township; Jane, James, Catherine, Thomas, Ida, John, Harrison and Alice. The three latter and an infant are deceased.

Mr. McLandsborough departed this life July 5, 1886. He was not a member of any church, but an honorable, honest and industrious man, and in

every respect a most excellent citizen, who enjoyed the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends, and whose memory will ever be cherished by them with the kindest sentiments. The funeral services, held at the residence of the deceased, were largely attended by neighbors and friends, and his remains were laid to rest in the old cemetery at Union Mills, by the side of old-time friends and neighbors gone before.

Mrs. McLandsborough, with the aid of her children, is conducting the home farm, which has been brought to a high state of cultivation, its improvements being of the best class. It is one of the most hospitable homes in that section of the county, and Mrs. McLandsborough is a lady who stands high in the estimation of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, possessing noble traits of character that have endeared her to her family and to all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. The mother of Mrs. McLandsborough is still living in Adams Township, at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

NEWELL WELLS, proprietor of a valuable farm estate in Pleasant Grove Township, and one of the early pioneers of Iowa, is a native of Illinois, born April 26, 1836. He came to this State in 1848 with his parents. His father entered 160 acres of land in Pleasant Grove Township, which young Newell helped to cultivate and improve until he was seventeen years of age, and then began life on his own account, in 1853. After arriving at years of manhood, Jan. 1, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Patience Williams, and to them two children have been born—Madella, living, and Chester, deceased.

Mr. Wells is the owner of 345 acres of splendid land, all under a good state of cultivation and well improved. He commenced with no capital save the strength of willing hands and a desire to succeed in life, and his present position, both socially and financially, is ample evidence that he has not failed in his ambition. He is an excellent farmer, a man of good business ability, a splendid manager, an excellent citizen in every way, and enjoys fully

the confidence and esteem of his acquaintances. His political relations are with the Democratic party. Himself and wife are worthy members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM BOWEN, Superintendent of the Oskaloosa Water Company, and also Secretary of the Oskaloosa Gas Light Company, is a resident of that city. Mr. Bowen is a son of William and Loretta (Cooper) Bowen, and was born at Ft. Wayne, Ind., June 7, 1853. The father was a harness and saddle maker by trade, a native of Broome County, N. Y., and died at Ft. Wayne, Ind., Oct. 16, 1869. Our subject's mother was also a native of Broome County, and departed this life in Susquehanna, Pa. The parents had two children, George R., engaged in the plumbing business at Ft. Wayne, Ind., and our subject.

William Bowen received a good education in the public schools, and supplemented the same by a thorough business course at Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Pa. He then read law about three years at Ft. Wayne, Ind., in the office of Coombs, Miller & Bell. We next hear of him at Santa Barbara, Cal., engaged in the drug business, under the firm name of Bowen & Lange. This relationship continued for about four years, when our subject returned to Ft. Wayne, Ind., and embarked in the wholesale millinery trade, under the firm name of William Bowen & Co. He was thus occupied until the summer of 1881, when he became general traveling agent for the Ft. Wayne Jenney Electric Light Company, continuing in this business until Jan. 1, 1884; he then came to Oskaloosa to accept the position he now holds.

Mr. Bowen has been instrumental in making numerous and valuable changes in the water system of the city of Oskaloosa, also in the erection of the water tower, and likewise in the introducing of the Westinghouse incandescent electric light system. He organized the Hawkeye Electric Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of incandescent apparatus, and also the manufacture of electric motors. The company does a large business in the manufacture of all kinds of electric apparatus. Mr.

Bowen is a member of the Iowa Gas Association and the National Water Works Association. Specially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Our subject was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 7th of November, 1876, to Miss Emma M. Clegg, daughter of D. W. Clegg, a manufacturer of New York City. Three children were born to our subject and wife while residents of Ft. Wayne, Ind., namely: William, Dec. 13, 1878; Marshall, March 6, 1881, and Ruby, Sept. 11, 1883.

JAMES W. HINESLEY, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public at Oskaloosa, and a resident of Mahaska County since 1855, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., in March, 1832. He is a son of John W. and Almira (Gould) Hinesley, and was orphaned by the death of his father when nine years of age. When thirteen years old Mr. Hinesley went to Harrison, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where, under the instruction of his uncle, he learned the blacksmith's trade and followed the same for some twelve years. Returning to Indianapolis, he spent two years working at his trade, and was there married, June 23, 1854, Miss Sarah E., daughter of William McWhorter, being the other contracting party. She was born in Indianapolis, and bore our subject one child, George W., now a resident of Louisville, Ky. The loving wife departed this life March 18, 1855, at Indianapolis. That same year Mr. Hinesley went to Kansas, but in September came to this county and located at Indianapolis, where he at once engaged in working at his trade and was thus occupied until 1863.

Our subject formed a second matrimonial alliance, April 3, 1856, at which time Miss Hannah J., daughter of Moses and Mary Atwood, became his wife. She was born in New Hampshire, but her parents subsequently removed to Georgetown, Mass., where she was reared to womanhood. Of her union with our subject four children have been born, three daughters and one son, only two of whom are living: William F. married Miss Ida J. Kemble, and is residing at Oskaloosa, where he is engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and in the wholesale and retail tobacco business; Mary Almira

died in infancy; Sarah L. died at the age of eighteen months; Ida M. is the wife of William E. Kemble, and they are living at Oskaloosa, where he is interested in a vegetable garden and greenhouse.

On the 4th of July, 1860, our subject, by the premature discharge of an improvised cannon at Indianapolis, lost his left arm. He was Assessor for two terms, and also Constable, and in the fall of 1863 was elected Sheriff of his county. He then moved to Oskaloosa, where he entered upon the duties of his office, and which position he continued to fill, to the entire satisfaction of the people, for ten years, the date of his vacating being Jan. 1, 1874. He was then interested for a short time in the furniture business; then in the grocery trade for two years; then received the appointment of Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy, and in the fall of 1878 was elected to that position. He has been re-elected continuously to that office ever since, which is proof sufficient that he is not only qualified for the position, but is held in high esteem by the citizens of the county. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is an ardent Republican, and socially a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. Mr. Hinesley has voted the Republican ticket since 1856, his first vote being cast for John C. Fremont, and his last for the "Plumed Knight of Maine."

WILLIAM PRINE was born in Indiana in 1839, and is a son of Daniel S. and Nancy (Thrasher) Prine. He came to this county with his parents in September, 1846, and located in Garfield Township, where his father still lives. (See sketch of Daniel S. Prine). William was reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools of his native State. In 1861 he enlisted in the 8th Iowa Infantry and served one year, being discharged for disability caused by a gunshot wound in the left hand. Upon returning home he resumed the occupation of a farmer, which he still follows.

In 1862 Mr. Prine was united in marriage with Priscilla Coffin, a native of Indiana, and of this union two children were born: Lillie J., wife of J. M. Jackson, now living at Summit Park, Col.,

where Mr. Jackson is engaged in the stock business and in teaching school; Eva, the second child, is at home. Mr. Prine is the owner of 200 acres of land and devotes his attention to general farming. For some years he has made stock-raising a specialty, breeding Poland-China hogs, on which he has taken the first premium at numerous county fairs. He sells and ships a large number of Poland-China hogs each year, receiving orders both in and out of the State. Mr. Prine, sometime after his return from the army, made a trip to Idaho with a team, being on the road three months while going and two months while returning, in 1864. He still owns one of the horses that he drove across the plains at that time, and it is yet doing full work on the farm. Mr. Prine began life a poor boy, but has been very fortunate in all his business relations, especially in that of stock-raising.

HEBURN B. ROBERTS, a pioneer of Adams Township, was born in Henry County, Ky., Aug. 25, 1814. He received a common-school education, and after attaining to manhood was married, Nov. 11, 1835, to Miss Miranda Stringfellow, who was a native of Kentucky. Of this union there were born thirteen children, of whom the record is as follows: Mary F. became the wife of George M. Vallandingham, of Rose Hill, this county; America became the wife of Jabez Ruby; he died in 1868; Elizabeth, Mrs. Joel Briney, lives in Adams Township; George W. lives in Spring Creek Township, and Henry F. in Monroe Township; Sarah is deceased; James lives at Rose Hill; John L. is in Adams Township; Joseph resides in Monroe Township; Charles F. and Martha, Alice and Ellen, twins, and an infant unnamed, are deceased. Our subject has thirty-five grandchildren living, and fourteen great-grandchildren.

Mr. Roberts came to Iowa in 1851, and located in Adams Township. Politically he is a Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. At the time of his settlement in Adams Township there were no improvements on the place, and he was one of the first men to build a house in that township. He now owns 160 acres in good culti-

vation and well improved, and has been fairly successful in his agricultural and business transactions. The pioneers of his day are not many, and the passing years are decreasing the number slowly and surely. The prosperity their children are enjoying to-day is due to the hardships and privations they endured in the early settlement of this country. Economy and close management were a necessity then, and it gave them an experience that was valuable in their after life and taught them how to save that which they had earned.



FRANCIS THOMPSON, now residing in Montgomery County, Iowa, was formerly a well-known citizen of Oskaloosa. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lawrence County, Aug. 2, 1814. His father, George Thompson, and his mother, Mary (Scott) Thompson, were both natives of the same State, where they lived and died. Francis remained at home upon his father's farm until fourteen years of age, when he commenced learning the tailor's trade, in which occupation he continued for about ten years, when, finding it did not agree with him, abandoned it and learned the trade of a carpenter.

On the 29th day of March, 1837, Mr. Thompson married Rebecca Wallace, a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Taylor) Wallace. She was a native of Pennsylvania, as were also her parents, who continued to reside there till their death. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson five children were born: Mary, the eldest, died in infancy; Harriet J., in April, 1861, married F. Ellis, who died in March, 1867, at Oskaloosa; Mrs. Ellis subsequently married, and is now the wife of Samuel Knowlton, of Union Township; Mary P., the third child, died in infancy; Martha E. married Rev. R. B. Farrar, of Montezuma, Iowa; Delia E. married E. McMullin, of Villisca, Iowa.

In the spring of 1855 Mr. Thompson moved with his family to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where for many years he followed his trade of carpenter and builder, erecting in that city some of its best houses, including those of the late Hon. M. E. Cutts, Judge Seevers and others. He has been a lifelong mem-

ber of the Presbyterian Church, and for more than forty years a Ruling Elder in the churches with which he was connected. In 1878 he engaged as colporteur for the Presbyterian Board of Publications, and continued to act as such until 1884, or until he was threescore and ten years of age, when he retired from active work. He now makes his home with his daughter at Villisca, Iowa. There never was a more honest, upright man than Elder Thompson, and no man ever enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow-men to a greater degree. Politically he is a Republican, while a strong Prohibitionist.



ALBERT W. SWALEN was born at Womelsdorf, Berks Co., Pa., Nov. 30, 1845. At the age of nine years he removed with his parents to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where as a child he was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood, and in 1859 apprenticed himself to the *Times*, and later to the *Herald*, office to learn the art preservative. At this period, by a diligent course of reading and study at night, he sought to repair as far as possible the lack of educational advantages, and thus early was imbued with the love of political and historical study which has always been the marked characteristic of his mind.

In the summer of 1862, when so many young hearts were thrilled with the inspiration of patriotism and war, young Swalen offered himself, but was rejected by reason of his slight frame and age, being then seventeen years old. Again seeking to enlist, he was accepted, on the 9th of November, 1863, and enrolled with Co. D, 33d Iowa Regiment, with which he served until mustered out at Houston, Tex., Aug. 15, 1865. His entire record as a soldier is that of a loyal and brave man in the discharge of duty. He participated in all the campaigns and engagements in which his regiment took part after he joined it, and left the army as he entered it, a private soldier, having refused a promotion to Orderly Sergeant.

Soon after the close of the war Mr. Swalen removed to Indianola, where he worked at the print-

er's trade until 1868, when he was offered and accepted the position of city editor of the *Iowa State Register*, with Mills & Co., proprietors. Later, his health beginning to show signs of failure, in the spring of 1870 he founded the *Grand Junction Headlight*, which, under his energetic editorship, attained unusual prominence, and in 1871 he purchased the *Bee*, at Jefferson, in the same county. During the legislative session of 1871-72 he served as Postmaster of the General Assembly, and extended an already large acquaintance with the public men and politics of the State.

On the 1st of October, 1872, Mr. Swalen was united in marriage with Miss Pauline Given, of Des Moines, then associate editor of the *Iowa State Register*, and a graduate of Iowa College. June 4, 1874, he purchased the *Ft. Dodge Messenger*, associating his wife with him in its editorial and business control. But the continuance of ill-health, which had its date in the exposures of camp and field during the war, at length compelled a retirement from active work, and June 4, 1877, Mr. and Mrs. Swalen sold the *Messenger* to Messrs. Howley & Meservey, and after passing the summer on the Western plains set off for Europe in the October following, where, on the continent and in England, nearly two years were spent.

In 1881 Mr. Swalen returned to his profession, as editor and joint owner of the *Oskaloosa Herald*, and has actively identified himself with the business and social interests of the home of his youth and early manhood. Here, in a pleasant home, he is surrounded with a good library and sympathetic companionship, and finds great enjoyment in life. To his home has come one child, a daughter, Ione, born at Richmond, near London, England, May 6, 1878.

At various times Mr. Swalen has refused to permit the use of his name for official place, preferring the safer path of independence as an editor, and unvexed cares as a private citizen. He has, however, filled many places of trust and honor of a temporary kind. He was connected as private secretary with the commission to make treaty with the Sioux Nation in 1875, and in 1876 was a member of the commission to appraise the Pawnee Indian reservation for the Government. In 1877 he

was appointed Assistant Inspector General of Iowa, on Gov. Newbold's staff, with the rank of Colonel. In 1883 Gov. Sherman selected him as a member of the Mississippi River Improvement Convention at Washington, D. C. In 1885 he was elected President of the Iowa Press Association. In 1886 he was appointed by Gov. Larrabee one of the commission for the location of the Iowa Soldiers' Home. Later in the same year he was elected Major of the 3d Regiment, I. N. G., and in the subsequent winter was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment.

In March, 1887, Mr. Swalen was elected a member of the Oskaloosa Board of Education for the term of three years—until March, 1890. He is also Secretary of the Mahaska County Old Settlers' Association, which numbers a great many of those who have been residents of the county for twenty years. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Pythian fraternities, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also President of the local Board of Trade, formed for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of local manufacturing places.

PROF. J. A. BEATTIE, one of the prominent factors in the progress and prosperity of Oskaloosa College, is a native of Ashland County, Ohio, where he was born May 11, 1815. His parents, John and Isabel (Thom) Beattie, were both born in Aberdeen, Scotland, the former April 21, 1817, and the latter Feb. 10, 1827. When young people they came to America with their parents, the elder Beattie settling in Richland County, Ohio, and Mr. Thom in Ashland County. Their marriage occurred in the spring of 1844, and they first settled in Huron County, but later, in Ashland. They became the parents of nine children, viz.: Prof. J. A., our subject; William J., of Geneva, Ohio; John H., of New London, Ohio; Mary J., widow of Robert Hamilton, now living in Huron, where she is Principal of the village schools; Robert M., attorney and Clerk of the Court of Huron County, Ohio; Kate L., a graduate of Hiram College and Principal of the Ladies' Department of that institution; Nettie, wife of Rob-

ert McCabe, of New London, Ohio; Edward and Herbert, residing with their mother.

Mr. Beattie was at first a Free-soiler in his political convictions, but later affiliated with the Republican party, and held several offices of trust. He went into Ohio a poor young man, hewed a farm out of the heavy wood, and identified himself in all ways with the best element of the society of his neighborhood. He was a firm friend of education, and gave his children an unusually liberal education for a new country. He was himself a man well posted in local and national affairs. When in the prime of life, he joined the Baptist Church, but subsequently united with the Christian Church, of which he was a member at the time of his death. Mrs. Beattie is still living in Ashland County, and is also a member of the Christian Church.

Prof. Beattie was reared upon a farm until he was eighteen years of age, helping in the duties incident to farm labor, and attending the common schools. He then hired out by the month, saving his earnings, so that, at the age of twenty-one, he was able to enter Savannah Academy. During the winter months, however, he taught the district school. He was then employed in Linn Academy until he entered Bethany College, at Bethany, Va., and graduated in 1873. In the fall of that year he was engaged as assistant in the department of mathematics in Bethany College. While there teaching, he was elected Superintendent of Public Schools of Ashland County, and served two years. He then became connected with Bedford College, at Bedford, Ind., being Professor of Mathematics, and the last two years President of the college. During the five years, with the exception of four months, he supplied the pulpit of the Christian Church. He was also associated in carrying on an educational journal, and also was called as an instructor in the Normal Institute.

Prof. Beattie came to Oskaloosa Sept. 17, 1881, and has since filled the Chair of Mathematics for three years in Oskaloosa College, and served as Professor of Philosophy and English Literature. He has ever taken an active interest in educational affairs, and has done a great work in his special line.

Our subject was married, Aug. 26, 1873, at





Mr. Dr. H. O. McNeill

Savannah, Ohio, to Maggie D., daughter of William and Isabel (Forbes) Benton, and who was born in Ashland County, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1847. They are the parents of four children, as follows: Rolla Kent, born July 14, 1875; Ethel B., March 31, 1878; Mabel B., May 30, 1880, and M. M., July 19, 1885.



W. McNEILL. The origin of the McNeill family in America was with two brothers who came from Scotland in 1770. Archibald McNeill, one of them, was a physician and settled in Georgia, the other, John McNeill, was a General in the British army, who on leave of absence, settled in Kent County, Md. He forfeited his commission in 1776 by taking sides with the American colonies in the Revolution. Gen. McNeill had four children, three sons and one daughter. The eldest, John McNeill, Jr., a lawyer by profession, removed to Cumberland, Alleghany Co., Md., in 1800, and was for many years Judge of the Orphan's Court of that county. By his marriage with Mary Myers there were born five sons and three daughters. One of these children and the father of the members of the family now living in Oskaloosa, Iowa, was the Rev. Francis Asbury McNeill, M. D., born Jan. 1, 1809. He was married in Frederick City, Md., Feb. 1, 1830, to Mary E. Cronise, who was born in that city March 4, 1812.

Dr. McNeill was baptized by Rev. Francis Asbury, the first Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. He joined this church when very young, and was received into the ministry at twenty years of age; ordained Deacon in 1833 at Baltimore, Md., by Bishop Hedding, and ordained Elder in 1837 at Jacksonville, Ill., by Bishop Soule. He found time to pursue a course of medical studies, and graduated at the University of Maryland, in Baltimore, in the year 1834. Locating at Springfield, Ill., in the spring of 1835, he practiced medicine and at the same time maintained his ministerial connection for twelve years, after which he was located at various points by the conference.

The Doctor took a very active interest in politics, and was an ardent opponent of slavery, which largely influenced him to leave Maryland. He

stumped the State of Illinois for Harrison for President in 1840, was a delegate to the convention which nominated Henry Clay for President, also to the Bloomington Convention in 1856, which gave birth to the Republican party, and was a member of the Illinois Legislature when the Civil War broke out. His newspaper in Ogle County, Ill., was among the first, if not the first, to hoist the name of Abraham Lincoln for President. He was a warm personal friend and great admirer of the Martyr President. He was appointed Surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry by Gov. Yates, resigned by reason of ill-health, was appointed Post Chaplain at Paducah, and afterward at Louisville, Ky., but left the service in 1865, and died Feb. 3, 1872, at Mt. Morris, Ill.

Mrs. Mary E. McNeill died at Springfield, Ill., Nov. 4, 1849, and Dr. McNeill was again married, Feb. 2, 1857, to Barbara E. Wagner, at Mt. Morris, Ill. Of the children born by the first marriage there are four living, all residents of Oskaloosa, Iowa. Mrs. Ann Norvella Little, born June 26, 1835, in Maryland, was married at Mt. Morris, Ill., Feb. 1, 1854, to Henry I. Little, who was born Nov. 5, 1826, in Washington County, Md., and died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, March 1, 1886. James Floyd McNeill was born Oct. 15, 1841, at Springfield, Ill., where he was raised and obtained a finished education. He enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, for three years in Co. G, 114th Ill. Vol. Inf. He was promoted Sergeant Major, serving until the close of the Rebellion, and was honorably discharged Aug. 15, 1865. He afterward officiated as clerk in the Adjutant General's office in Illinois until that office was abolished. He was married, Nov. 18, 1872, to Julia E. Hibbs, of New York City. Two children have been born to them, Walter F. and Mabel. He was for many years connected with the First National Bank, of Springfield, Ill., and is now Assistant Cashier of the Farmer's and Trader's National Bank, of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Wilbur A. McNeill was born June 11, 1843, at Springfield, Ill., receiving his education at the old Sandstone Seminary, Mt. Morris, Ill. He enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry in 1861, had a horse shot under him at Shiloh, and received such injuries as necessitated his being discharged as unfit for

service. He re-enlisted in 1862, and while skirmishing at Grierson's Bridge below Memphis, Tenn., and engaged in a hand-to-hand pistol duel, was severely wounded in the right lung, by reason of which he was again discharged from service. In 1870 he associated himself with his brother, H. W. McNeill, in the coal business, starting in Monroe County as Secretary and Treasurer of the Iowa Central Coal Company. Through all the changes that followed, as given in full in the sketch of his brother's life, W. A. McNeill has had personal charge of the accounting and financial part of the business, managing it with signal success and marked ability. Retiring from this business in 1881, he established the Oskaloosa Livery and Transfer Company, on a scale of perfection in all of its appointments and details not surpassed, if equalled, by any similar establishment in any city in Iowa. It is one of the most successful business enterprises in the city of Oskaloosa.

Wilbur A. McNeill is now the Manager of the Western Union Fuel Company and the American Coal Company of this city, yet finds time to give personal attention and supervision to the Champlain Breeding Farm, adjoining the city, on the elegant estate formerly owned by John White, banker, now deceased. He is the sole owner of this farm and the stock. The name is taken from his leading stallion, Champlain, who is a standard bred son of Daniel Lambert, dam Fanny Jackson, by Stonewall, by Ethan Allen. Mr. McNeill believes in the superior excellence of the Ethan Allen family of horses, and is fortunate in the ownership of so fine a representative.

Of Dr. McNeill's second marriage were born four children, two living. Catherine M. was born at Mt. Morris, Ill., May 20, 1860. After a liberal literary education she devoted herself to the study of vocal music, spending two years in Chicago, and then studied three years with the best masters in London and Paris, completing the course in the spring of 1886. Frank S. McNeill was born Oct. 26, 1862, and is now living at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Hobart W. McNeill, one of the leading men of Oskaloosa, was born June 18, 1847, at Peoria, Ill. His mother dying soon afterward, he was reared from infancy by an aunt in Alleghany Co., Md.,

the home of the family. He was carefully educated, reaching the Junior year at the University of Virginia, when it was closed by the rebels. He took the Senior year in 1865 at Rock River Seminary, Ogle County, Ill. After a course in reading he attended lectures in the law department of the University of Michigan, in 1867; was admitted to the bar in Springfield, Ill., in 1868, and, locating in Eldora, Hardin Co., Iowa, in 1869, formed a law partnership with ex-Gov. Enoch W. Eastman. Entering the service of the Iowa Central Railroad Company in 1870, he became their general agent in 1871. As special agent of the Iowa Valley Construction Company which built the Central Railroad, he settled their affairs, which in two years had involved an expenditure of \$4,000,000 and were very much complicated. His report made in New York City was printed by the company, and accepted as a final and complete settlement of its business.

In 1872 the territorial charter of the St. Louis & St. Paul Railway from Minneapolis south to the Iowa line at Northwood (since built upon by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company) was assigned to Mr. McNeill as the secret representative of the Central Iowa and other corporations. As President of the St. Louis & St. Paul Company he secured township bonds in aid of the enterprise to the extent of \$4,000 per mile. The road was bonded for \$20,000 per mile, and these bonds were guaranteed by the Central Iowa, the Lake Superior & Mississippi, and the Northern Pacific Railway Companies, Jay Cooke agreeing to take them at ninety-five cents. Mr. Cooke's failure in 1873 carried in its downfall not only this project, but sixty-eight established railroads, the Central of Iowa, included.

In 1873, in connection with his brother, W. A. McNeill, who has since that time been associated with him in his various enterprises, our subject undertook the development of the coal-fields of Mahaska County, organizing the Iowa Central Coal Company, which had a capital stock of \$100,000, and of which company he was President. Muchachinock was the base of operations and was founded by this company. The stock of the company soon became worth a large premium, the lowest sales be-

ing 50 and the highest 125 per cent above par. This corporation was merged into the Consolidation Coal Company, capitalized at \$500,000. This latter company absorbed the Iowa Central Coal Company, capital \$100,000, the Southern Iowa Coal Company, capital \$50,000, the Black Diamond Coal Company, capital \$100,000, and the Mahaska County Coal Company, capital \$50,000, thus putting all the mines on the Central Railway under one management. The stock of this company was sold in 1881 to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for \$500,000 cash, thus bringing its value to par. The record of these operations is that no man ever put a dollar into any of them who did not draw it out again with a profit added, some more and some less, in proportion to their judgment and courage, but there were no losses. The result of these coal operations to the county has been, directly, that over 4,000 acres of farm lands have been sold by their owners for over \$400,000, and the coal taken out of the ground where it was worthless has brought back into the county over \$2,000,000.

In May, 1881, Mr. McNeill accepted an offer from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company as assistant to the General Manager, S. S. Merrill, and while with this company, among other things organized the coal department of this road, selecting the property and projecting its mining operations, and the very high efficiency of this department is due to the efforts of able officers selected by him. He resigned his connection with this company, November 1 following, to accept the Presidency of the Dubuque Internal Improvement Company, organized to build the A. & N. W. R. R. under a charter from the State of Texas for 500 miles, with a land grant of 10,000 acres per mile. After the construction of sixty miles of that road a special session of the Legislature was convened by Gov. Roberts, who, not regarding the honor of the State, compelled a suspension of the work.

Mr. McNeill formulated the financial plan which built the Masonic Opera House in Oskaloosa. He organized and is President of the Oskaloosa Power and Land Company, capital, \$50,000; the Oskaloosa Tanning Company, capital \$25,000; the Oskaloosa Edison Light Company, capital \$25,000.

Is Vice President of the Western Union Fuel Company, capital \$200,000; Vice President of the American Coal Company, capital \$200,000; Vice President and Manager of the Iowa Iron Works Company, of Dubuque, capital \$150,000; Vice President and Manager of the Dubuque Steam Heating Company, capital \$35,000; Vice President and Manager of the Rasmusen Western Cable Railway Company, of Chicago, Ill., capital \$2,000,000; is a Director of the Farmer's and Trader's National Bank, of Oskaloosa, and of the Oskaloosa Oatmill Company; he also owns the Western Fuel Supply Company, with headquarters at Mason City, Iowa, which furnishes coal for settlers' use on 1,200 miles of road owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. Around him and in full charge of each corporation, and in every department of these several corporations, is gathered a staff of able, clear-headed business men, thoroughly trained for their several duties. At the general office in Oskaloosa, each thirty days shows a complete abstract of the business done by each company for the month.

Iowa has few, if any, larger operators than H. W. McNeill, and none are more daring in their ventures, more systematic in their work, or more successful in attaining the best results. From those who are not envious of the success of his various enterprises and the great prosperity that has attended him from the beginning he receives the full meed of well-deserved praise for what he has done to develop the city and county of his adoption.

H. W. McNeill was married, May 15, 1869, to Miss Lizzie Phillips, at Eldora, Iowa, to which place she had but lately removed from Alleghany County, Md. She was a childhood friend and playmate of her husband, was educated at Dr. Brooks' College, Baltimore, Md., and presides over her elegant home in this city with the ease and grace that mark the refined and cultured lady. One child, Anna, is living, who was born Saturday, July 12, 1873.

ISRAEL S. THOMPSON, who has been a resident of Mahaska County since 1868, settled first in Black Oak Township, where he lived eight years and became proprietor of 420 acres of

land. This he afterward sold, and purchased the farm of Nimrod Ross in Scott Township, where he is now engaged in general farming. This fine homestead consists of 240 acres of land, with good buildings and all modern improvements. Mr. Thompson was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1827, being the son of Thomas and Margaret (Swartley) Thompson, who were both natives of Westmoreland County, Pa.

Our subject was reared to manhood in his native State, and trained to habits of industry and principles of honesty by his excellent parents. He was married in February, 1851, to Miss Sarah Laughlin, who was born in Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of six children, of whom the record is as follows: May J. became the wife of Dennis R. Robertson, of Scott Township; Priscilla married Samuel Casey, who is occupied as a railroad agent in Prairie City, Iowa; Harmon is a telegraph operator; Sarah M. and Adam are living at home. The latter has been engaged in teaching, and possesses an excellent education, having taken a college course at Shenandoah, Iowa; I. E., a telegraph operator, is at present an agent on the Wabash road. Our subject and his wife are members in good standing of the Methodist Protestant Church; in politics Mr. Thompson is a staunch Republican.

JA. SOULTS, Jr., owns and occupies a fine homestead in Pleasant Grove Township, and is reckoned among its useful and valued citizens. He was born in Michigan, Sept. 1, 1850, and is a son of Joseph and Anna (Bell) Soult, natives of Ireland, and whose biography will be found elsewhere in this volume. The subject of this sketch came with his parents to Iowa, in 1855, and in early life began to receive careful training in its duties and responsibilities. He worked with and for his father until he reached manhood, and was then presented with eighty acres of land, to which he subsequently added 120 more by purchase, and now owns 200 acres of splendid land, all in good cultivation, and supplied with a good set of farm buildings.

Joseph Soult, Jr., was united in marriage with

Miss Margaret Chamberlin, and five children have come to brighten the household, namely: James, born June 8, 1876; Anna, Feb. 11, 1878; Louis, Sept. 7, 1879; Cameon, Sept. 1, 1881; Winfield, Nov. 1, 1883.

In his political affiliations, like his father before him, Mr. Soult is an uncompromising Republican. Himself and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He possesses good judgment, and is an excellent manager financially, hence has been successful in his chosen vocation. He has a pleasant home, where genuine hospitality is the rule, is a high-minded, honorable gentleman, and in all respects a worthy member of society.

WALTER R. CAMMACK is the leading photographer of Oskaloosa. Coming to this city a stranger, he rented rooms over Wilson's dry-goods store, and by close attention to his business, with natural and acquired ability in his profession, he has built up a trade second to none in this section of country. Combining artistic taste with the purely mechanical part of his business, he produces work that for superior finish and perfect pose of the subject, is unsurpassed. Mr. Cammack is a native Hawkeye, born in Muscatine County, Oct. 20, 1856. His father, James Cammack, is a native of Indiana, while his mother, Elizabeth (Hadley) Cammack, was a native of Ohio. They were married in Indiana and moved to Muscatine County, Iowa, in 1855, and from that county to Hardin, in 1859, locating on a farm near Iowa Falls, where the mother died in 1874. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Walter was the fourth. Both were members of the Society of Friends.

Walter R. Cammack was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools of Hardin County. He remained at home with his father assisting in cultivating the farm until 1881, when he went to Storm Lake, Buena Vista Co., Iowa, and commenced learning the business of photography. Having, as already stated, a natural taste for the work, he soon acquired an insight into the business, and became an expert photographer. After re-

maining at Storm Lake for about a year and a half, he went to Marshalltown, where he remained thirteen months, and thence came to Oskaloosa, in April, 1884.

On the 28th day of October, 1884, Mr. Cammack was united in marriage with Carrie M. Wickersham, a native of Lee County, Iowa, and daughter of Jesse and Mary Ann (Bond) Wickersham. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Cammack belong to the Society of Friends, and their religious tendency is in that direction. Mr. Cammack is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. While a citizen of Oskaloosa but a few years, Mr. Cammack has made a host of friends, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all. Mrs. Cammack is well known and is universally esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



AMOS L. SHANGLE, of Prairie Township, is numbered among the pioneers of 1854, and was born in Morris County, Oct. 30, 1831. His paternal ancestor, Frederic Shangle, was from Strasburg, Germany, emigrating to this country in 1745, and settling on an estate of about 1,000 acres in the western part of Morris County, N. J. The eldest son of Frederick was Henry, who was about two years old when his parents came to America. Henry grew to manhood, married, had a son named Frederick, born in 1770, and died in 1832. The eldest son of the last named Frederick was named William, born Dec. 25, 1798. William Shangle, the father of the subject of this sketch, in 1820 married Experience Leek, a native of Morris County, N. J., born in 1801. To them eleven children were born, two of whom died in childhood: Mary M., now deceased, was married to Daniel Mooney; Morris died in the State of Mississippi, in 1847; Harriet is the wife of J. H. Douglass; Jane married Truman Thomas, and died in 1868; Eliza married Capt. C. P. Searle, and died in May, 1857; Amos L.; Sarah, wife of B. B. Jack; William and John C. The great-grandfather of Experience Leek was Thomas Leek, who emigrated from Wales in 1725, and settled in Long

Island. His son, Amos Leek, subsequently settled in Morris County, N. J., to whom was born a son, also named Amos, in 1771, and died in 1856. He was the father of Experience, the mother of our subject. In 1845 William Shangle and family moved from New Jersey to Ohio, and ten years later to Iowa, locating in Mahaska County, where Mrs. Shangle died, Sept. 5, 1858, and William Shangle, April 14, 1874.

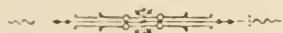
Amos Shangle, the subject of this sketch, removed with his parents to Delaware County, Ohio, in 1845, and afterward accompanied them to Knox County. All his early life was spent on the farm, receiving in the meantime an ordinary common-school education, together with instruction in a private school kept by Prof. Corning, and sufficient to qualify him later on as a teacher. In the year 1854, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Daniel S. Mooney, and two sisters, he came to Iowa, and the following winter taught school in Madison Township. Returning again to his native State in 1853, he was there, in January, 1859, united in marriage with Mary W. Tuttle, who was born in Morris County, N. J., Dec. 26, 1832. To them have been given three children: Mark Henry, born in 1861, now resides in Idaho; Louis Tuttle, born in 1863, and Frederick Morris, in 1865.

Shortly after Mr. Shangle's marriage he returned to Iowa, and in the fall of 1860 purchased eighty acres of his present farm, upon which he moved in 1861, and has since lived. In his political faith he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce for President in 1852. He has served as Justice of the Peace, and for about fifteen years as Secretary of the School Board of his township. In speaking of his political faith, Mr. Shangle says the first article in his creed is "Free trade to all; especial privileges to none," consequently the Oskaloosa *Herald* bestowed upon him the euphonious appellation of "Free trade crank," but he laughingly says "the *Herald* has never been able to turn that crank."

When engaged in farming for a livelihood, Mr. Shangle does not neglect the pleasures of mental culture. A library of over 200 volumes of poetry, philosophy, history and fiction, with the leading periodicals of the day, affords interesting entertain-

ment for his leisure hours. He has always taken much interest in the success of the schools of his township, and to his labors they owe much of their efficiency.

Mr. Shangle's present farm consists of 160 acres, which he has brought to a very high state of cultivation, and upon which the improvements are of the best class. His business is that of stock farming, devoting his particular attention to the raising of horses. A residence of over one-third of a century in this county has so fully established the character of our subject that words of praise or demerit would not change public opinion. As a citizen, neighbor and friend, few men are better known or more greatly esteemed among a large circle of acquaintances than is Mr. Shangle. He is a man of more than ordinary attainments, a reader and thinker, and able at all times to express himself most intelligently on current topics. Life with him has been a success, and he enjoys a reasonable share of prosperity.



HENRY SARVIS, who is residing in Pleasant Grove Township, was born in the State of Indiana, July 31, 1844. He came to Iowa in 1856 with his parents, and settled in this county, where his father entered some land. He continued to reside upon the farm, performing the duties and labors incident to that occupation until he reached his majority, and then tackled the problem of life on his own account. June 14, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Celia Williams, and to them three children have been born: John W. is at Oskaloosa; Sarah E. is the wife of Cyrus Vermillion, of this township, and Emma M. lives at home.

In his political leanings Mr. Sarvis is Democratic. He was once a member of the Baptist Church, and was for seven years a preacher and teacher of the doctrines held by that denomination, but he has since embraced the doctrine of universal salvation. He holds the position of School Director in his district. He owns a farm of sixty-eight acres of good land, which is under good cultivation and finely im-

proved. Mr. Sarvis is a man whose literary attainments are much above the average. He is studious and thoughtful, a good reasoner and fluent talker, and is fully able to entertain and instruct an audience. In character he is irreproachable, and enjoys the highest esteem of his friends and neighbors.

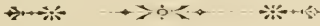


PERRY NORTON, a prosperous and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser on section 3, Madison Township, is a native of Portage County, Ohio, where he was born Nov. 24, 1824. His father, Ansell Norton, was a native of Connecticut, and a farmer by occupation. His mother, Lucy (Bostwick) Norton, was a native of New York. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are yet living—Emily Andrews, Catherine Clark, Seth J., Louisa Whitney and Perry. Ansell Norton died in Portage County, Ohio, at the age of forty-three years. His widow remarried, her second husband being Daniel Clark, and died at the age of seventy-three years.

The subject of this sketch, Perry Norton, is the youngest child of the family, and his years from childhood to manhood were spent upon the farm. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Margaret E. King, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, and two years later they removed to Gallia County, Ohio, where Mr. Norton followed farming until 1864, then emigrated to Rock Island County, Ill., whence, in 1867, he came to Iowa, and settled upon his present farm of 240 acres, for which he paid a little over \$3,000. By his marriage eight children have been born, one of whom, Lucy, died in infancy; Raymond F. resides at New Sharon; James H. left home at the age of twenty-three years, and not having been heard from for five years, is supposed to be deceased; Linda is the wife of A. F. Ault; the others are Herbert D. C., Clarence M., John D. and Albert.

Politically Mr. Norton is a Republican. The land upon which he settled was comparatively new ground at the time of his purchase, having only twenty-five acres broken, but since then he has brought it to a high state of cultivation, and all its improvements are of the very best character. He

is engaged in mixed farming and stock-raising, in which he has attained considerable success, and is rated among the leading farmers of the county. He is a most honorable gentleman, of the strictest integrity, a careful manager of his business affairs, and a most desirable citizen in all respects, and enjoys the highest regard of a large circle of acquaintances.



MILTON CROOKHAM, a farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 32, Adams Township. He was born in Jackson County, Ohio, May 3, 1819, and is a son of George L. and Sarah (Lake) Crookham. He was reared on the farm, and has always followed that avocation. His early education was very limited and was obtained chiefly before he was six years of age. He remained at home in Jackson County until he had arrived at the age of twenty-one, and then began life for himself. He traveled extensively through seventeen of the States and Territories, and crossed the Atlantic Ocean to England in 1843, remaining there only a few months. Although his school education was limited he was of a studious turn of mind, and so continued until he was forty years of age, and his studies had embraced the common branches, anatomy, theology, chemistry, geometry, etc. In addition to these he possesses a large general knowledge of many of the sciences, and is considered a well-read man. He taught school in Ohio and Iowa several terms.

Mr. Crookham was married in Jackson County, Ohio, within five miles of his birthplace, Jan. 17, 1847, to Miss Mary Bunn, a native of Jackson County, born March 29, 1829, and a daughter of Samuel and Betsey (Nelson) Bunn. Her father is deceased, and her mother still resides in Jackson County, and is over eighty years of age. By this union there have been ten children, only four of whom are living. Samuel is deceased; George L. died at the age of five years; two children died in infancy; Horace is a farmer, and resides upon one of his father's farms in Richland Township, this county; Sarah died at the age of seventeen; Emily is the wife of Luke Beach, a farmer residing upon

Mr. Crookham's home farm; Eliza died at the age of thirteen; Nellie, and an infant, unnamed, are at home.

After his marriage Mr. Crookham located in Ross County, Ohio, and cultivated a rented farm for one year. In 1848 he came to Mahaska County and entered 400 acres of Government land, in Madison Township, paying therefor \$1.25 per acre. After a residence of five years on this land he moved to Prairie Township and bought 160 acres of Government land, to which he added at intervals until he had accumulated 1,000 acres of land in the one body. In 1876 he located where he now resides, buying 320 acres of his present farm, to which he has since added eighty more. Mr. Crookham owns, altogether, in this county over 2,500 acres of land, about 200 acres in Marion County, Iowa, 160 in Minnesota, and about 15 within the corporate limits of Oskaloosa, south of the High School building. He also owns that part of the Asher House known as the Steet House, one part 54x40 and 120x40, and another part 60x20. A portion of the buildings are three stories in height and the remainder two.

At the organization of the First National Bank of Oskaloosa Mr. Crookham was its third largest stockholder, and was connected with it as long as it did business. John White, Henry H. Prine, John H. Warren, Hon. J. A. L. Crookham and the subject of this sketch were its organizers. He was also a stockholder in the Farmer's and Trader's Bank when first organized, and is now the largest stockholder in the Mahaska County Bank. Mr. Crookham's home farm in Adams Township is all in a high state of cultivation, with improvements of the best class. He engages extensively in stock-raising, raises many fine thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, and usually has on hand from 100 to 200 head, nearly all high grades, and many of them full blood.

Mr. Crookham started in life with little or nothing, and when he came to this county had about \$1,000, and this has been the basis of an accumulation, probably greater than that of any other man in the county who has pursued the business of farming and stock-raising. In public affairs Mr. Crookham has always taken an active interest, and has given liberally of his means to all proper en-

terprises. In the conduct of his business and his dealings with men, he has always been honorable and fair, and this fact has made for him many friends, whose confidence and esteem he enjoys fully.

THOMAS NEWELL, one of the pioneers of Mahaska County, is a stone-cutter by trade, having his residence in Oskaloosa. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1816, and when four years of age removed with his parents to Wayne County, where he grew to manhood. His father was a farmer by occupation, and his education was received in the pioneer log cabin, where he attended three months in each year. This structure was 16x16 feet, and finished and furnished after the manner of those days, which has been so often described in this work. The father of our subject, Thomas Newell, was of Irish descent and parentage, and his mother, who was Miss Harriet Fleharty, was a native of Maryland. Thomas Newell served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and afterward removed to the Territory of Iowa in 1839. He first located in Louisa County, where he entered a claim, opened up a farm, and was among the earliest settlers of that region. The land sales were then conducted at Burlington. The parents spent the remainder of their lives in Louisa County, where the father had become a prominent citizen, and had distinguished himself in politics as being a staunch Democrat of the pronounced Jackson type.

Thomas Newell was married in Wayne County, Ohio, in October, 1838, to Miss Susanna Williams, who was born in that State in 1822. In 1839 our subject removed to Louisa County, Iowa, where he remained for a period of twelve years. In 1851 he came to Oskaloosa, being the first stone-cutter to settle in the town, and received the contracts for most of the fine buildings of the city.

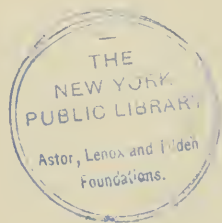
During the progress of the late war Mr. Newell enlisted as a private in Co. E, 37th Iowa Vol. Inf., which was known as the old "Graybeard" regiment. After proceeding to St. Louis with his company Mr. Newell was detailed for hospital service, but after a little over two years was dis-

charged for physical disability. He returned home broken down in health and practically unfitted for further hard labor. He has been a resident of Oskaloosa for a period of thirty years, his home being located upon the same spot where he first settled. To our subject and his wife there were born five children, as follows: Mattie became the wife of Maj. J. F. Lacey, a prominent attorney of Oskaloosa; Nancy married W. R. Cowan, loan agent, and Samantha became the wife of P. F. Barr, of New Mexico, Superintendent of the K. & T. R. R.; Mary married E. H. Graffan, a lumber dealer of Warsaw, Wis.; R. B. is a painter. In politics our subject is a staunch Republican, and socially belongs to Phil Kearney Post, G. A. R. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for thirty-three years, filling many of the high positions of the order.

When first coming into Louisa County there was a scarcity of settlers but plenty of Indians, and an abundance of deer and other wild game. The first trip to mill led into Center County about fifty miles, and after reaching his destination he was compelled to turn around and go back home empty-handed, without his grist. After making a second and third trip with the same results, he finally took his wheat to Muscatine and traded it for flour, after traveling 300 miles upon the errand. That, however, was only one of the many trials which were encountered by the old pioneers, and which brought out those sturdy and courageous qualities for which they were so universally noted.

JEFFERSON G. HARROLD, an enterprising farmer and stock-grower of West Des Moines Township, is a native of Mahaska County, and was born in Des Moines Township Oct. 14, 1855. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Bonnett) Harrold, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of West Virginia, both of whom are still living and reside in Des Moines Township. Our subject assisted in the cultivation of the home farm until twenty-five years of age, receiving in the meantime a more than average common-school education.

On the 9th of December, 1880, Mr. Harrold was





Yours Truly
W. A. McNeill

united in marriage with Miss Ella, a daughter of Capt. J. H. and Lucy (Gerard) Evans. Her father was a native of Maryland, born in the year 1822, and came to this State in 1853. He served as a soldier in the late war as Captain of Co. G, 31st Iowa Vol. Inf. He has represented this county in the Legislature of Iowa, and at the present time is serving as member of the Board of Supervisors. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Harrold, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1827.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrold are the parents of two children: Howard, born March 29, 1882, and Paul, Aug. 11, 1884, died Oct. 13, 1885. Mr. H. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is an ardent Republican, and is the versatile correspondent of the *Oskaloosa Herald* from that portion of the county. He has held the office of Assessor for his township. The home farm consists of eighty acres of excellent land, in good cultivation and well improved. In addition to the business of general farming, Mr. Harrold is engaged in raising thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, and is gathering together a herd of excellent animals, selected from the best families in this country. He handles his business intelligently, is prospering fairly in life, and has a host of friends, in whose esteem he stands very high.

FRANK D. REID, attorney at law, Oskaloosa, has been a resident of this State since 1858. He comes from an excellent family of English and Scotch origin, its first representatives in this country settling in Delaware prior to the Revolutionary War. From there various descendants of the family drifted westward, the father of our subject locating in Pennsylvania. There Frank B. was born, in Indiana County, Sept. 10, 1850. He is the son of Jesse C. and Elizabeth (Cooper) Reid, who, when he was a child eight years old, removed from the Keystone State to Iowa, and located near Davenport.

Frank D. Reid, after a primary course in the common schools, pursued his studies, first at Oskaloosa College, whence he graduated in the class of 1874, and afterward entered the law department of

the University of Iowa, from which he graduated in 1879. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of that year, and at once began practice at Oskaloosa.

Mr. Reid was married, June 14, 1876, in Oskaloosa, to Miss Blanche, the daughter of Benjamin Beatty, of Lincoln, Neb. Mrs. Reid was born in Mason County, Iowa, and of her marriage there are four children, two sons and two daughters—Frank B., Alice E., Jessie B. and John B. Our subject and his wife belong to the Christian Church, and politically Mr. Reid affiliates with the Republican party.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, M. D., who resides at Taintor, is numbered among the oldest physicians of Mahaska County. He was born in Virginia, Dec. 13, 1823, and is a son of George and Ann (Ellis) Smith, both natives of the same State. His early life was passed on the farm, during which time he received a common-school education. He resided in his native State until 1849, when he went to Xenia, Ohio, and in the spring of the following year came to Iowa, stopping at Oskaloosa, and engaged in teaching near that city. In the spring of 1852 he began the study of medicine, with Dr. S. E. Rhinehart as preceptor. He attended the St. Louis Medical College during the winters of 1853 and 1854, then practiced medicine at Granville, Iowa, to provide means to complete his course of study, and graduated from that institution in 1856.

In 1854 Dr. Smith was married to Miss Ellen Cunningham, and of this union three sons were born, one of whom died in infancy, and two are yet living—John C. and George F. The Doctor continued in the practice of medicine at Granville until 1883, with the exception of seven months spent in Nebraska and sixteen months in the late Civil War. He was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 8th Iowa Cavalry in May, 1864, and served until the close of the war, Aug. 13, 1865. Col. J. B. Door, of the 8th Iowa Cavalry, in his report to Gen. N. B. Baker, Adjutant General of Iowa, says: "From June 11, 1864, the detachment

at Kingston, Ga., and the entire regiment from Sept. 25, 1864, was under the medical care of Dr. J. F. Smith, Assistant Surgeon. He has been with it during the entire campaign, and shared in all its hardships, and proved himself a most efficient and skillful officer, as well as in all respects a gentleman. The health of the command is the best evidence of his efficiency."

In 1877 Dr. Smith established a general store at Granville, continuing in business there until 1883, when the stock was removed to Taintor, where the business has since been conducted. Since locating at Taintor he only professionally attends to office practice. The Doctor is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of Hiram Chapter No. 6, of Oskaloosa. He was first made a Mason in 1852. Politically he was a Whig in early life, but since the organization of the Republican party has been a supporter of its principles, but has never taken any especial interest in politics outside of the local offices of his township and county. In his long years of residence in this county, while accumulating his present comfortable competence, the Doctor has established an enviable reputation among the people, and none possess more noble qualities of head and heart, or enjoy more fully the confidence and regard of his fellow-citizens.

DANIEL S. PRINE is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Fleming County, Aug. 23, 1816, his parents being Matthew and Elizabeth Prine. Our subject is numbered among the earliest settlers of Mahaska County, arriving here in 1846, and entering a claim on section 34 of Garfield Township.

He was married, Oct. 15, 1837, to Nancy A. Thrasher, a native of Pendleton County, Ky. Of their children seven lived to mature age: William H., now living in Madison Township; Mary Jane, now the wife of George Corwin, of Des Moines; Miles M., now living in Garfield Township; Hattie, who married Charles Rodgers, and died in 1879; Elizabeth P., wife of Jacob Himes, of Adams County; Caroline, wife of Samuel Lathrop; Paulina, wife of Jacob Turner, of Oskaloosa. Mrs.

Prine died April 18, 1886, aged seventy years and one week. She was a member of the Christian Church, of which body Mr. Prine is also a member. In politics he is a Greenbacker. With the other pioneers who yet remain, Mr. Prine has witnessed many changes in the forty years of his life in Mahaska County.

JD. SHAUL, of Cedar Township, is a farmer and breeder of fine stock, residing on section 5. He was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., May 26, 1841, and is the son of David S. and Catherine (Hoke) Shaul. John Shaul, father of David S. and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was taken prisoner by the Indians twelve miles from Ft. Plains, Montgomery Co., N. Y., together with two of his brothers, one older and one younger than himself, in the year 1779, and remained among the Indians for five years. The boys were aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and eleven years. David S. and Catherine Shaul were born in Montgomery County, N. Y., and are both now deceased: the former died in New York, June 21, 1878, and the latter at Saratoga Springs. During their lives they followed the occupation of farming and dairying.

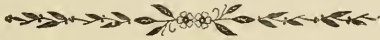
The subject of this sketch, J. D. Shaul, removed from New York to Detroit, Mich., in 1872, remaining there three years, and thence came to the city of Oskaloosa, near which he resided for six years, during which time he visited the Black Hills in Dakota, and upon his return purchased a farm in Cedar Township, where he now resides.

Feb. 13, 1878, he was married to Miss Dosha Thornburg, a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Moorman) Thornburg. By this union there were two children: Mary, born May 16, 1879, died May 16, 1880; J. Y., born Sept. 8, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Shaul are members of the Society of Friends. Politically his affiliations are with the Republican party.

Mr. Shaul owns 160 acres of fine land, all in good cultivation and well improved, with a good house, barn and other out-buildings, and everything about the place is in first-class repair. There are also

upon the farm two good orchards of bearing apple-trees, second to none in their yield and in the quality of fruit. In addition to his general farming, he makes a specialty of the breeding of Short-horn cattle, and has a very nice herd of these animals, representing some of the best families in America, and has also turned his attention to the breeding of first-class Poland-China hogs, and of these has some very fine specimens, eligible to record, and from the best recorded families in this and other States.

Mr. Shaul is an excellent manager, a thorough-going, systematic farmer and stock-raiser, and has made a success of both branches of his business. He is a man of good ability, a reader and thinker, a close observer of events, and in all the relations of life most honorable and upright, and is greatly esteemed by his friends and acquaintances.



HENRY KLINKER, an enterprising farmer of Union Township, was born in Ohio, Sept. 9, 1833, and is a son of J. J. and Margaret (McCabe) Klinker. The former was born in Germany in the year 1807, and came to the United States in 1818. His mother was born in Fairfield County, Ohio. Henry Klinker came to this State with his father in the year 1844, and located in Keokuk County, where he lived for one year and then came to this county, residing with his father until the year 1858, when he was married to Miss Caroline Caster. Of this union seven children have been born: Margaret E. is the wife of A. W. Simmons, of Ottumwa; John B. is deceased; Larrie J. is a student at college in Oskaloosa; Lucy E. is the wife of Charles Morrison, of this township; Louis W., Charles J. and Ezey C. are at home.

In his political affiliations Mr. Klinker is a Democrat. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias. Himself and wife are acceptable members of the Christian Church. The home farm of our subject is on section 23 of this township, and is very fertile land, under good cultivation and well improved. Mr. Klinker has been fairly successful in life, and enjoys a suffi-

ciency of this world's goods as a consequence of his untiring industry and the proper conduct of his affairs. He is a good citizen in all respects, and stands high in the estimation of neighbors and friends.



GEORGE N. DUNCAN, deceased, one of the pioneers of Oskaloosa, was born in Barnard, Vt., in April, 1815. When a young man he came West and settled in Van Buren County, Iowa, where he became acquainted with Hannah Peck, who was born in Ohio, Aug. 18, 1823, and to whom he was married in Van Buren County in 1840. Her parents were pioneers in this new country, and it will be noticed that our subject was married in this State at a very early time in its history. In 1850 they moved to Oskaloosa, where Mr. Duncan died the following year. He was a man highly respected by all, and the people came from far and near to attend the last sad rites over that which was mortal of the old pioneer.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan were the parents of five children, only one of whom is living, Thomas J., at Leadville, Col. In 1856 Mrs. Duncan married Perry Windsor, who died within a year of their marriage. Mrs. Windsor is the oldest but one of any settler in this county, having been identified with the county for forty-three years.



WILLIAM W. WINDER, a well-known citizen of New Sharon, is the eldest son of James and Eliza Winder, whose biography appears elsewhere in this book. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, Dec. 4, 1836, and spent his early life upon the farm, but came to Iowa with his family and worked with his father at the carpenter's trade at New Sharon. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. H, 8th Iowa Vol. Inf., and served with his command until May, 1862, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. Returning from the army, he again resided at New Sharon until the fall of 1864, when he returned to Ohio and learned the art of photography. In 1867 he returned to New Sharon and engaged in agricultural pursuits,

but his impaired health not permitting such arduous labor, he discontinued farming, and in 1870 began work at the business of barbering, which he has since continued.

During the year 1870 Mr. Winder was united in marriage with Miss Deborah Sharp, a daughter of Isaac and Lydia Sharp, and to them six children were born, five of whom died in infancy, and one son, Albert C., is living. Mr. Winder is a member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F. He has filled all the chairs in the fraternity of Odd Fellows save that of Secretary, and has for several years been Tyler of the Masonic Lodge.

Politically Mr. Winder is a Republican, but takes no especial interest in politics aside from supporting the candidates and advocating the principles of his party. Mr. Winder is a quiet, unassuming citizen, and a man of irreproachable character, enjoying in a large degree the esteem of his friends and acquaintances.



RUFUS PUTNAM BACON, one of the pioneers of the Hawkeye State, arrived within its borders in the summer of 1848. He came to this county accompanied by his brother John, who is now a resident of White Oak Township. They purchased 200 acres of school land on time, being without cash capital. Rufus P. left his brother in charge of the land and started out to earn money to assist in paying for it. The following spring found him in Keokuk, where he was variously employed until fall, when he started for California. He spent the winter following in Panama. On the 2d of May, 1850, he continued his journey to the Golden State, and after arriving there engaged in mining for the following three years, meeting with fair success. He then returned to Iowa via Nicaragua and New York City, and found that his land was of poor quality, so he abandoned it and purchased another 300 acres in Monroe Township.

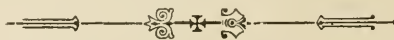
That same month (May) Mr. Bacon was united in marriage with Miss Phoebe A., daughter of Butler Dunbar, and locating upon his land, engaged in agricultural pursuits there until 1865. He then

sold out, and removing to Oskaloosa, engaged with different partners in the grocery trade until 1873, when he practically retired from active business.

The subject of this history was born in Washington County, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1825, his parents being William and Eleanor (Miller) Bacon, both of English ancestry, and natives respectively of New York and Ohio. The parental family included thirteen children, ten of whom grew to mature years. The mother of our subject died when he was but seven years old, and his father afterward married Miss Nancy Vincent, of which union there were born four children. After the death of his mother, our subject resided with an uncle at Marietta, Ohio. He received but a common-school education, as he could only pursue his studies during the winter months. His uncle was a tinner by trade, which our subject also learned, and followed it until the time of coming west.

Mr. Bacon is the only man who ever went to California all the way by water at that time. His brother, Eli G., who accompanied him, is now a resident of Washington Territory, where our subject has visited him.

In politics Mr. Bacon is a staunch Republican, and has frequently been the incumbent of local offices. He is now serving his fifth year as a member of the County Board of Supervisors. Socially he is Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity. He has been prominent in the political affairs of this section, and as a journalist and newspaper man obtained an enviable reputation. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have no children.



BACON. BEN MCCOY, of the firm of Bolton & McCoy, of Oskaloosa, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., March 22, 1846. He is the son of James and Lovisa (Nicholson) McCoy, both natives of Kentucky, but who emigrated with their parents to Indiana at an early day. In the year 1856 they emigrated to Mitchell County, Iowa, the same year removing to this county, but are now living in Keokuk County, Iowa. They are members of the Baptist Church.

The subject of this sketch was nine years old

when his parents came to Mahaska County. He attended the public schools until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he was sent to Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and graduated with honors in the class of 1868. In 1871 he entered the law office of Seevers & Cutts, and the following year was admitted to the bar. He taught school the winter of 1871, and in March, 1872, removed to Keokuk County, Iowa, where he commenced the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Andrews & McCoy. In January, 1874, he returned to Oskaloosa, and formed the present partnership. He served as City Solicitor of Oskaloosa during the year 1876. In the year 1873 he was the successful candidate of the Republican party for the office of Senator of Mahaska County. Mr. McCoy enlisted in 1864 in Co. H. 46th Iowa Vol. Inf., from Keokuk County, and was stationed at Helena, Ark. Mr. McCoy is a Knight Templar, and is affiliated with De Payens Commandery No. 6, Oskaloosa.

Mr. McCoy was married in Mahaska County, Jan. 1, 1870, to Miss Mary M. Dixon, a daughter of the Hon. John N. Dixon, who at the time represented this county in the State Senate. Four children are the issue of this marriage—Eva, John N., Ralph S. and Hugh B. Mr. McCoy is a careful, painstaking lawyer, a fluent, graceful and convincing advocate before a jury, and a host upon the stump in advocacy of the principles of the Republican party. As a citizen, he ranks among the best, and has more friends and less enemies than any other man in the county.

EZRA M. WOODWORTH, M. D., who is numbered among the oldest physicians of Mahaska County, was born in Ohio, Jan. 21, 1831. His parents, Reuben and Polly (Benedict) Woodworth, were natives of the State of New York. The early life of the Doctor was passed upon the farm, and he also learned the carpenter's trade. On his first coming to Iowa he stopped in Wapello County, where he entered some land, but after one season sold out and went to Pella, Marion County, where he read medicine with Dr. Hunts-

man, subsequently taking a course of lectures at Keokuk. He located at Hopewell, this county, but later took a course of lectures at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and in 1859 located at Peoria, where he has since been practicing. He, however, again attended lectures at Keokuk, graduating.

In 1859 Dr. Woodworth was married to Eveline Hinkle, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Peter and Louisa Hinkle. Of this union two children were born—Alice E. and Cora E. Politically the Doctor is a Greenbacker, but was formerly a Republican. He is a member of Central Lodge No. 388, A. F. & A. M.

LABAN MOORE, an old resident and highly respected farmer of Harrison Township, is comfortably located on section 12, where for many years he has carried on his agricultural operations successfully, and during a long and worthy life has established himself in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was born near Richmond, Va., on the 31st of March, 1803, and is the son of William and Sarah Moore, both of whom were natives of Virginia. They removed from the Old Dominion to Kentucky in 1803, when our subject was less than a year old, and William Moore died there in 1864. The mother died in Macoupin County, Ill., in about 1850.

The subject of this history removed from Kentucky to Union County, Ind., and after three years went to Boone County, of which he remained a resident for a period of twenty years. Thence he came to Iowa, in 1855, and has remained until the present time, being occupied in farming pursuits. He was united in marriage with Miss Nancy B. Franklin, a native of Warren County, Ky., who was born Feb. 23, 1810. Her parents were Joel and Mary (Mitchell) Franklin, and natives of North Carolina, both now deceased. The father was killed by being thrown from a horse while still a young man; the mother, who was born Oct. 22, 1781, lived to be ninety years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore became the parents of thirteen children—Wilson F., Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary

E., William F., Martha Jane, Juliana A., Rachel E., Nancy B., James L., Francis A., Paulina E. and Peter. Mr. Moore is the owner of 327 acres of fine farming land, highly cultivated, and supplied with good buildings. He has been a man of great industry and energy, and has been prospered as he deserves in his farming and business transactions. Both he and his wife are members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. Moore is an uncompromising Democrat.

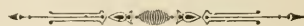


JOHN MILLS LACEY, deceased, was born at Barnesville, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1812, and died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, May 2, 1880. His boyhood days were passed at Cadiz, Ohio. Aug. 27, 1833, he was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Patten, a daughter of Isaac Patten, of Belmont County, Ohio. This union proved a most happy one, and was blest with six children, two of whom are deceased: Eliza A. died in 1850, in infancy, and James F. in the United States service in 1862. The living children are Mrs. Mary H. Smith, of Hamibal, Mo.; Isaac P., of Salem, Ore.; Maj. John F., whose biography appears elsewhere, and William R., of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch was of French ancestry. The family originally settled in the State of Delaware, where his grandfather, Spencer Lacey, lived and died. The father of our subject, John M. Lacey, Sr., emigrated from the State of Delaware to Cadiz, Ohio, where he resided for many years. He died at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. Our subject in his newly married life settled at New Martinsville, W. Va., remaining there until 1853, when he removed to Wheeling, and in 1855 came to Oskaloosa, which he afterward made his home. Here he lived an honored and an honorable life for a quarter of a century.

Although never a seeker after the honors and preferments of political life, Mr. Lacey always took an active part in every campaign, first as a Whig, and afterward as a Republican. His religious connection was with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member for fifty years, and was a consistent and highly respected member of that

religious organization. His early education was such as the common schools supplied, but he was a great reader, and kept himself well informed upon all matters of current interest. He was a genial companion, a loving husband, and a kind and indulgent father. He was never a man of more than moderate means, but his word in a financial transaction was as good as gold. In the expression of his opinions upon all debatable questions, he was ever earnest and pronounced, and the weight of his influence was ever with the moral side of every issue. His last illness was of considerable duration and great suffering. His tenacity of life and nervous force, while enduring most excruciating pain, were a source of wonder to his physician and friends. There being some doubt as to the cause of his death, a post mortem examination was held, and thirty-six gravel were found in the bladder, one nearly as large as a hen's egg. Throughout all his painful illness he looked forward to death, and hoped for it without fear and as a release from pain. His was a forceful character, strong at every point, liable only to criticism because of his radicalism in the expression of ideas which he believed to be right, but he was ever found upon the side of right, and was ever a defender of the cause of the oppressed, and his example exercised its influence upon those with whom he was associated. They might not always agree with him, but were compelled to acknowledge the soundness of the position he assumed, and though the summons came to him that sooner or later comes to all, the impress of his life and character yet remains. Those who knew him best and loved him most, miss him even yet, and speak of him reverently.



JAMES B. BOLTON, senior partner of the firm of Bolton & McCoy, attorneys at Oskaloosa, was born near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1840, and is the son of A. J. and Jane (Price) Bolton, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Here J. B. was reared until twenty-three years of age, attending Martinsburg Seminary for three years, and teaching in one department for two years as assistant of Profs. Downs and Finney.

Following this he took up the study of law with Messrs. Scribner & Curtis, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, but at the end of six months abandoned his reading on account of expense, and followed teaching for a time.

Mr. Bolton enlisted in the 3d Ohio Infantry at the first call, and was soon after discharged, as he could not pass muster by reason of disability. In March, 1863, he came to Poweshiek County, Iowa, where he followed teaching and farming up to the year 1866, when he was engaged in farming until 1870, in the meantime pursuing his legal studies and purchasing his library. He came to Oskaloosa in 1870, and the following year was admitted to the bar. In 1874 the present firm of Bolton & McCoy was formed.

Mr. Bolton was made a Mason in Oskaloosa, and is a Knight Templar. His early political affiliations were with the Republican party, but of late years he has cast his lot with the Democracy. He is not what would be termed a politician, and has never sought nor desired office. He is a fluent speaker, and is a tower of strength to his party in the active work of the campaign. Mr. Bolton takes an active interest in all affairs of the county, and evinces great interest in her prosperity and that of the city. He is one of the leading attorneys of the county, and the firm of which he is a member enjoys a lucrative and growing practice.

Our subject was married in Mahaska County, Iowa, March 16, 1866, to Annie McMains, a daughter of John and Jane (Goddard) McMains. Mrs. Bolton was born in this county. The issue of this marriage is one son, Leslie, who is at present attending school at Notre Dame, Ind.

JOHAN FUNSTON resides on section 22, in Black Oak Township, where he settled in 1858. He is a native of Columbia County, Pa., his birth taking place Jan. 24, 1819, and is the son of Jesse and Sarah (Templeton) Funston, both natives of the above-named county. In 1839 the family removed to St. Joseph County, Ind., where the father died at the advanced age of eighty-one years, and the mother at the age of

sixty-six. There were eleven children in the family, one of whom died in infancy, ten attained their majority, and seven are still living, of whom the subject of our sketch is the eldest.

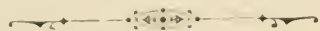
John Funston grew to manhood in his native county, performing the arduous work incident to farm life, and receiving only a common-school education. He removed with his parents, at the age of twenty years, to St. Joseph County, Ind., and continued his work on the farm until November, 1851, when he went to California, making the journey by way of New York City and the Isthmus of Panama. He followed mining about fourteen months, and then became the Superintendent of a water company, and in 1856 purchased a toll-bridge, which proved a most profitable speculation, but as that country was over-run by ruffians and thieves at that time, and a man was always in danger of his life, he sold out in 1858, and returned home by the same route he pursued in going. Soon after reaching home he concluded to make a western trip, with a view of inspecting the country, and arriving in this county purchased 240 acres of land in Black Oak Township, for which he paid \$12 per acre.

Mr. Funston returned to Indiana in November, 1858, and the following March was married to Lovisa S. Lowry, a daughter of James and Mary Lowry, all natives of the State of Delaware. Two weeks after their marriage they came to Iowa and located on their present home. Mr. and Mrs. Funston have had but one child, a daughter, Mary A., who died in infancy. Politically Mr. Funston is a Republican, and has served as Justice of the Peace several terms. His father was an old-line Whig.

Mr. Funston's landed possessions amount to 415 acres of splendid land, which by the labor of his hands has been brought to a high state of cultivation, and all of its improvements are of the better class. In the year 1876 he concluded he had enough of this world's goods to enable him to pass his remaining days in comparative ease, and since that date he has leased his land.

Mr. Funston has always been a very prudent man in the management of his affairs, and it has been his invariable rule never to go into debt, and to pay cash for everything he had occasion to buy,

and from this rule he has never varied but on one occasion, when he borrowed \$100, and that only for a few days. It is a very pleasant thing to contemplate—a life of ease with a competence back of it—and if any people on earth are entitled to this desirable condition of things it is certainly those who have endured the hardships and privations of pioneer life. John Funston is a man who enjoys the esteem of everyone, and is fully deserving of the high regard in which he is held. His whole career has been an admirable one, and is worthy the contemplation and imitation of the young men of today. Religiously he is connected with the Christian Church.



REBECCA LAWRANCE, of Richland Township, was born in Union County, Ohio, April 19, 1821, and came to Iowa and settled in this county in the year 1845. April 12, 1848, she was united in marriage with William Lawrance, who died in this county June 21, 1874. They became the parents of eight children: Charles is deceased; Cora, the wife of James Samuels, lives in Richland Township; Emma is at home; Eliza, the wife of Philip Apple, is a resident of this township; Caroline is deceased; Amelia, the wife of William Evans, lives in Granville, Iowa; William is a resident of this township; Melissa is the wife of Thomas Canine, and is a resident of Adams County, Iowa.

The old homestead where Mrs. Lawrance now resides has been her continuous home for forty years. There was little else than bleak prairie in Richland Township when they settled there, and neighbors were few and far between. One might in those days cast the sight in any direction, and for miles on either side of him, the residence of no friend or neighbor obstructed the view. Around the little home that she and her husband built and occupied in that early day, is now a comparatively dense population, and the handsomest portion of the entire county. Her husband was quite a prominent man in the township during his lifetime, held many of its important offices, and enjoyed the confidence and regard of all his acquaintances. His

widow is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lady greatly esteemed for the Christian graces that adorn her noble womanhood.



CAPT. JOSEPH H. EVANS is a well-known farmer residing upon section 2, of Jefferson Township. He is a native of Maryland, born Aug. 10, 1822, and is a son of Jacob and Mary Evans, both of whom were natives of Wales. His father died when he was one year old, and his mother when he was twelve years of age. He was then taken by an uncle, Jesse Evans, who lived in Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he spent his youth and worked in a mill until 1854.

Capt. Evans was married in 1844, to Luey A. Gerard, a native of Indiana, born Dec. 30, 1827, and a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Dollison) Gerard. Nine children were born to them: Mary J., born Sept. 19, 1845, is now the wife of Joseph Blakeslee, of Des Moines City; Harvey P., born Jan. 3, 1848, by profession a school teacher and farmer, died June 9, 1877; Alonzo T., born in La Porte, Ind., April 18, 1850, died July 2, 1878; Charles P., born Oct. 12, 1852, died Aug. 7, 1860; Jesse A., born in Jones County, Iowa, Sept. 30, 1856, is now engaged in teaching and farming in this county; Eleanor, born in Jones County, Iowa, Jan. 23, 1859, is now the wife of J. G. Harrold, a farmer of Des Moines Township; Edward M., a twin brother of Eleanor, is a farmer and school teacher in this county; Ann, born April 9, 1862; Joseph Howard, born in Mahaska County, Nov. 6, 1869, died Aug. 13, 1871. Mrs. Evans died March 3, 1881. She was a member of the Universalist Church, of which body Capt. Evans is also a member. Mr. Evans was again united in marriage Nov. 25, 1886, choosing as a companion Sarah M. Timms, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Bibbee) Timms, both of whom were natives of West Virginia.

On the 12th of August, 1862, Mr. Evans enlisted in Co. G, 31st Iowa Vol. Inf., as a private, being promoted Captain March 31, 1863, and served as such through the war, taking part in the battles of Chickasaw, Walnut Hill, Port Gibson, Brush Creek, Raymond, Jackson, siege of Vicksburg forty-seven

days, second battle of Jackson, Decatur, Tenn., Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Delta, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Snake Creek, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Orchard, Ackworth, Chattahoochee River, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, and Bentonville, N. C. After this last battle the regiment went to Washington and participated in the grand review. Capt. Evans was never off duty during the three years of his service.

At the close of the war our subject returned to his home in Jones County, Iowa, and remained until the spring of 1869, when he came to Mahaska County, where he bought a farm of 180 acres of land on sections 1 and 2, Jefferson Township, where he has since continued to reside. His farm is well improved and the dwelling-house on it cost \$2,200. While a resident of Jones County and before the war, Capt. Evans served eight years as Justice of the Peace. He was elected a member of the Lower House of the 18th General Assembly from Mahaska County, and served not only with credit to himself but to his constituents. At present he is a member of the Board of Supervisors. In politics he is a stanch Republican, believing in the principles of the party, which he is ready to defend upon any and every occasion. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.



J M. BYERS, who is numbered among the early settlers of Oskaloosa, was born in Mercer County, Pa., Feb. 12, 1814. His father, William Byers, located in Mercer County in 1797, being one of the Commissioners to organize the county in 1801, and was the first Sheriff of that county. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and also in the War of 1812. He was married in Allegheny County, Pa., near Pittsburgh, to Anne Larimer, a cousin of Gen. Larimer, and a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Byers became the parents of nine children, three of whom are living: Mary is the widow of Andrew Morrison, and resides in Unionville, Appanoose Co., Iowa;

J. M. is the subject of this sketch; E. Wiley is a resident of Mercer County, Pa. Mr. Byers was an old-line Whig and a great admirer of Henry Clay. He died in 1844, and his wife in 1847, both in the seventy-seventh year of their age.

The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm in Mercer County, Pa., receiving his early education in the proverbial log cabin of that day. In his early days Mr. Byers learned the trade of stonemason and plasterer, which business he followed for forty-five years. In 1842 he came west with the intention of locating on the New Purchase in Mahaska County, and while en route was taken sick with fever, which illness continued for three months, and after his recovery he returned to Pennsylvania.

Our subject was first married in Mobile, Ala., to Pamela H. Marshal, a grand-daughter of Chief Justice Marshal. After a happy married life of two years she died, leaving one child, S. H. M. Byers. In 1839 he was again married, to Miss Eliza Birch, of Crawford County, Pa., by whom he had three children, two living: Anna, wife of S. E. Moreland, a merchant at White Rock, Kan., and James, a blacksmith at Nassau, Iowa. Mrs. Byers died in 1846, and in 1848 he was married to his present wife, Anna E. McVickers, of Ashtabula County, Ohio. By this marriage there are the following-named children: Henry V., a graduate of King Medical College at Cincinnati, now a physician at Hedrick, Iowa; John D., a carpenter at Oskaloosa; Lydia J., the wife of John Moore, a farmer in Jefferson Township, this county; Carrie, a teacher in the High School at Grinnell, Iowa; Nettie B., wife of Richard Hull, a farmer of Mahaska County, Iowa; Charles H., a civil engineer, and a graduate of Oskaloosa College, now in the employ of the C., M. & St. P. R. R.

Mr. Byers came to Iowa in 1851 and settled in Washington County, where he purchased a farm, disposing of the same and removing in 1853 to Oskaloosa, where he has since resided. Nearly or quite all the earlier brick structures of this city are monuments of his skill as a master builder. In 1849 he went to Cheyenne, W. T., and built a number of the principal buildings of that city. In early life he was a Whig, but became a Republican when that party was formed, and by its suffrages has

held several offices of local trust and importance. It was his pleasure to vote for Henry Clay three different times.

Mr. and Mrs. Byers have been for many years acceptable members of the Presbyterian Church. Two of his sons served during the War of the Rebellion, Maj. S. H. M. Byers and James. Mr. Byers has been identified with Oskaloosa and its interests for the past thirty-three years, and has observed its

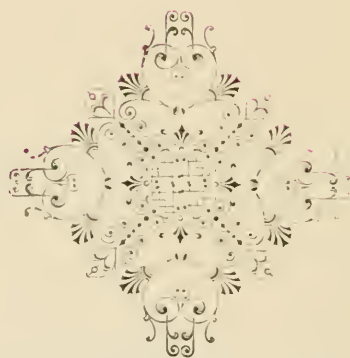
growth from an insignificant village to a prosperous city of nearly 7,000 people. As a husband and father none have been more kind, indulgent and loving than he. As a citizen alive to everything that has tended to the prosperity of his city his word and his vote have on all occasions been upon the side of right. He is now enjoying, in his old age, the comforts and luxuries of life in the midst of and surrounded by his children.





HISTORICAL.





INTRODUCTORY.

ONE of the fairest and best of the counties of this beautiful State is that of Mahaska, so named in honor of the Indian Chief, Mahaska, signifying "White Cloud." A little less than half a century has the territory now comprising the county been the home of the white man, but in that time what changes have been wrought. A country richly endowed by nature, which for long centuries was only the abode of wild beasts and fowls of the air, and for a time by the wily red man, who roamed at will over its broad prairies and through its groves, fishing in the waters of the rivers that glide through its borders, or hunting the game which everywhere abounded, has been transformed as if by the magician's wand into a country inhabited by civilized men, who have built cities, towns and villages, erected beautiful church buildings, with their tall spires pointing heavenward, planted a school-house upon almost every cross-road, put in motion manufactories, built railroads, developed mines, and made for the present and future generations, beautiful homes with every comfort that heart can desire. It is the province of the historian to relate how all this was brought about. In doing this it will be necessary to record the experience of the grand men and women who were the pioneers in the settlement

and development of the country. The toils and privations of the early settlers of a new country can little be realized by the present generation, but not even upon the battle-field has more heroism been shown than that of the pioneer in encountering the trials, not to say dangers, of a life in a new country.

The question is often asked, why men leave the comforts and pleasures of civilized lands and strike out into a new and almost unknown country, bearing the toils and privations which are unavoidable. Not more from choice than necessity did the old pioneers bid farewell to the play-grounds of their childhood and graves of their fathers. One generation after another had worn themselves out in the service of avaricious landlords, or to eke out a miserable existence upon barren or worn-out land, which they called their own. From the first flashes of the morning light until the last glimmer of the setting sun, they had toiled unceasingly on from father to son, securing only the bare necessities of life. Money, pride and power were handed down in the line of succession from the rich father to son, while unceasing work, continuous poverty, and everlasting obscurity were the heritage of the working man and his children. For the sons and daughters of the poor man to remain there was to follow and never to lead—to be poor forever.

Without money, prestige or friends, the old pioneer drifted along toward the garden spot, the place where he might establish a home, where he

might educate his sons and daughters, giving them privileges he never enjoyed himself. The broad prairies and beautiful groves, together with an abundance of living water, of Mahaska County in that early day, were indeed inviting to those seeking a home in a more favored land, and here located many of whom the present generation have reason to rise up, do them reverence, and call them blessed. To secure and adorn the homes desired by the pioneers, more than ordinary ambition was required, greater than ordinary endurance demanded. How well they have succeeded, let the broad, cultivated fields and fruit-bearing orchards, the flocks and the herds, the palatial residences, the places of business, the spacious halls, the clattering car-wheels and ponderous engines all testify.

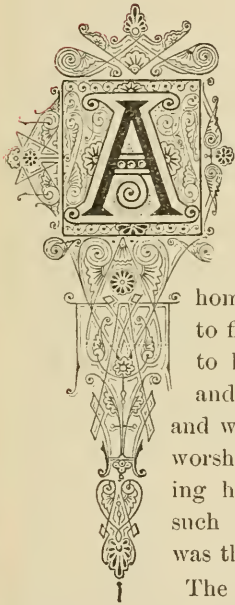
The first settlers of the new country at the present day know nothing of the trials of true pioneer life. There was a time when pioneers waded through deep snows, across bridgeless rivers and

through bottomless sloughs, more than a score of miles to market, and when more time was required to reach and return from market than is now required to cross the continent or the Atlantic Ocean. These were the times when their palaces were constructed of logs and covered with "shakes" riven from the forest trees. These were the times when the children were stowed away at night in the low, dark attics, amid the horns of the elk and the deer, and where through the chinks in the "shakes" they could count the twinkling stars. These were the times when the chairs and the bedsteads were hewn from the forest trees, and tables and bureaus constructed from the boxes in which the goods were brought. These were the days when all were required to work six days in the week and all the hours in a day from sunrise to sunset. Now all is changed. In viewing the blessings which surround us, we should reverence those who gave them, and cherish in memory the pioneer and his cabin.





Indian History.



The present generation views the fields of waving grain, elegant farm houses with substantial out-buildings, villages and cities, it cannot realize that it was once the home of the red men, who loved to fish in its numerous streams, to hunt over its broad prairies and through its beautiful groves, and who called it home, while they worshiped the Great Spirit, thanking him that their lot was cast in such a beautiful land. But such was the case.

The Sac and Fox Indians, when Northern Illinois was wanted for settlement by the whites, were forced across the Mississippi, but many of them would not willingly remain, and under the lead of Black Hawk, in 1831 and again in 1832, recrossed the river to the beautiful Rock River, where they had for years resided and which they hoped to repossess. An armed force was sent against them and they were again driven back to this reservation in Iowa. On account of this trouble, known in history as the Black Hawk War, they were dispossessed of a portion of their Iowa country, which was rapidly taken possession of by the whites.

Settlements were soon made in all that portion of the country obtained by the treaty, and still the

whites were not satisfied, and it was determined to gain by purchase the remaining portion of the Territory of Iowa inhabited by the Indians. Accordingly, what is known as the treaty of 1842 was negotiated at the agency, what is now Agency City, in October of that year. Gov. John Chambers acted as Commissioner on the part of the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes relinquished to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title, and agreed to a removal from the country at the expiration of three years. In accordance with this treaty a part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the remainder in the spring of 1846.

That portion of the Territory now comprising Mahaska County was a part of this purchase. It was originally the home of a portion of the Sac and Fox tribes, an Indian village being located in White Oak Township, on Skunk River. This village was presided over by Kish-ke-kosh (the man with one leg off). This chief had the reputation of being quite a wit, and a number of anecdotes are related illustrating that trait in his character. It is said of him, that when on the journey east in 1837, in company with a delegation of chiefs, he afforded considerable amusement to the party and others witnessing it, by the way in which he showed up an officious young man. While on board a steamer, the young man, with a number of young ladies, went on board to see the Indians. The young man,

acting as escort, and for the amusement of his lady friends, began fingering the dress and ornaments of the chief, while indulging in various humorous remarks. When he was through, Kish-ke-kosh stepped up to him and began the examination of his coat, vest, pantaloons and watch-chain, felt his hair and exhibited his teeth to his brother chiefs, jabbering away in the Sac tongue. A large crowd was upon the deck of the steamer, and the hearty laughter showed that they duly appreciated the lesson on manners being taught the young man by one considered a barbarian.

In this connection we give a sketch of the Indian Chief for whom the county of Mahaska was named:

Mahaska, or White Cloud, was an Indian Chief of great distinction of the Iowa tribe of Indians. He was the son of Mau-haw-gaw, or Wounding Arrow, who was principal chief of the Pauhoochee or pierced nose band of Indians. Mau-haw-gaw emigrated from Michillmacinac to the west bank of the Iowa River near the close of the last century, and located near its mouth, giving it the name of Neohony, or Master of Rivers. Shortly after locating here he was visited by a delegation of Sioux, and while smoking with them the pipe of peace, he was suddenly killed by the treacherous party. The Iowas, justly indignant at the conduct of the Sioux, resolved immediately on revenge. A war party was raised, of which Mahaska was the legitimate chief, but being young, and never having distinguished himself in battle, he declined taking the command, but by virtue of his right, he conferred upon a distinguished and tried warrior the authority to lead his warriors against the Sioux, stating at the time that he would accompany the expedition as a common soldier, and fight until he should acquire experience and gain trophies enough to secure him the confidence of his people. Accordingly he marched with his party into the Sioux country, where they gained a great victory, Mahaska with his own hand slaying and securing the scalp of the Sioux chief in whose lodge the life of his father had been so treacherously taken. Having thus shown himself a brave, he assumed command of the warriors of his tribe.

The war adventures of Mahaska were numerous

and daring. He was in eighteen battles against various bands and was never defeated. In one of his expeditions against the Osages he called upon three Frenchmen to assist his party in crossing the Missouri River. The Frenchmen, without provocation, fired upon his party, wounding one of his braves. Mahaska and one of his braves returned the fire, killing two of the Frenchmen. For this he was subsequently arrested by the United States authorities and thrown into prison. He soon afterward escaped and returned to his tribe, where he found four sisters who had lost their natural protector, all of whom he married. The youngest of the four was Rautchewaime, or the Female Flying Pigeon.

Shortly after his marriage he planned an expedition against the Sioux, which was in a measure successful. Returning to his lodge, he ordered the scalp dance to be danced, but on account of a painful wound in the ankle he could not participate in it himself. Placing the scalps which he had taken in the hands of Iuthehono, or Big Ax, who, being the first brave of his band, was entitled to the distinction, he said: "I have now avenged the death of my father. My heart is at rest. I will go to war no more. I told Maushuchess, or Red Head (meaning Gen. Clark), when I was last at St. Louis, that I would take his peace talk. My word is out. I will fight no more."

In 1824 Mahaska was one of a party on an embassy to Washington. Leaving his wives at home he proceeded on his journey, but had gone but about 100 miles, when he was slapped upon the back, and turning around saw Rautchewaime standing before him with an uplifted tomahawk in her hand. She thus accosted him: "Am I your wife? Are you my husband? If so, I will go with you to the Mawhehunneche (the American big house), and see and shake the hand of Incohonnee (great father)." Mahaska answered; "Yes, you are my wife. I am your husband. I have been a long time from you. I am glad to see you. You are my pretty wife, and a brave man always loves to see a pretty woman."

Arriving at Washington, an interview was had with the President and a new treaty made. On his return to his country he began in earnest to culti-

vate his land, erecting a double log house, in which he lived in comfort. This he said was in obedience to the advice of his great father.

Soon after his return, in company with Rautchewaime and her youngest child, young Mahaska, he set out to explore a tract of land. Both were on horseback, Rautchewaime carrying the child. Fearing enemies, Mahaska rode some distance in front. On reaching a certain eminence, he looked back to see what distance his wife and child were from him, and was much surprised not to be able to see them. Riding back some miles he saw her horse grazing near the trail, and presently the body of his wife near the edge of a small precipice, with her child resting its head upon her body. The horror-stricken chief, alighting near the spot, was soon assured of her death. Standing over the corpse, he exclaimed in his mother tongue: "Wau-cunda menia-bratuskunee, shimgan-menia-nanga-nappoo!" which being interpreted means, "God Almighty! I am a bad man! You are angry with me. The horse has killed my squaw." At that moment the child lifted its head from the dead body of its mother and said: "Mother is asleep." The inference was that the horse had stumbled and thrown her.

In 1833 a son of an Iowa chief was killed by a party of Omahas, and Mahaska was urged to head

a party to seek revenge. He refused, saying: "I have buried the tomahawk; I am now a man of peace." The party, however, resolved to punish the aggressors, notwithstanding Mahaska's refusal to go with it. They returned with six scalps. The murderers having been reported on both sides to the Government, Gen. Clark was directed to cause the Iowas to be arrested. This duty was assigned to Gen. Hughes, their agent, who called upon Mahaska and made known the order. Mahaska answered: "It is right. I will go with you." The offenders were arrested and moved to Ft. Leavenworth. While confined there, one of the prisoners called Mahaska to his cell, and looking him full in the face, said: "If ever I get out of this place alive, I will kill you. A brave man should never be deprived of his liberty. You should have shot me at the village." Unfortunately for Mahaska, that Indian succeeded in making his escape from the prison, and with a party went in pursuit of the object of his revenge. Mahaska was found encamped on the Nodaway, was attacked and slain. This was in 1834. Mahaska then being about fifty years old. Thus perished a brave man, a true friend to the American people, to commemorate the memory of whom the county of Mahaska is appropriately named.





Early Settlement.

WHEN the white men first visited this county is unknown, but it could not be expected that when its excellent soil, broad prairies and beautiful groves were known, it would long remain in its virgin state. Before the Indian title was extinguished it had been visited by some looking for a choice location, and claims were secretly marked out. The General Government carefully guarded the rights of the Indians, and until the time fixed upon by the treaty in which the Indians ceded all the lands owned by them in the Territory of Iowa, no man was allowed to effect a settlement. Soldiers were stationed all along the border, whose duty it was to keep the whites out of the country till the appointed time. Notwithstanding their vigilance, however, now and then a man would go through the lines and quietly select a claim.

On the night of April 30, 1843, a large number of persons were encamped upon the southern line, waiting until the clock should strike 12, when they would at once go over and take possession of the claim already marked, or for the purpose of selecting one. Those yet living of that number report some lively traveling and active work in establish-

ing claims by that party of hardy pioneers. Few disputes occurred, as the greater number had spied out the country, and it was pretty generally understood where they were to locate.

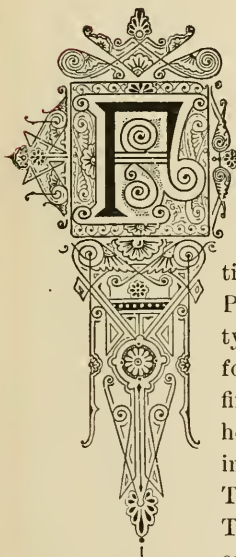
The first claims were generally made along the banks of the Des Moines River, on either side, the prejudice against locating upon the prairies yet existing in the minds of many, though the special reason was probably from the necessity of having timber for their houses and for their fences. Among those now remembered, by those consulted, of the number that came in on the morning of May 1, 1843, or very soon after, were Dr. E. A. Boyer, William Edmundson, John White, William D. Canfield, Poultney Loughridge, Edwin Mitchell, John McAlister, Robert Mitchell, William A. DeLastmunt, A. S. Nichols, William Pilgrim, David Stump, Wilson Stanley, Robert Curry, Brittan Edwards, John W. Cunningham, M. T. Williams, Joseph Craig, Richard Parker and George W. Jones. But these were only a few of the great number that came in at this time. Their number was legion, and therefore it cannot be claimed by this man or by that one that he was the first settler in Mahaska County, or that the first settlement was made upon a certain specified tract of land.

The mild winters of 1843-44 and 1844-45, favored the rapid settlement of this section of coun-

try, and many who have since become distinguished in the history of Mahaska County were numbered among those who came in at that time. Some of these have performed their life work, and have passed on, becoming inhabitants of "a land in which there shall be no parting." Others yet re-

main honored citizens, and though bowed down with the weight of many years, they look back upon the scenes of long ago with feelings of just pride. Others have moved farther West, and become pioneers of another country, while a few may have returned to the homes of their fathers.

ORGANIZATION.



EW counties were settled more quickly than Mahaska. In less than one year from the time the first settlers came in there was a population sufficient for organization. Previous to this time the county was attached to Washington for judicial purposes, and its first election was held at the house of Poultney Loughridge, in what is now Spring Creek Township, in October, 1843. The ballot-box used on this occasion was an old box, which

is preserved, and is in the possession of Dr. S. A. Hoffman, of Oskaloosa, to whom it was donated by Mrs. Loughridge. The Doctor keeps it among his relics, of which he has a large collection. An election was held at the same time at the house of Wilson Stanley, on Lake Prairie, in what is now Marion County, it also being attached to Washington County. About this time William Edmundson was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Gov. Chambers under an act regulating unorganized counties. This was the first office created for or held by a citizen of this county. Mr. Edmundson appointed William A. Delastmutt and Joseph Craig as his Constables.

At a session of the General Assembly an act was

passed and approved Feb. 5, 1844, for the organization of Davis, Wapello, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. M. T. Williams was appointed Clerk, and William Edmundson Sheriff, to organize the county of Mahaska. An election was ordered held April 1, 1844, for the election of county officers. There were nine polling places, two of which were in what is now Marion County. At the election the following named were chosen: John White, Probate Judge; William D. Canfield, Treasurer; William Edmundson, Sheriff; William A. Delastmutt, Assessor; Brittan Edwards, Coroner; William Pilgrim, Recorder; David Stump, Surveyor; John W. Cunningham, Commissioner's Clerk; A. S. Nichols, Wilson Stanley and Robert Curry, County Commissioners. It is presumed these men were sworn into office a few days after, though there is no record to show the fact. The writer, together with R. P. Bacon, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1886, made a thorough search through the various offices in the court-house, and could find no records whatever of the acts of the County Commissioners covering a period of seven years.

The act of the Legislature authorizing the organization of the county appointed Jesse Williams, of Johnson County; Ebenezer Perkins, of Washington County, and Thomas Henderson, of Keokuk County, Commissioners to locate the county seat of Mahaska. There were three locations proposed

for the county seat: 1. the geographical center of the county, about two and a half miles north of the present city of Oskaloosa; 2. Auburn, located upon Des Moines River, at the head of Six-Mile Prairie, laid out by George W. Jones; 3. "the Narrows," a point on the water-shed between the Des Moines and South Skunk Rivers. The Commissioners met at the time specified, visited the different locations, and listened patiently to the arguments of the friends of each. On the 11th day of May, 1844, they made their report, in which they stated that after having been duly qualified, and having examined the various locations, "have come to the conclusion to locate the county seat of said county, and do hereby locate said county seat, on the southeast quarter of section 13, in township 75, of range 16." This location now comprises the present business portion of the city of Oskaloosa. When it came to naming the proposed town, Oskaloosa was suggested on the part of some, while others contended for Mahaska, the name of the county. While the Commissioners preferred the former name, they concluded to leave its selection to the County Commissioners. When the board met it decided upon Oskaloosa as the name of the seat of justice, a name it yet bears.

By order of the Court, David Stump, County Surveyor, laid out and platted the original town of Oskaloosa, and appointed a day in June for the public sale of lots. The settlers on Six-Mile Prairie could not be reconciled to the selection of Oskaloosa as the county seat, and violently opposed any improvement of the place. On account of this opposition at the time appointed for the sale of lots very few people were in attendance, and but six lots were disposed of, and those at a great sacrifice. Lot No. 2, on the north side of the Square, a very choice location, sold for \$45, one-eighth in hand, and the balance on long time. Lot No. 5, block 19, where the Downing House now stands, sold for \$41.

At the annual election in August, 1844, the county seat question was made the issue. Those favoring the center of the county and those in favor of a point on Six-Mile Prairie, united in the nomination of a ticket for county officers. The ticket in favor of Oskaloosa was elected by a large

majority, which forever settled the county seat question, the county thus escaping the contests which have raged in various other localities for the seat of justice of the county.

On the County Commissioner's Court depended the setting in order of the entire machinery of the county, and the general administration of its affairs. This was no light work. Roads were to be located, bridges built, county houses erected, taxes levied, and all was to be done, if possible, without burdening any of the people.

Among the first acts of the Commissioners was that of providing a suitable building for the dispensation of justice and for the various county officers. The proceeds from the sale of town lots were by law set aside for the building of a court-house and jail. After the election in August, 1844, when the officers representing Oskaloosa were elected by a large majority, those inclined to purchase town lots at the seat of justice made haste to secure choice locations, consequently in a short time an amount sufficient to build was accumulated. Accordingly an order was passed in the fall of 1844 for the erection of a court-house. Sealed proposals were called for, and the contract was let to James Edgar for a building 28x50 feet, two stories in height. The second floor was to be used for offices, while the first floor was for court purposes. The building was raised by the settlers who assembled on a certain day for that purpose. After its erection, and it being before the day that prohibitory laws were even thought of, a jolly good time was had in disposing of the wet goods provided for the occasion. The building stood on the northwest corner of the square, where it remained until 1875, when it was moved west on High street, and was known as the Oskaloosa House, or "Noah's Ark," and used for hotel purposes for several years. Some years ago it was partially burned, and as this is written, in July, 1886, its ruins still stare out at the people as a ghost of the departed. Until the erection of churches, school-houses and other public buildings, the court-room was used for religious services, theaters, concerts, and every variety of entertainment. In 1859, having become too small and inconvenient for the transaction of public business, it was leased by the county for commercial

purposes, H. Tredick & Co. being its first lessee. Mitchel Wilson subsequently leased it, and in 1867 purchased it of the county for \$3,800. It was by him sold to other parties, who removed it to its present location on High street, between Jefferson and Marion streets.

After the erection of the court-house, the Commissioners advertised for proposals for the building of a jail. It was erected in 1845, and stood upon lot 1, block 6, where the present jail is located. The building was of logs, and was quite a rude structure, but answered the purposes for which it was built, for about twelve years.

In January, 1845, the Commissioners divided the county into fourteen townships, including a portion of the present counties of Monroe and Poweshiek. The names given these townships were as follows: White Oak, Harrison, Spring Creek, Monroe, Union, Des Moines, Oskaloosa, Madison, Jefferson, Jackson, Cedar, English River, Lake and White Breast. When the counties of Monroe and Poweshiek were organized, Mahaska was divided into fifteen townships, corresponding for the most part with the congressional townships, save in the case of Oskaloosa Township, which was combined with Spring Creek, forming a single township.

During this year license was granted to John Scott to keep a ferry across the Des Moines River at the mouth of Raccoon River, near Ft. Des Moines, Scott to pay therefor the sum of \$10. This point was near where the city of Des Moines now stands.

The rate charged for license in 1846 for the sale of intoxicating liquor, was \$50. In that year license was granted to several parties.

In 1847 the board passed an order refusing to grant other licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. This order was in conformity to a vote of the people, being the first record of a local opinion law or sentiment in this county.

Acts of the County Judge.

IN the winter of 1850-51 the General Assembly of the State passed an act abolishing the office of County Commissioners and transferring its duties to that of the County Judge. Therefore the official life of the board terminated in August,

1851. John A. L. Crookham was the first County Judge to transact the duties that had devolved upon the County Commissioners in the administration of county affairs. It was during his administration and that of his successor, Judge James Rhinehart, that much of the railroad legislation in the county was transacted. Several propositions were submitted by them to a vote of the people for aid in the construction of railroads. These Judges were probably as well able to discharge the duties of the office as any men in the county, and while many were satisfied with the law and were willing it should remain upon the statute books, the great majority of the people, not only in Mahaska County, but throughout the State, were opposed to the "one man power," and it was repealed by the creation of a Board of County Supervisors.

Acts of the Board of Supervisors.

IN 1860 the General Assembly of the State passed an act creating a Board of Supervisors, composed of one member from each civil township in the county. The first board commenced official work in January, 1861. The most important business transacted by the board while it was composed of a member from each township was in relation to the war. Their record in this respect is honorable indeed, it being their aim to do all in their power in aid of the soldiers in the field, and their families at home.

In 1870 the law was again changed. Instead of one Supervisor from each civil township, there were but three to be elected from the county at large. This order is yet in vogue, and is probably more satisfactory than any other system. The work is carried on smoothly, and few complaints are made. The supervision of the building of the present handsome court-house is the most important work transacted of late years.

At the November election, 1880, the question was submitted to a vote on the appropriation of \$75,000 for the erection of a court-house, all funds on hand derived from the sale of swamp lands, or which might afterward be realized, to be applied for the purpose. The vote was 2,536 for, and 2,171 against the appropriation. On the 21st day of July, 1881, a contract was entered into between the

Board of Supervisors and O. J. King for the erection of the building for the sum of \$75,000, which was increased for extras, \$9,481, or a total of \$84,481. Mr. King soon afterward commenced work, but failing to comply with the provisions of the contract, he was removed and the board itself took charge of the work. This was in November, 1883, the time given Mr. King for the completion of the building. R. P. Bacon was made the building agent, and under his direction the walls were protected for the winter, and in the spring of 1884 work was again resumed. Contracts were let with various parties for special work, and for furnishing material. It was found that the building could not be completed according to the design for the sum mentioned, so accordingly a vote was again submitted for an additional appropriation of \$50,000, Feb. 17, 1885. For some cause a light vote was polled, many, it would be supposed, caring nothing whether the proposition was voted up or voted down. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 1,580 against to 1,394 for the appropriation. In May, 1885, another proposition was submitted

for a direct tax of \$50,000, which was carried by a vote of 1,928 for and 1,170 against. Under the direction of Mr. Bacon work was again resumed, and in December, 1885, the first term of court was held therein. On the 1st day of January, 1886, the county officers took possession of the building, and for the first time in twenty-seven years had a permanent home. The following named comprise the list of incoming officers on that day: F. E. Smith, Clerk of Courts; John R. Bear, Auditor; M. D. Gilchrist, Treasurer; C. G. Byram, Recorder; Calvin Woodruff, Sheriff; Manoah Hedge, Superintendent of Schools; C. W. Tracy, Surveyor; Dr. J. C. Barringer, Coroner; A. N. Caldwell, John H. Evans and R. P. Bacon, members of the Board of Supervisors.

The total cost of the building, including furniture, pavement, plumbing, etc., was \$132,500. Even a hasty glance at the building, which is a large three-story and basement building, brick, trimmed with stone, will convince anyone the job was well done, and the Board of Supervisors deserve a vote of thanks.





War for the Union.

NO question entered more vitally into almost every political contest from the formation of the Government to 1860 than that of slavery. The States of the Union in which slavery existed, continually feared that their rights would be encroached upon, and to allay such fears and maintain peace, various compromise measures were passed. These only served for a little while, and were never entirely satisfactory to either party interested. That known as the Missouri Compromise seemed to come nearer a solution of the difficulty than any other, and was the most satisfactory to the Northern States. The acquisition known as Mason's and Dixon's line, the rapid growth of the North, and the formation of new States, without slavery, alarmed the Southern people who feared the loss of power. Then came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the adoption of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the question of the introduction of slaves into the Territories. The Republican party, formed for the purpose of preventing any further extension of slavery, was regarded as a menace by the South, and threats of

secession were made in the event of that party coming into power. In the political campaign of 1860, the Republicans, with Abraham Lincoln as their leader, presented a solid front, while the Democracy was divided, presenting Stephen A. Douglas as a candidate for the Presidency, representing the Northern wing of the party, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, representing the Southern wing. John Bell, of Tennessee, was also a candidate, receiving his nomination from the Union party, composed principally of those formerly affiliating with the American or Know-Nothing party. The election of Lincoln was almost a foregone conclusion. While it was known that there were many hot-headed men in the South willing to plunge the country into a civil war, few persons realized the danger, or for a moment believed that the threats of the Southern people would be carried into execution. Little was known of the preparations being made in the South for the event sure to follow the election of Lincoln. When the result of the general election was known, and months before the inauguration of Lincoln as President, South Carolina and other States passed ordinances of secession, and preparations were made to resist any force that would be sent against them, as well as to obtain possession of any property belonging to the General Government within the limits of their States. At Charleston, S. C., two forts were in posses-

sion of the United States authorities—Fts. Moultrie and Sumter. The former was abandoned, the troops being removed to the latter. The authorities of South Carolina demanded their surrender, and being refused, erected fortifications upon the main land for the purpose of bombardment. No attempt was made to prevent them, and when completed, another demand was made, with threats of opening fire upon the fort in case of refusal. In Ft. Sumter was Maj. Anderson and a gallant band of loyal men, with provisions to last but a short time. To the demand to surrender a refusal was sent, and on the morning of April 12, 1861, the rebels commenced the attack by opening fire upon the fort. The fire was returned by the brave commander of the fort, but upon the 14th he was compelled to lower his flag and yield to the rebels. The first gun fired upon the fort reverberated throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, and was more a call to arms than the proclamation of President Lincoln for 75,000 men.

There was no lack of response to this call among the Northern States, and no State more enthusiastically and patriotically responded than the State of Iowa. Men and money were offered without reserve. Volunteers came from all avocations in life, and offered up their lives on the altar of their country. Patriotism was dominant in every heart. Party lines were ignored and political conflicts were forgotten, and all formed themselves together for the preservation of the Union. The news of the conflict soon reached the citizens of Mahaska County. Meetings were held in various places in the county and patriotic resolutions passed. In response to the President's and the Governor's call, a company was at once raised, but too late to form part of the 1st Regiment, but it became Co. H, of the 3d Regiment. Three other companies were soon afterward raised, and in 1862, four companies for the gallant 33d Regiment. But to every call till the close of the war, there was a response made, some citizens of Mahaska County stepping to the front, saying: "Here, take me." Many of them were taken, some of whom were never given back, their bones bleaching upon some Southern battlefield, or hastily interred in a grave without mark to tell who was buried there.

While the brave boys were in the field, the patriotic citizens of the county vied with one another in caring for the wives and families of those who had gone to the front. Patriotic women formed societies, and by the contribution of sanitary supplies, did much for the loved ones fighting in defense of their common country. The record of these noble women is a grand one, and their services were duly appreciated by all.

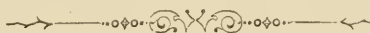
Two men from Mahaska became Generals, and strange to say, they were brothers—Gen. S. A. Rice, commissioned Brigadier General, August, 1863, and Elliot W. Rice, promoted Brigadier General about the same time, and afterward breveted Major General.

The record of Mahaska County in the war is a glorious one. Some who went out were brought back in coffins, others were buried upon the battlefield, others returned home minus an arm or a leg, while still others came back without a wound upon their body, yet suffering from disease contracted in the service. Some returned as strong in body as when they went out, but all who came back have a vivid recollection of the hardships endured, and one and all, whether Christian or infidel, in their hearts pray that the country may never again be cursed with a fratricidal strife.

More than a score of years have passed since the war terminated, but it is not forgotten, though the weeds of mourning may have disappeared. In too many homes there still stands the vacant chair; too many hearts mourn the loss of father, husband and brother, for the memories of that unhappy conflict to fade away. Our cemeteries are too full of the dead who lost their lives upon the battle-field, or died from the effects of wounds or imprisonment, for the heart to forget its sorrow, or the memory to become oblivious. No! the war is not forgotten, neither are the brave men who sleep in soldiers' graves. Once each year the survivors, with their friends and the children, meet and strew beautiful flowers upon their graves, while lessons of patriotism are repeated o'er and o'er. Never will these brave men be forgotten. Their noble deeds and their sacrifices will be remembered in years to come, and then, as now, will come the thought, "How beautiful it is to die for one's country."



Courts and Bar.



COURT and bar history of Mahaska County forms an interesting chapter. On its organization the county was made part of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Iowa, and its first term of court was held in July, 1844, with Hon. Joseph Williams, of Muscatine, Judge of the Second District, presiding. The term was called to begin on the 15th of July, but on account of the absence of the Judge, it did not begin until the 17th, being adjourned by the Sheriff from day to day until his arrival. Among the attorneys in attendance were William Thompson, W. W. Chapman, Christopher Slagle, George Atchison, John W. Alley and Henry Temple, the latter being the only representative of the bar in the county. Some of these men subsequently became somewhat noted in Iowa affairs.

In an unfinished log cabin, owned by William D. Canfield, and located within the present limits of Oskaloosa, was the first term of court held. The building was not even floored. A joist laid across one end, and some loose plank thrown upon cross pieces, furnished a rostrum for the Judge and Clerk, while a plank placed upon two flour barrels supplied the place of a desk. The Grand Jury met

and transacted business about three blocks north of the Public Square, being secreted in the tall prairie grass.

Judge Joseph Williams, who presided at this term of court, was appointed to the bench about 1839. He was an eccentric man, though a good Judge. He was a great favorite of the bar and people, and after a hard day's work in solving the intricacies of the law, he would amuse the crowd by playing upon his violin, and singing some of the popular songs of the day. On the organization of the State he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

On the organization of the State, Mahaska County was made a part of the Third Judicial District. At the April election following, Cyrus Olney, of Jefferson County, was elected Judge of the district. He served until March 15, 1851, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Joseph C. Knapp, of Van Buren County. William H. Seevers, of Mahaska County, was elected April 5, 1852. After serving nearly four years Judge Seevers resigned, and was succeeded by Caleb Baldwin, of Jefferson County, who served until 1856, when Henry B. Hendershott, of Wapello County, was elected.

In December, 1856, Mahaska County was detached from the Third District, and made part of the Eleventh. William M. Stone, of Marion Co., was the first and only Judge of the district.

Under the Constitution of 1857 Mahaska County

was placed in the Sixth Judicial District, with Jasper, Jefferson, Keokuk, Marion, Poweshiek and Washington Counties. Judge Stone, who was then living in Marion County, was elected as Judge, Oct. 12, 1858, and served until 1861, when he entered the Government service as Captain of Co. B, 3d Iowa Vol. Inf. He was succeeded by William Loughridge, of Mahaska County, who was first appointed by the Governor, elected in October, 1861, for the unexpired term, and re-elected in October, 1862, for the full term. He was succeeded by Ezekiel S. Sampson, of Keokuk County, who served two terms. H. S. Winslow, of Jasper County, was then elected, and served until succeeded by J. C. Cook, of Jasper County, who was elected Oct. 8, 1878. In October, 1882, J. Kelly Johnson, of Mahaska County, was elected.

Under the Constitution of 1857, the office of District Attorney was created. Those holding that office have been as follows: George D. Woodin, of Keokuk County, elected Oct. 12, 1858; Horace S. Winslow, of Jasper County, elected Oct. 14, 1862; Moses A. McCoid, of Jefferson County, elected Oct. 9, 1866; S. G. Smith, of Jasper County, elected Oct. 11, 1870; George W. Laferty, of Mahaska County, elected Oct. 13, 1874; Edward W. Stone, of Washington County, elected Oct. 8, 1878; John A. Donnell, of Keokuk County, elected Nov. 7, 1882.

In 1868 an act was passed creating Circuit Courts throughout the State, each Judicial District to compose two circuits, with a Circuit Judge for each district. This court continued until Jan. 1, 1887.

An act was passed and approved April 10, 1886, abolishing Circuit Courts and re-organizing the Judicial Districts, and three Judges were to be elected in each district. Mahaska County was made a part of the Sixth District. At the general election in November, 1886, J. Kelly Johnson, of Mahaska, David Ryan, of Jasper, and W. R. Lewis, of Poweshiek, were elected District Judges.

On Saturday, Feb. 27, 1886, the new Mahaska County court-house was dedicated with imposing services, to its appropriate uses, and the keys delivered to the representatives of the people.

The bar of Mahaska County has at all times been

composed of men of acknowledged ability, and, as a whole, will rank with any county in the State. In the limits of this work justice cannot be done all who have practiced before the courts of the county, and therefore only a brief mention is made.

Henry Temple was probably the first attorney to locate in the county. He was not a brilliant man, and did but little business. For some years he was a Justice of the Peace. He moved to Cass County and was there elected County Judge.

Harvey J. Skiff was from New England. He moved here with his family at an early day, resided a few years, and then went to Newton. He was a close student, and by successful ventures in trade accumulated some money while here.

A. M. Cassidy was reared in Poweshiek County. He was a good attorney and had a fine practice while here. He was prosecuting attorney at one time, and also a member of the Legislature. He now resides in Colorado, where he has an extensive practice.

Allen Greer came about 1851. He was a good judge of law, but made no success as an attorney while here.

John D. Pollock was a man of promise, but died early.

Thomas Macon was one of the leading attorneys and lived here some years. He moved to Canon City, Col., but now resides in Denver, the same State, where he is the leading criminal lawyer.

Z. T. Fisher was from Ohio. He was a good lawyer and had a good practice. He is now living in Red Oak, Iowa, and is one of the leading attorneys in that section of the State.

Thomas L. Dilley was here a short time, and then moved to Indianaola, and his whereabouts are unknown.

Philip Myers was here a few years. He was an industrious lawyer; at present he resides in Chicago.

G. W. and B. F. Yocum were both good lawyers. They moved to Albia many years ago, and from there went West.

H. O. Lyster was admitted to the bar in Oskaloosa, but practiced little or none in the county. He went to Kansas many years ago.

Silas Sawyer was an attorney who gave little

time to the law. He was County Surveyor for some years. He moved to Dubuque years ago.

Jeff Dugger was one of the earliest attorneys; he remained but about two years, and returned to Illinois.

J. M. Perry came about 1853, remained about two years, and then moved to the western part of the State. He was well read in law, had a retentive memory and much native talent.

Israel Curtiss, a brother-in-law of Judge Holman, of Indiana, came about 1847, and settled upon a farm in Black Oak Township. He had formerly been a preacher, was an excellent talker, and had a fair practice while here. He moved to California.

There have been many others, some of whom attained considerable notoriety in law and politics. Among them were M. T. Williams, M. E. Cutts, ex-Gov. Eastman, and W. H. Needham. Sketches of some of these will be found in this volume.

In March, 1848, when William T. Smith came to

Oskaloosa, there was not a law book in town, save a few owned by E. W. Eastman, who was subsequently elected Lieutenant Governor of the State.

The bar of Mahaska to-day is composed of excellent men, some of whom deservedly rank high in the profession throughout the State. The following is a list, as shown upon the bar docket in the fall of 1861: J. B. Bolton, Ben McCoy, L. C. Blanchard, J. A. L. Crookham, J. G. Crookham, James Carroll, Daniel Davis, F. M. Davenport, D. F. Downing, O. N. Downs, John A. Hoffman, Robert Kissiek, W. S. Kenworthy, J. C. Kenworthy, William Loughridge, J. F. Lacey, W. R. Lacey, G. W. Lafferty, George C. Morgan, J. O. Malcolm, Liston McMillan, W. R. Nelson, O. C. G. Phillips, W. A. Greer, D. M. Perdue, J. A. Rice, F. D. Reid, C. P. Searle, L. A. Scott, B. V. Seevers, W. J. Sexton, J. C. Tucker, D. C. Waggoner, J. L. Warren, James E. Seevers, H. L. Thatcher, J. C. Williams, B. W. Preston, G. B. McFall, W. G. Jones.



Educational.

THERE is no better index of the standing of a community than in the attention given to educational matters. However strong the unbeliever, there is not one but would prefer to settle in a community where school-houses and churches abound, than in one where they are unknown. In respect to its educational standing, Mahaska County will not suffer by comparison with any other county in the State. The first school opened in the county

was on the 16th day of September, 1844, in what is now Spring Creek Township, by Miss Semira A. Hobbs, now the wife of T. G. Phillips, of Oskaloosa. The school was held in a log cabin erected for the purpose, and was located upon section 16. It was about sixteen feet square, constructed of round lim timber, with puncheon floor. For her services as teacher, Miss Hobbs received \$1.25 per scholar for a term of three months.

Among those in attendance at this school were the following named: Emily, John, James, Joseph, Thomas and Mary Loughbridge; Nathan Stafford, Abigail Shaw; Abijah, Amanda and Abigail Kooms; James Thompson and brother; Emily

Mitchell; Joseph, Elizabeth and Ella Cunningham; Eliza Ann, Elizabeth, William, James, Deborah and Mary Ellen Cox, and Sarah Coffin. Of the Loughridge children, Emily grew to womanhood, married James Correll, and moved with him to Montana Territory; she is now a widow, and was residing in Montana in July, 1886. John married Emily Bean, and now resides in Appanoose County, Iowa; James resides on a farm in Spring Creek Township, and is unmarried; Joseph now resides in Montana; Thomas married Martha Roe, and now resides in Montana; Mary married Philip Shaver, and lives in Poweshiek County. Nathan Stafford is now in Kansas. Abigail Shaw grew to womanhood, married, and is now dead. The Kooms family moved away and were lost sight of. The same is said of the Thompsons. Emily Mitchell married James Walker, and now resides in Loup County, Neb. Of the Cunningham children, Joseph grew to manhood and died some years ago, unmarried; Elizabeth married Mr. Barnes and is now somewhere in Illinois; Ella married Dr. Smith, and is now living at Granville, Mahaska County. Of the Cox children, Eliza Ann married Mr. Stafford, moved to Kansas, and there died; Elizabeth married Mr. Knight and now lives in Kansas; William married Martha Jarvis, and also resides in Kansas; James married Mary Hibbs, and now lives in the latter-named State; Deborah married Seth Hollingsworth, and moved to Eureka Springs, Ark.;

Mary Ellen died when a child. Sarah Coffin married Hampton Cruzen, and now resides in Madison Township. The old school-house remained about three years, when it was torn down and the logs used for other purposes.

The second school of which anything is now remembered, was held in Oskaloosa, in the winter of 1844-45, in the east room of A. G. Phillips' dwelling-house, at that time a farm-house, situated partly on lots No. 2 and 3 in block No. 3, Houtz's addition. The school-room was on lot 2 and on the alley running east and west through the block. Samuel W. Caldwell was the teacher in this house. Mr. Caldwell went to Oregon in 1845, and gained some notoriety there in the publication of a spelling-book.

In the summer of 1845 Miss Hobbs taught the school in Spring Creek Township, and in the fall taught a term in Oskaloosa. A man named Johnson taught the summer term of the school in Oskaloosa in 1845 in a frame building on the south side of the square. In the winter of 1845-46 a man named Bonham taught a term in Oskaloosa.

Schools in various parts of the county were about this time established, an account of which will be found in the township histories. The beginning being made, there has subsequently been a forward movement all along the line. The old log school-houses were soon replaced by more pretensions as well as more modern structures, there seeming at times to be a generous rivalry between the various school districts. The grade of teachers has been constantly advanced, the best almost always being in demand.

The first Teachers' Institute was held in December, 1856, when a teachers' association was formed. At this time the office of County Superintendent had not been created. The meeting was held in the Normal School building, with Henry Thorndike as President, and Charles Hall as Secretary.

The Iowa State Teachers' Association was in session at Oskaloosa, Aug. 22-25, 1865, and was a profitable occasion to all who were present. The lecturers were O. Faville, State Superintendent; Prof. W. F. Phelps, of Minnesota; Prof. W. O. Hickey, of Davenport, and Hon. Newton Bateman, of Illinois.

At the present writing, in the fall of 1886, Prof. M. Hedge is the efficient County Superintendent, and is devoting his entire time to the work of building up the schools of the county, placing them in the lead among all the counties of the State. Being a practical educator, and with a love for his chosen profession, he takes hold of the work with a zeal born of knowledge.

According to the report of the County Superintendent, in the fall of 1886, there were seven graded schools in the county, including the one in Eddyville, which is supported in part from this county. The others are Oskaloosa, Beacon, New Sharon, Granville, Fremont and Indianapolis. There were eighty-one male and 251 female teachers employed. The highest salary paid male teachers was \$103 per month; average \$35.44; highest paid female teachers \$51, average \$29.23. There were 4,718 males and 4,610 females between the ages of five and twenty-one, and there were enrolled of this number in the public schools, 7,868. The school-houses were all of frame and brick, there being 139 of the former and 15 of the latter, the total value of which were \$216,250.



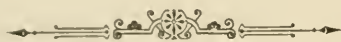
Other Educational Institutions.

AS already intimated, the citizens of this county were ever alive to that which would advance their educational interests, being ready and willing at all times to contribute their means for the establishment of schools of the higher grade.

The General Assembly of the State having passed an act for the establishment of Normal Schools, early in 1852 money was raised for the erection of a suitable building in Oskaloosa for that purpose. A two-story frame building was erected at a cost of about \$3,000. George W. Drake and lady were engaged to conduct the school, and on the completion of the building began their labors. The State had provided an appropriation of \$500 per year to all Normal Schools, but, for some cause, it is said the Oskaloosa Normal never received any aid from that quarter, probably for the reason that

some of the provisions of the act were never complied with. In 1856 the building passed into the hands of Mr. Drake, who leased it to W. L. Johnson, who continued the school for one year, when the building was purchased by School District No. 1, of Oskaloosa, and a public school continued therein.

In 1852-53, the Baptists of the State commenced the agitation of the question of the founding of a University at some convenient point. Oskaloosa had some strong friends among those connected with that religious body, and an effort was made to secure its location at that point. Several meetings were held here, and the question was very generally discussed, the citizens of the town and county, without regard to religious views, offering to contribute liberally. The majority of the active workers among the Baptists, however, favored Pella, and that place secured the prize.



Oskaloosa College.

EARLY in the history of Iowa, leading men of the Christian Church, recognizing the great indebtedness of civilization to the institutions of learning founded and fostered by Christianity, and deeply imbued with the spirit of the age, determined to establish a school of learning of a high order somewhere within the limits of the State. The initiatory steps were taken to the accomplishment of this end in a general meeting held at Mt. Pleasant in June, 1855.

Several localities competed for the honors and advantages of the institution. But the proffered subscription of over \$30,000 from Oskaloosa, a large sum for that early period, being in excess of the bids from Marion, Mt. Pleasant, Winterset, and other competing points, decided the location in favor of Oskaloosa. This decision was made in October, 1856, at which time a Board of Trustees was chosen, composed of the following, several of whom are well known throughout the State: Elder Aaron Chatterton, Richard Parker, Dr. C. G. Owen, J. Adkins, William T. Smith, J. H. Bacon, A. S. Nichols, Mathew Edmonson, C. Hall, J. M.

Berry, J. Swallow, L. H. Banham, W. A. Saunders and S. H. McClure.

The work of raising an endowment was at once begun, and so vigorously prosecuted that within a few weeks pledges to the amount of \$20,000 were secured. Then came on the well-remembered "hard times" of 1857-58, and also the inevitable failures to collect the subscriptions of the building and endowment funds. Contractors broke, mortgages and liens were pressed toward foreclosure, and for a time it looked as if all the work so auspiciously begun and so effectually prosecuted would be swept away on the great wave of commercial disaster. After the failure of the contractor, the Treasurer of the college, Richard Parker, continued the work upon the building, under much embarrassment from want of means. Not all the subscription to the building fund was ever realized, and its deficiency was finally made up by funds from other sources.

It was not until five years after the selection of Oskaloosa as the site of the institution that the unfinished building was in a sufficiently advanced state to permit the opening of a school. This was conducted by G. T. and W. J. Carpenter, recent graduates from Abingdon and Enreka Colleges, Illinois. The attendance at the beginning of the school was but five, and during the entire year did not aggregate fifty.

The history of the college, from the opening of the school in 1861, may be divided into two periods, the first covering a lapse of twenty years to the summer of 1881, and the second from that date to the present.

During the first period G. T. Carpenter, B. W. Johnson, and F. M. Bruner successively discharged the duties of President. A. F. Ross and S. P. Lucy were for brief periods Presidents *pro tem*. G. T. Carpenter was President during the last four years as well as at the beginning of this period.

During the greater part of this time a successful school was maintained, and large subscriptions were raised through the State to pay indebtedness and for endowment, the latter exceeding \$40,000. Some of the endowment fund was diverted to other purposes, a part was loaned on insufficient securities and lost, and a large part proved to be worthless,



and the close of the session, in June, 1881, found the college and grounds heavily mortgaged, the faculty "starved out," and the institution apparently financially wrecked. Thus, with an indebtedness aggregating more than \$8,000, with an endowment practically squandered, and with a departing faculty, the toils of years were about to be swept away, and the very existence of the college imperiled.

At this juncture a new Board of Trustees was elected, with R. H. Johnson, President; Hardin Tice, Treasurer, and Porter Hedge, Secretary. The city and county were energetically canvassed, and a sum sufficient to liquidate the entire indebtedness, together with a "teacher's fund," in the aggregate amounting to \$11,000, was promptly raised. A new faculty was organized, with G. H. Laughlin as President, and the college was opened in the fall, for the first time in its history free from debt, and with the provision in the charter that neither building nor grounds should ever again be encumbered by mortgage. In June, 1883, President G. H. Laughlin resigned to assume the charge of Hiram College, Ohio, and R. H. Johnson was called to the presidency, which position he still retains.

Since the re-organization of 1881, the old debt has not only been liquidated, but an endowment fund of more than \$29,000 has been raised, a part of which is now productive. Much credit for these results is due to the personal efforts of Hon. Hardin Tice, Treasurer, and to the energy and zeal of Prof. J. A. Beattie, who spent many months in the field as financial agent, as well as to the spontaneous generosity of the people of city and county, and of the Christian brotherhood throughout the State; to all of whom gratitude is due, and thanks are rendered.

A reference to the catalogue shows, that for the year ending in June, 1884, the attendance of students was 158; the year following, 196; and the last year, 232; which may be regarded as a hopeful indication of the growth of the college in popularity and usefulness.

The library has within the last few years, been enriched by the addition of hundreds of carefully selected volumes. A generous lady, Mrs. Minerva Crites, of Columbus City, has taken steps to found

a new library, to be established and supported by present and annual gifts, and to be finally enriched by a generous bequest.

The museum has also been the recipient of many valuable gifts, and is much indebted to its curator, Prof. M. E. Wood, who spent a recent summer on the sea coast in the study and collection of specimens of marine life. Already both library and museum rooms are too small, and these valuable adjuncts will soon be given quarters adequate to present and future demands.

The Executive Board of the college is, at present: C. P. Evans, President; A. M. Haggard, Secretary, and J. A. Beattie, Treasurer. W. M. Semones, a former graduate, is acting as financial agent, and looking after the interests of the college in the field.

It is justly a matter of pride to the friends of the institution to note the positions of honor and responsibility that are now being filled by its graduates. While many institutions present a much larger list of alumni, few, if any, can show a larger percentage who are making the best use of an education, or who are reaping a larger harvest of its honors.

Conscious of the fact that the great majority of successful men and women in the educated world have prosecuted their studies despite the disadvantages of very limited means, the authorities of this institution have offered every encouragement to such, by placing tuition at a very low rate, instituting a system of boarding that furnishes meals at actual cost, and commending strict economy, helping as far as possible, industrious students of deficient funds to the ways and means of securing an education. The college has been fortunate in the character of its students, they being representatives from the best homes of our intelligent, industrious, and moral commonwealth. To this fact is largely due the excellent discipline that has prevailed. To this, it may be added, that trivial restrictions, irritating exactions and degrading espionage are entirely discarded. Students are taught self-respect and self-discipline, and being treated as ladies and gentlemen, they seldom betray the trust. It is the ambition of a faculty, earnestly devoted to the profession of teaching, to stimulate the student to thorough work, preferring the more narrow and

profounder culture to the broader and superficial.

A careful examination of the courses of study, as found in the catalogue, will convince the reader that they are sufficiently elective to allow much room for choice to the student, and yet so restrictive as to leave much to the direction of experience; that they are sufficiently practical to meet the demands of the times; that they do not cover everything, and yet are sufficiently broad that no one can properly be entitled to a degree without laying a broad foundation for an intellectual life.



Penn College.

WHAT is now Penn College had its origin in an effort made, in 1866, by "The Spring Creek Union College Association of Friends," and Iowa Yearly Meeting, to unite their resources in the establishment and maintenance of an institution of higher learning. Certain funds placed in the hands of the Iowa Yearly Meeting for educational purposes, by Gideon Mott, were turned over to the Spring Creek Union College Association, on the acceptance by the association of two conditions, viz.:

1. That the Yearly Meeting should have the appointment of one-third of the Board of Managers, without liability of indebtedness.

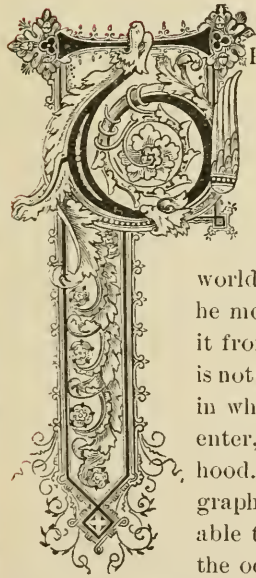
2. That the articles of incorporation should be so changed as to satisfy the Iowa Yearly Meeting.

The articles of incorporation were changed accordingly, and the new organization went into effect under the name of "The Iowa Union College Association of Friends." The association, under this name, secured grounds in the northern suburbs of Oskaloosa, and began the foundation of an institution. The building of the west wing only was at first attempted. Many difficulties were experienced as the work progressed, from lack of means and other causes. Some members of the Board of Managers, deeply interested in the enterprise, assisted personally in the manual labor. When the walls of the wing were first erected a storm demolished them, and the work was thus retarded. But this discouraging event only increased the devotion of the friends of the enterprise. The walls were soon up again, and the building completed.

In the winter of 1872-73, school was first opened in the new building, though at first the work done was not of a college grade. In September, 1873, the name of the incorporation was changed to "Penn College," and the institution opened on a college basis, with college courses and a regular college faculty. The number of students was large from the first, though in the earlier years they were mostly of a preparatory grade. The institution won a reputation at once for thorough, first-class work—a reputation which it has maintained and increased from the very beginning. The first student was graduated in 1875. In this year also the main part of the building was erected, to meet the growing demands for increased room and facilities for work. The first President of the institution was John W. Woody, A. M., who held the office four years, until 1877. Much of the early success and growth of the work was due to his energy and executive ability. The Presidency was held by William B. Morgan, A. M., C. E., for the next two years. In 1879 the present incumbent, Benjamin Trueblood, A. M., was elected to the Presidency, which he has continuously held till the present time, 1887. Since 1875 more than fifty students have received degrees from the college. The number pursuing college courses was at first small, but has steadily increased, until now there are about seventy in these courses each year. The library has increased to more than 2,000 volumes. The laboratory and chemical apparatus now furnish facilities for chemical investigations perhaps equal to those of any college in the State. The cabinets of natural history, geology and mineralogy, afford rare opportunities for study in all these departments, and have already grown uncomfortable in their present quarters. All the departments have been from the first presided over by men of recognized ability. The trustees have spared no pains to make the college in fact what it is in name, an institution of higher learning. The moral and religious tone of the institution has always been especially marked, and it is universally considered a safe and healthful place for young men and women seeking an education. The citizens of Oskaloosa have from the first taken an active interest in its development and growth, and have aided it liberally.



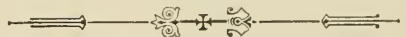
The Press.

THE printing press is a great factor in the civilization of the nineteenth century. If Archimedes had had a printing press upon which to place his lever, he would have come nearer moving the world than if he had secured what he most wished—a base outside of it from which to operate. There is not a hamlet in the United States in which the newspaper does not enter, and scarcely a neighborhood. With the modern telegraphic communications, they are able to place before their readers the occurrences from almost every part of the world within a few hours after taking place. As a disseminator of news, the press is indispensable; as an educator, its influence is immeasurable. Mahaska County has been notably a county of newspapers, and the press of to-day is among the largest and ablest in the State, and Iowa has more newspapers, in proportion to its inhabitants, than any other State in the Union.

At the present time there are several regular publications in this county. Since the first time the paper came from the press, the newspaper en-

terprises have been numerous, and the number of editors counted by the score. Among the gentlemen who drove the quill for these publications were some talented, graphic and cultured writers, some of whom wielded a salutary influence in the county, while others won unenviable reputations. The editorial staff of the various papers at present represents pleasant, forcible and pointed writers, who advocate their various theories, principles and political views, with much ability and success.



The Oskaloosa Herald.

UNDER the name of the *Iowa Herald*, the first number of this paper made its appearance July 1, 1850. It was a six-column folio. Whig in politics, and was edited and published by J. R. Needham and H. McNeeley. Its typographical appearance was hardly up to the standard of the paper of to-day. The salutatory of its editors was quite lengthy, containing the usual promises of what the paper should be. In November, 1850, new type was purchased, and the name changed to the *Oskaloosa Herald*. The paper seemed to meet the fate usually attending the establishment of a paper in a new and sparsely settled country. Appeals were

made from time to time to its patrons to pay up. In its issue for Feb. 21, 1851, the following notice was placed at the head of its editorial columns:

"Flour, pork, beef and wood wanted at this office. Now is the time to show your humanity—the printers' children are crying for bread and meat. Come, lend a shoulder, and help us out of this difficulty."

Mr. Needham continued as editor until July, 1852, when, having received the nomination for State Senator, he withdrew from editorial control until after the election, when he resumed work. The first number of the third volume appeared in an enlarged form and presented a better typographical appearance. The trouble of collecting amounts due the printer worried the publishers very much, and the appeals for aid were still continued. In November, 1852, Mr. McNeeley sold his interest to J. W. Murphy, and under the firm name of Needham & Murphy, the publication of the paper was continued. More attention was now given to local matters, though political affairs were given the most prominence. In the spring of 1855 Mr. Murphy sold his interest to James H. Knox, who only remained till October following, when Mr. Needham continued alone for a short time, and then admitted James M. Brown to partnership.

In March, 1857, Mr. Needham, on account of ill-health, withdrew from active management, Mr. Brown then being alone the responsible editor. Mr. Brown was a young man of strong prejudice and self-willed, fearless of consequences in the advocacy of that which he regarded as right. At that time the new prohibitory law was being given a trial, and the *Herald* became its strong advocate, speaking in no very mild language of those living in violation of its provisions. In taking such a course he incurred the enmity of those opposed to prohibition, especially those who were violating the law day by day. Among those who were incensed at his course was J. W. Bowen, a saloon-keeper. On the evening of the annual election, Aug. 3, 1857, Mr. Bowen, while under the influence of liquor, in company with a few companions, started to "clean out Brown and the *Herald* office." Brown at the time was in the law-office of E. W. Rice. On hearing them come up the stairs, and an attempt

made to open the door, Brown fired a pistol, the ball passing through the door and into the body of Bowen, who died in a few minutes after. The next day Brown was arrested, tried, and bound over to the District Court, bond being placed at \$5,000. The Grand Jury, on the assembling of the court, after hearing the evidence refused to find a bill of indictment, and Brown was discharged.

By request of Mr. Brown, at the time of the killing of Bowen, Mr. Needham again assumed editorial control, with the intention of remaining only until the excitement should die away. When the Grand Jury failed to indict, those opposed to Brown held a public meeting, condemning the action of the jury, and warning Brown to leave the county. By the advice of friends, on the 1st day of January, 1858, he sold out to Dr. Charles Beardsley, the firm becoming Needham & Beardsley, the former assuming editorial control of the paper, while the latter looked after its business interests.

At the outbreak of the war a daily was issued for several weeks. There was no railroad or telegraph station nearer than Eddyville, where a courier was sent to await the arrival of the train with the Burlington *Hawkeye*. Securing a copy, the courier mounted his horse and rode like Jehu to the *Herald* office, where the principal news was at once put in type, the paper printed, and ready for distribution by the time the lumbering stage-coach arrived. It is said that four times during the war every employe of the office enlisted, leaving the proprietors to find new recruits that they might apprentice for the service of Uncle Sam.

In the spring of 1865 Needham & Beardsley sold to a company, in which C. W. Fisher was one of the principal stockholders, and C. W. Fisher and W. E. Shepherd, editors. Shortly afterward John W. Murphy bought an interest, but Nov. 16, 1865, sold to H. C. Leighton and W. H. Needham. In January, 1867, W. A. Hunter bought the interest of Col. Fisher, and continued a member of the firm till March, 1870, when he sold to his partners, the firm then being Leighton & Needham. In 1877 George R. Lee purchased the interest of W. H. Needham, and the firm became Leighton, Lee & Leighton. In 1878 H. C. Leighton died, and

Charles Leighton was appointed administrator of his estate, and assumed business control of the office. He bought an interest in the office Jan. 1, 1879, and the firm of Leighton, Lee & Leighton Bros. was organized. In 1880 A. W. Swalen bought Lee's interest, and the business was continued under the name of the Herald Printing Company, the firm being composed of Charles Leighton, A. W. Swalen and William M. Leighton.

In 1876 the *Weekly Herald* was enlarged to its present size, a ten-column folio, the size of the sheet being 31x50, making it probably the largest paper in the State. In 1884, in order to meet a just demand, a Saturday's issue was commenced, which is still continued. This issue contains all the local and general news up to the hour of going to press. It is a seven-column folio.

The *Herald* has one of the best-equipped offices in the State of Iowa, and, superintended by a No. 1 printer, the work turned out is unsurpassed. It has facilities for turning out anything, from a small dodger to a three-sheet poster, or from a visiting card to a fine book. Everything is guaranteed. As for the *Herald* itself, there is no better paper in the State, which is saying a great deal. Al. Swalen, its editor, is a man who is well posted in political matters and in general literature, and as a writer is easy, fluent and graceful. Charles Leighton, the business manager, thoroughly understands his part of the work.

The Iowa Reform Leader.

ON the suspension of the *Conservator*, Mr. Welch immediately issued prospectuses of a new paper under the above title, with the object of advocating the formation of a new party in Iowa. Receiving some encouragement, the first number of the paper made its appearance July 13, 1871. In 1872 the paper was identified with the Greeley movement, though at the same time stating that movement was not what it contemplated, but, as choice between Greeley and Grant, it preferred the former. In 1873 it was identified with,

but not in complete harmony with the anti-monopoly party.

In the spring of 1874 the material of the office was sold to M. G. Carlton, and for a time Mr. Welch published a paper in Albia, Monroe County. In the fall of 1874 he removed the office to Oskaloosa, and again commenced the publication of the *Reform Leader*, which he continued until July 12, 1877, when it suspended. In 1876 the *Leader* supported Peter Cooper for the presidency.

The Times.

SEVERAL attempts were made for the establishment of a Democratic paper at Oskaloosa, before success crowned the efforts. The *Herald*, being such a strong advocate of Whig principles, and, as common in the early days, being devoted almost entirely to the dissemination of political principles, could not be satisfactory to the followers of Jackson. In January, 1854, appeared the first number of the *Oskaloosa Times*, an advocate of Democratic principles, edited and published by Cameron & Ingersoll, the junior partner, L. D. Ingersoll, afterward becoming somewhat famous as the Washington correspondent of various metropolitan papers during the war.

After a time the paper changed hands, and was ably conducted by R. R. Harbour and David Coomes. Samuel Bressler next bought out Coomes' interest, and soon after A. A. Wheelock bought out Mr. Harbour, the paper being published under the firm name of Bressler & Wheelock. Richard Wellslager next became interested in its publication, purchasing the interest of Mr. Bressler. It finally passed into the hands of Mr. Wheelock, and by him was continued until the destruction of the office in 1864, by soldiers who were home on a furlough. The *Times*, in some of its editorials, bore down pretty heavily upon the soldiers, and, commenting upon the killing of A. T. Alloway, used language that was quite offensive to the men then imperiling their lives in the field. In March, 1864, some of the men of Company H visited the office and asked the suspension of the paper while they

were at home on a furlough. This was refused on the part of the proprietor, who, in his next issue, stated that he had been threatened by the soldiers, who, if they attempted to molest him, would have to face the Democracy of Mahaska County. On Saturday following the appearance of that issue, a number of the members of Co. H, 3d Iowa Vol. Inf., marched to the office, threw the forms of the paper into the street, emptied all the cases of type, and then left. The paper never again made its appearance.

Democratic Conservator.

ON the suspension of the *Times*, the Democracy of Mahaska County was without an organ for a time. A stock company was formed, an office purchased, and a new paper established, called the *Watchman*, with Rev. Ira C. Mitchell as editor. It continued in existence but a short time, dying of starvation. Samuel B. Evans attempted to revive it, but only issued one number of the paper and abandoned the enterprise.

Early in 1865 George W. Seevers and Russell Higgins made use of the material of the *Watchman* office, and issued a few numbers of a paper they called the *Reveille*, but could not secure sufficient support to justify its continuance. On the 2d day of August, 1866, Porte C. Welch commenced the issue of the *Democratic Conservator*, which, for a time, proved fairly successful. In 1869 the paper commenced the advocacy of a new party, and its name was changed to *Progressive Conservator*. This paper was continued with more or less success until June 29, 1871, when it ceased to exist.

The Saturday Globe.

THIS is one of the neatest papers published in the State of Iowa. It was established Oct. 1, 1881, by Alonzo Sherman, under the name of the *Telephone*. When first issued it was but a four-column folio, printed on a sheet 18x24, but was subsequently enlarged by Mr. Sherman to a

seven-column folio, or double its original size. For a time the paper was quite successful, and bid fair to become a permanent institution in Oskaloosa, but for some cause it lost the good-will of the business community, and in the fall of 1882 passed into the hands of J. W. Jarnagin, who continued its publication with increasing prosperity until the spring of 1884. During this time H. B. Drake was running a job office on the north side of the square, which, in the spring of 1883, he sold to G. W. Shockley and S. B. Kinsey, who removed it to the south side of the square, and continued the business.

The partnership between Shockley and Kinsey continued until April 1, 1884, when T. M. Shockley purchased the interest of Mr. Kinsey, and the firm name of Shockley Bros. was adopted. In May, 1884, J. W. Johnson purchased the office, subscription list, and good-will of the *Telephone*, and forming a partnership with Shockley Bros., under the firm name of Johnson & Shockley Bros., continued the publication of the paper, though at once changing its name to the *Saturday Globe*, and also enlarged it to a six-column quarto. The object from the first with the present owners was to establish a first-class family newspaper, non-partisan, but thoroughly impartial in its comments on passing events. They determined to win the confidence and respect of not only the business men, but of the citizens in general. That they have succeeded let its present large circulation and its advertising patronage attest. When the present firm took hold of the paper it had a circulation of but about 700, now above 2,000 copies are printed weekly. What is known as patent outside or ready print, was used at first, but this was changed Oct. 1, 1885, in consequence of the great demand made upon its local columns by advertisers. The statement is made in the beginning of this article that it is one of the neatest papers printed in the State of Iowa. This is positively a fact, for it has no superior, typographically speaking. It is printed upon first-class, cream-tinted paper, and is a credit to all concerned. The editorial department will compare favorably with any paper in the State, its editor, Mr. J. W. Johnson, being a ready and forcible writer upon any subject he chooses to handle.

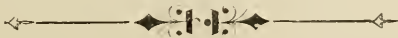
Politically the paper is independent in its broadest sense, and upon all questions affecting public interest has no hesitancy in speaking as thought best for the good of all. While never neutral it is also not partisan, so that members of either of the great parties can find no fault with it. In connection with the paper is a first-class job office, with steam-power press, and a supply of material equal to any demands that may be made. The Shockley brothers are first-class printers.



New Sharon Star.

THIS paper was founded in 1873, by H. J. Vail, its first issue bearing date of January 22, of that year. It was a seven-column folio, but was soon enlarged to an eight-column folio. In December, 1875, its form was changed to a six-column quarto, but after a few years it again returned to its old form and size, an eight-column folio. H. J. Vail continued its editor and publisher until April 22, 1885, when he sold to his brother, David Vail, who still continues in charge.

The *Star* has always been Republican in its politics, while decidedly independent in tone. As a local sheet it is one of the best in the State of Iowa, making the best use of all the material at hand for the publication of a local paper. It is always found on the moral side of every question affecting the interest of New Sharon and vicinity, and deserves well of its constituency.



The Oskaloosa Times.

AT the present writing (February, 1887) this is the only Democratic paper published in Mahaska County. In the summer of 1885 a joint stock company was formed, and material purchased for the publication of a new Democratic paper, the first number of which made

its appearance under date of July 16, 1885. It was a six-column quarto, well and neatly printed, with Mr. G. Carlton in the editorial chair. William T. Smith was business manager, or superintendent, though all work was done under the supervision of Mr. Carlton. The latter continued to act as editor for one year, and was then succeeded by O. H. P. Grove, July 15, 1886. Mr. Grove being a practical newspaper man, as well as a ready writer, gave life and tone to the paper, and everything seemed to be working smoothly and harmoniously. But on the morning of December 22, the whole outfit "went up in smoke" in the great fire of that day. Everything was burned, and the Democracy of Mahaska was left without an organ. As soon as possible after the fire a meeting of stockholders was held, and it was resolved to renew the publication of the paper as soon as the building could be re-erected and a room prepared. E. H. Gibbs, the owner of the building, who returned from Chicago the day after the fire, at once put a force of men to work, and in fifty-eight days had the rooms ready for occupancy, and the *Times* again made its appearance, handsomer than ever. Some of the stockholders, feeling themselves unable to replace the amount lost, sold to James E. Seevers, who now owns one-half the stock, and is the present business manager. O. H. P. Grove was retained in the publication of the paper, its editorial matter being impersonal, though in an article announcing the change it was stated:

"It is proper to remark here that the business manager alone is responsible for the paper's policy and behavior, and old enemies, if there be any, who may be bent upon a reconciliation, know with whom to negotiate a peace; likewise it is intended in this connection to give a hint to any who may be inclined to provoke hostilities, that they may know where to send the challenge."

The *Times* presents a very neat and attractive appearance, proof that a thorough, practical printer is in charge. Being the only Democratic paper in the county, and reaching a class of people not reached by other papers in the county, makes it a valuable advertising medium. The office has a fine assortment of job type, and is well prepared to turn out a superior class of work.



Coal Interests.

THE coal interests of Mahaska County are greater than any county in the State, in fact its annual output is almost equal to that of any two counties. By whom the first coal was taken is unknown, but being exposed in many places, many of the earlier settlers began its use soon after coming to the county. During the first year of its existence, 1850, the *Oskaloosa Herald* often referred to the coal fields of the county as being inexhaustible, and a mine of wealth to the people when they could be properly developed. Undoubtedly there are veins of coal under the entire county. Prof. White, formerly State Geologist, when asked in relation to the extent of the coal fields of the county, gave it as his opinion that the supply was sufficient for a five-foot vein over the entire surface. While many private mines were opened and much coal used for the local trade, it was not until the completion of the Central Iowa Railroad that the mines were developed to any great extent.

The coal of this county, says the State Mine Inspector, is about as easily developed as any in the State, as both of the Skunk Rivers, and also the Des Moines River, traverse the county from northwest to southeast, and all three of these rivers, as well as their tributaries, have cut their channels through the coal measures, leaving the measures exposed or thinly covered along their banks.

About the first extensive mining operations com-

menced in 1873, by the organization of the Central Iowa Coal Company, of which H. W. McNeill was the Superintendent. That corporation absorbed the Hardin and Mahaska Coal Company, and subsequently the Southern Coal Company, with 700 acres of land in Muchachinock Valley. In 1875 the Consolidation Coal Company was organized, including the above and the Black Diamond Works, with a cash capital of \$500,000. H. W. McNeill was made Superintendent of this company, which commenced and carried on a large business, shipping annually about 250,000 tons of coal. In the fall of 1880, the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. bought out the consolidated company, which was then owned almost exclusively by H. W. and W. A. McNeill, and J. K. Graves, the consideration being \$500,000. Since that time the Northwestern has worked the mines, employing on an average about 500 men, and taking out 275,000 tons per year, requiring 27,500 cars to transport it, or an average of nearly 100 cars per each working day. J. E. Buxton has been manager of these mines since they came under the control of the Chicago and Northwestern Company. This company has been quite fortunate in not having a strike since it commenced operations.

Some 350 out of the 500 employes of the Consolidation Coal Company (its name not being changed by the railroad company) are colored men. The first colored men imported into the county was in 1881, since which time about 1,500 have come in,

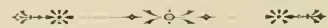
many of whom were unfit for work in the mines, and soon dropped out. Some returned South, while others found suitable employment in this and neighboring counties. A society has been organized by them for mutual protection. Each married man pays into the society \$1 per month, and each single man fifty cents. Eighty per cent of this amount is paid to a physician for his medical services, while 20 per cent goes into a sinking fund for the burial of the dead. They had in the summer of 1886, over \$500 in the sinking fund. Another feature of the colony is worth mentioning. Any difficulty occurring between members is settled among themselves. A trial is had and the offending party fined, the fine going into the sinking fund. In case one refuses to pay the fine he is expelled from the society and the coal company refuses all further employment to him. All money is paid out on order signed by the President and Secretary of the society. The Treasurer of the coal company acts as Treasurer of the society.

In 1885, according to the report of the Coal Mine Inspector, there were thirty-eight mines in operation in the county, operated by the following named companies or individuals: Consolidation Coal Company, three slopes and one shaft; L. R. Thompson, one drift; Excelsior Coal Company, one drift and two shafts; Andrew Moore, one slope; O. H. Vance, one shaft; Marshall Underwood, one shaft; Henderson England, one slope; William Evans, one slope; Robert Evans, one slope; Samuel Ream, one drift; William Hallowell, one drift; Iowa Coal Company, one shaft and one slope; James Morrow, one shaft; John Chilcoat, one drift; George L. Shoemaker, one slope; Leighton Coal and Mining Company, one drift; O. O. Chapman, one slope; Jacob Heightman, one shaft; Hugh Smith, one slope; American Coal Company, two slopes; Acme Coal Company, one shaft; Western Union Fuel Company, one shaft; Nathan Hussey, one shaft; Samuel Cable, one shaft; Samuel Smith, one shaft; Howard & Sons, one Shaft; Standard Coal Company, one shaft; John Burgess, one shaft; Joseph Davenport, one shaft; W. N. Hoover, one shaft; William Barrowman, one shaft.

The output of these mines for 1884, as reported to the State Mine Inspector, was 932,714 tons,

which, estimating at ten tons to a carload, would require for its transportation. 93,271 cars. Reduced to bushels, there would 23,317,850. At eight cents per bushel, or \$2 per ton, it would amount to \$1,865,428 for the year. A very neat sum to be taken out of the bowels of the earth in Mahaska County in one year.

The Standard Coal Company was organized in 1882, with W. A. Durfee, President, and H. C. Rockwell, Secretary and Treasurer. E. L. Dudley is the present President; H. C. Rockwell, Secretary and Treasurer; W. Durfee, Superintendent of Mines. Mr. Durfee has occupied the latter position since the organization of the company, and well understands his business. The company usually employ from 100 to 200 men, and mine about 75,000 tons per year. The vein from which the coal is taken is four and a half feet thick. The coal is of as good quality as any in the State, and is shipped north for railroad and local trade.



Agricultural.

MAHASKA has always been regarded as one of the best counties in the State for agricultural purposes. All the cereals peculiar to this climate flourish here. In the forty-three years since the first settlement was made, it is affirmed by those residing here, during all that time, there has never been a total failure of crops, either from drouth or a wet season. The year 1886 was probably the worst in its history, and some suffering was experienced from drouth, but notwithstanding there was a fair crop of almost all kinds of grain. The fact is, the soil is capable of standing either a wet or dry season.

MAHASKA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In the fall of 1850 the *Oskaloosa Herald* called the attention of farmers and others to the importance of a society for the purpose of disseminating useful information in regard to agricultural and mechanical affairs. The matter was quietly discussed among those interested during the following winter, and in the spring of 1852 a call was issued for the purpose of organization. On the 15th of

March, a meeting was held at the court-house, in which Poultney Loughridge was chosen Chairman, and T. F. Seevers, Secretary. After a full and free discussion, a committee of five was appointed to draft constitution and by-laws and report the same at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 27th of March. E. W. Eastman, Andrew Williams, John S. Walker, T. F. Seevers and A. M. Galer were appointed the said committee.

At the adjourned meeting the committee reported the Constitution of the Mahaska County Agricultural Society, together with articles of incorporation, which were adopted, after which the following-named officers were elected: Poultney Loughridge, President; John Bond and C. N. Smith, Vice-Presidents; Thomas F. Seevers, Secretary; Andrew Williams, Treasurer. On the 12th of June another meeting was held, at which it was resolved that the first annual fair of the society should be held at Oskaloosa, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1852. At the appointed time the fair was held. The *Herald* for the following week stated that it was better attended than anticipated, though the number of articles on exhibition was not large.

The second fair was held on Saturday, Oct. 15, 1853, at which there was a much larger attendance, and a much larger and better display of agricultural and mechanical products. At this fair William Frederick took the first premium on corn, having on one acre of ground raised 138 bushels.

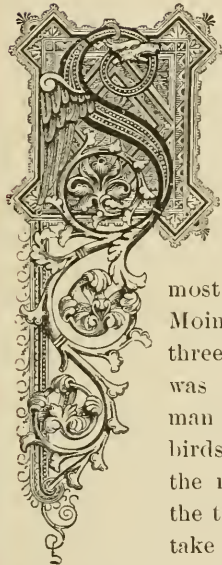
County Fairs were held each year, and in 1858 the State Fair was also held in Oskaloosa, as also in 1859. The latter was no better than the regular county fairs now held at this place.

In 1873 the old society abandoned its articles of incorporation, and in 1874 a joint stock company was organized, under the name and title of Mahaska County Agricultural Society, with a paid up capital of \$10,000, with privilege of increasing to \$40,000. The society has been quite successful in its operations, and owns one of the best fair grounds in the State, situated in the north-western part of the city of Oskaloosa. There is an excellent race track, wide enough for six sulkies abreast. For the past few years Henry H. Prine has been President of the society, and under his wise ministrations the grounds have been well kept, and the fairs have been uniformly successful.





City of Oskaloosa.

OME of the fairest of the smaller cities of the United States are located in Iowa. Prominent among these is Oskaloosa, the gem city of the State. It is beautifully located upon the divide, at an almost equal distance from the Des Moines and Skunk Rivers. Forty-three years ago the site of the city was a wilderness, where the white man had no home, but where wild birds and beasts abounded, and where the red man loved to roam. But the time had come for the birds to take their flight, the wild beasts to flee, and the red men to move on toward the setting sun. William D. Canfield was the first white man to erect his cabin upon the site of the present fair city. In the spring of 1844 he made his claim, and built a log house near where the Central Iowa depot is located. At that time the county had not been organized, nor had any steps been taken for its organization, and therefore, it is not likely that Mr. Canfield had thought of the county seat being here located. He desired a home in this favored land, and this locality he made his choice. But the county was being rapidly settled, and its organization was soon determined upon. The Territorial Legislature passed a suitable act for the purpose, Commissioners were appointed, an election held, and Mahaska was numbered among the counties of what was soon to

be one of the brightest and best of the States of the Union. A home must now be selected for the officers of the county, where the official business could properly be attended to. The Commissioners appointed by the State for that purpose selected a portion of section 13, township 75, range 16 west, of the principal meridian, giving it the name of Oskaloosa, in honor, it is said of a beautiful Indian maiden of that name, signifying "the last of the beautiful."

At the time it was selected as the county seat it is said there was not a single tree upon the original plat, but now every street is lined with beautiful elm and maple trees, while upon all improved residence lots fruit and ornamental trees have been set out in such abundance that Oskaloosa of to-day is known by many as the "City of Trees." It can also be said to be a city of churches as well, for its religious welfare has been zealously guarded by the various religious organizations of the day, the leading denominations being provided with comfortable as well as ornamental houses of worship. The schools, too, of the city, are a source of pride. With Oskaloosa and Penn Colleges, the Oskaloosa Business College, and the public schools, each directed by experienced educators, an opportunity is afforded for obtaining an excellent education at a nominal price. Thoroughness in every department seems to be the watchword of each of the schools.

Oskaloosa has attained its present standing by a steady growth. There is not nor ever has been

anything of the mushroom in its development. If anything, its citizens have been too cautious, and have not reached out for those things easily obtainable, and which would have redounded to its credit and been profitable to all. It cannot but be acknowledged that no inland town in the State of Iowa has as many natural advantages as this place. Surrounded by as fine an agricultural region as can be found in the entire Union, capable of withstanding wet or drouth, with inexhaustible coal fields, stone in abundance, the best of clay for tiling and brick, there is nothing to prevent it making one of the largest and best cities in the State.

It may be said the city was unfortunate in securing railroad facilities at an early day. That cannot be denied, and that had much to do in retarding its growth. To-day its railroad facilities are good, the place being easily accessible to all parts of the country, and it is with pleasure that it is noted that its citizens are endeavoring to secure a portion of that trade which properly belongs to it, and to establish such manufacturing enterprises as can be made profitable. At the present time Oskaloosa has several wholesale stores that are doing a business that will compare favorably with those of longer standing in other places. In manufacturing it is beginning to take its proper place among the towns which have made for themselves a deserving reputation.

As already stated William D. Canfield was the first white man to erect his cabin upon the site of the present city. On account of the opposition of those favorable to other locations for the seat of justice of the county, the growth of Oskaloosa was very slow during the first few months of its existence. Smith & Cameron had the courage of their convictions, that the choice of the Commissioners would be the choice of the people, and that upon the divide was the proper place for the location of the town. Therefore, soon after its selection they opened a small stock of general merchandise. They were soon after followed by George W. Jones, with a stock of groceries, including "wet goods." Mr. Jones was not favorable to Oskaloosa at first, as he was the proprietor of a town site on the Des Moines River, which he thought the most desirable place for the county seat. But, as the people said otherwise, "he did not propose to fight the whole

county," and wishing to avail himself of every advantage, he accordingly moved into the new village.

Among those who came here during the first year were Drs. William Weatherford and T. D. Porter, well known to all the older citizens of the county. They were the first physicians in the place, and for many years attended to the medical wants of the people, dividing with Drs. Boyer and Warren the practice of the county. M. T. Williams was another early settler, coming here in the spring of 1844, and making this his home during the remainder of his life. Henry Temple was the first lawyer, but remained only a few short years.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

In December, 1851, E. W. Eastman appeared before Judge Crookham, of the County Court, with a petition requesting the calling of an election at which it should be decided whether the town should be incorporated as a city. The election was ordered to be held at the court-house, Dec. 27, 1851, at which time there were sixty-three votes cast for incorporation and sixty-one against. At another election held Jan. 3, 1852, E. W. Eastman, John R. Needham, A. S. Nichols, William H. Seever and M. T. Williams were chosen to prepare a charter. Failing to comply with the requirements of the law, the matter was allowed to rest until May 12, 1853, when another application was filed before the County Court, by William Loughridge, on the part of the petitioners, in response to which an election was ordered to be held at the court-house, May 20, 1853, for the purpose of again voting for or against incorporation. The vote stood seventy-three to six in favor of incorporation. On the 28th of May another election was held to choose persons to prepare a charter. S. A. Rice, M. T. Williams and William Loughridge were chosen for that purpose.

The charter was presented to the Court June 17, 1853, submitted to the people June 28th, and adopted by them by a vote of forty-four to two, a very small vote. The first city election was ordered to be held July 2, 1853. This charter, after defining the limits of the city and declaring the purpose of its incorporation, provided for a coun-

cil, to be composed of a Mayor, and two Aldermen from each of the four wards into which the city was divided. It also provided for a Treasurer and Clerk of the city, fixed the time and manner of all city elections, defined the powers of the Mayor, Council, Clerk and Treasurer, and the manner of holding the first election. In this election the County Judge appointed James Edgar, S. A. Rice and William Ballard, Judges of Election, and James A. Talbot and Daniel Ogilvie, Clerks. William T. Smith was elected Mayor over William Loughridge, receiving sixty-six votes to Mr. Loughridge's sixty. He was duly qualified and commissioned by Judge Crookham, a meeting of the council called, and the wheels of the city government set in motion.

Under this charter the city government was continued until Jan. 24, 1855, when the city was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, and the old charter rendered null and void. For nine years the citizens were apparently satisfied with this last charter, when, upon the 18th day of January, 1864, an election was held, and it was decided to organize as a city of the second class, under the code of Iowa. In some manner the records of this transaction were lost or destroyed, so, in 1876, the city solicitor, in order to avoid all possible trouble, secured the passage of an act by the Legislature, legalizing the city, rendering valid and binding all acts of the city government since the adoption of the act for the organization of cities of the second class.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Oskaloosa was held in the winter of 1844-45, by Samuel Caldwell, in the house of A. G. Phillips. There were but few scholars in attendance and a very large room was not required. Mr. Caldwell went to Oregon a year or two afterward, and it is said gained some reputation from the compilation of a spelling book. The second school in the town was in the summer of 1845, in the house of Levi Smith, the teacher being James Johnson. He was succeeded by Miss Semira E. Hobbs, now Mrs. T. G. Phillips, who taught a term of three months in a log cabin. In the following winter N. Bonham taught school in John Cameron's house. From that time on private

schools flourished until the public schools were fully established, and the people began to realize better work was being done in them than in the select schools, at less expense.

In 1850 J. M. Sweeney had a private school in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1852 Newton Doggett taught in the court-house, and R. N. Fee in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The latter was advertised as a High School, the higher branches being taught, as well as the more common. The Normal School, under charge of George W. Drake, was commenced in 1853, and continued by him for three years, when W. L. Johnson assumed charge of it. In 1858 A. Hull, who is yet a resident of the city, commenced teaching a High School. In 1859 the Presbyterian Female Seminary was established, under the charge of J. S. Youmans.

The first public school, one paid in whole or in part from public money, of which any account could be obtained, was opened on the 22d day of January, 1855. There were, doubtless, others held, for the school district of which Oskaloosa formed a part, was formed some years previously. During the year 1854 a brick school-house was erected on High street, east of Monroe street, by Christian Houtz, and was long known as the Gospel Ridge School-house. At the time school was opened in this house, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was also rented for school purposes, the number of pupils having rapidly increased. Oskaloosa was now enjoying a veritable boom, its pleasant location, the mineral and agricultural wealth of the county, and, as it was thought, the certainty of a railroad in the near future, was attracting many settlers. In 1857 there was a demand for more room for school purposes, and the Normal School building was purchased. James M. Loughridge was then Principal of the schools, the *Herald* of that year giving him very flattering notices.

In 1859 the city of Oskaloosa was made an independent school district, and in the following year the cost of the school was \$2,465.78. The first School Board of the independent district of Oskaloosa was composed of the following named: J. Y. Hopkins, President; H. Howard, Vice President; James A. Young, Secretary; John White. Treas-

urers; J. Byers and John Montgomery, Directors.

There was no attempt at grading the schools until 1864, when a course of study was adopted. Joseph McCarty was the first Superintendent under the present graded system, with Ira O. Kemble as Principal of the High School. There being insufficient room in the Normal and Gospel Ridge school buildings, the Presbyterian Church was rented for the use of the High School. In June, 1866, the block on which the High School building stands was purchased for \$1,000. During the same year the first public school for colored children was established. The separation of the white and colored children continued but a few years, each now having equal privileges in any of the schools.

The city continuing to grow, the demand for additional school rooms became urgent, and in 1869 the contract was let for the erection of the present magnificent High School building for the sum of \$34,800. It was completed in 1870, but at a cost greatly exceeding the contract price. The building contains eleven rooms, with a seating capacity of 525. At the time of the building of this structure the schools of this city were held in the Gospel Ridge, Normal buildings, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in a small room known as Birge's office. Other buildings have since been erected, and to-day Oskaloosa is well supplied with large and handsome structures, each ward having its building. The salaries paid teachers range from \$42.50 to \$100 per month.

Much of the credit for the present efficiency of the schools of Oskaloosa is due Prof. H. H. Seerly, who was appointed Superintendent in 1875, and served till the end of the school year in 1886. Prof. Seerly was a fine scholar, a thorough disciplinarian, with executive ability of a high order. He had no trouble in securing the confidence of the school board, patrons of the school, teachers and scholars, and also of winning their love and respect.

Prof Seerly was succeeded in the fall of 1886 by Prof. O. C. Scott, who had been for some years Principal of the High School. While his work as Superintendent is yet to be tried, there is no doubt of his ability or of his success. Under his administration the high grade of the schools will be maintained.

RELIGIOUS.

Oskaloosa, as has already been stated, is well supplied with churches. It lies between Revs. A. W. Johnson and J. M. Cameron, the former a Methodist Episcopal, and the latter a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, as to who preached the first sermon in this place. A class was organized by Mr. Johnson in the fall of 1844, at the house of A. G. Phillips, of those holding to the Methodist faith, while the Cumberland Presbyterians were the first to erect a house of worship. At present the following denominations are represented in the place: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Congregational, Episcopal, Friends, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian.

Cumberland Presbyterian. This congregation was organized by Rev. B. B. Bonham Nov. 10, 1844, with a membership of twenty-two persons. The first Ruling Elders were W. McMurry, Robert W. Long, Silas M. Martin, Thomas P. Chapman, M. L. Smith and W. B. Street. Early in 1846 steps were taken for the erection of a church edifice, and the building was completed in that year, being the first in the county. Rev. J. M. Cameron and Rev. Jolly ministered to the congregation principally until 1850, when the minister and all the male members of the congregation except three went to California. From this time until 1857 the congregation merely held its own, neither gaining nor losing in its membership. In 1857 Rev. J. M. Lawrence became Pastor, and continued as such until the fall of 1866, when Rev. G. S. Adams was soon afterward called. He was succeeded in 1869 by Rev. W. M. Metcalf, who remained about one year. Rev. William Wilson then came, and remained a few months, since which time the church has been without a Pastor. For many years the old Cumberland Presbyterian Church was the only house of worship in the place, and was occupied in common by other religious bodies. Public meetings of all kinds, and public and select schools were also held in the building. The bell, which for many long years called the people to worship, was brought from Keokuk in 1846 on a lumber-wagon, and was so hung that it would ring by the jostling of the wagon the entire journey. For some years the church has been doing little, though retaining its organization in order to hold its property.

Methodist Episcopal. There are two congregations in the city. The first Methodist Episcopal Church dates its organization back to the fall of 1844, when a class was organized here by Rev. A. W. Thompson. Meetings were first held in private houses and then in the court-house until 1853, when a small brick building was erected, which in due time became too small, and was enlarged in 1857, and again in 1865. The membership steadily grew until in 1868 there were over 500. It was now thought best to divide the charge, and the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. The latter body held its meetings in a hall on the south side of the square for two years, and then built their present house of worship, at a cost of \$20,000. At the present time both churches are in a flourishing condition, Rev. W. H. H. Pillsbury, D. D., being Pastor of the First Church, and Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Corkhill of the Simpson.

The colored citizens of Oskaloosa also have a strong organization of this faith.

Congregational. This church was organized Oct. 24, 1844, by Revs. J. A. Reed and B. A. Spaulding, with six members, as follows: James SeEVERS and wife, William Boswell and wife, Henry Temple and Jane Wilkins. Rev. Mr. Spaulding was one of the first ministers of the Gospel in this section of the State, and traveled extensively throughout the whole region. For some years the congregation worshiped in private houses, public halls and other places, and was also without a pastor. In 1854, Rev. R. A. Westervelt was called to the pastorate, and served until 1860, being succeeded by Rev. Thomas E. Roberts, who came in February, 1861, but remained only one year. In May, 1862, Rev. C. H. Gates commenced his labors as pastor, serving until March 19, 1868. Rev. G. D. A. Hibbard came next, but died Dec. 14, 1870, while in his third year of his ministry in this place. In January, 1871, Rev. J. A. Snowden became pastor, and served as such until Feb. 18, 1886, when he resigned. The church was then without a pastor until December, 1886, when Rev. C. H. Keays commenced his labors.

During Mr. Westervelt's pastorate, a house of worship was erected, which was completed and dedicated July 24, 1857. In 1878 the church build-

ing was remodeled at a cost of \$2,200, making it larger and more comfortable in every way. The church is now in a prosperous condition, with a membership of 224, of whom 145 are females. It is a working body, and thoroughly organized. During the year 1886, when without a pastor, it raised \$999.21 for church and mission purposes, while for the last year of Mr. Snowden's pastorate, it raised \$1,919. During 1887 this will doubtless be largely increased. The pastor receives a salary of \$1,500 per year. The Sunday-school is well organized, with A. W. Rader as Superintendent. He is the successor of C. P. Searle, who served for fifteen years. The present officers of the church are C. P. Searle, A. A. Coburn, E. Edris and Henry Howard, Deacons; A. W. Rader, R. Kissick, C. T. Willard, C. C. Weeks and H. S. Howard, Trustees; R. L. Turner, Clerk.

Presbyterian. The First Presbyterian Church of Oskaloosa was organized Feb. 21, 1845, by Rev. Samuel Cowles, with seven members. Rev. Cowles acted as supply for about five years, since which time the church has had several pastors, some of whom have done an excellent work in building up and strengthening the cause in this place. The construction of the first house of worship was commenced in 1848, but not completed until 1855. Its cost was \$3,025. The present house of worship was built in 1883, and was dedicated the first Sunday in September of that year. It is a handsome structure, one block east of the southeast corner of the square, and cost about \$18,000, including the lot. In the basement of the church is a lecture room, Bible class room, infant class room, with cloak and storage room. The main audience room is seated with upholstered chairs. Though not so large, it is the handsomest church edifice in the city.

The church was without a regular pastor until February, 1852, being supplied by various ministers. At that time Rev. George M. Swan was installed, and served until 1854, during which time fifty-six persons were added to the church. In June, 1855, Rev. Irwin Carson became pastor, and continued in this relation until the fall of 1858, and under his pastorate 109 persons were admitted to membership. In November, 1858, Rev. William Stryker came and served until the following spring.

In 1861 Rev. H. A. Barclay supplied the pulpit. Next came Rev. Silas Johnson, who served the church as supply from January, 1862, until February, 1865, and as pastor from that time until March, 1867, when he resigned. During his ministry 125 persons united with the church. Rev. D. H. Mitchell next served as pastor, from September, 1867, until March, 1869, there being fifteen additions in that time. Rev. S. C. McCune succeeded Mr. Mitchell, and served until April, 1873. In November, 1873, Rev. H. S. Snodgrass came and served as pastor until April, 1878. The church was then without a pastor until May, 1879, when Rev. J. M. Baugh was called and entered upon the work, and yet serves as pastor. During this time the new church has been erected, and the membership has been awakened to renewed efforts for work in the Master's cause. On the church rolls there are the names of about 300 members, many of whom have moved away and have not called for letters. There are about 150 active members residing in the city or in the vicinity of Oskaloosa.

Church of Christ. The Church of Christ was organized by Elder H. H. Hendryx, March 25, 1846, with thirty members. Joseph B. Royal and Matthew Edmundson were chosen Elders. Mr. Royal is now and has been for many years an acceptable minister of the Gospel in Illinois. The church has had a fairly prosperous condition, generally with quite a large membership. The financial necessities of the college have drawn pretty heavily upon its membership from time to time, but they have usually "given of their abundance as the Lord has prospered them." The Sunday-school has been a prominent and successful feature of the work of this church.

Among those who have ministered to this church, either as regular pastor or supply, are H. H. Hendryx, A. Chatterton, J. B. Noe, N. E. Cory, W. J. Carpenter, G. T. Carpenter, N. A. McConnell, W. R. Cowley, John Crocker, A. Hickey, B. W. Johnson, D. R. Dungan, N. Dunshee, G. H. Laughlin, E. Goodwin, R. H. Johnson, J. A. Beattie and A. M. Haggard. The last is the present efficient pastor, who is doing an excellent work. The membership is about 300. Manoah Hedge is Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The First United Presbyterian Church was organized June 17, 1849, by Rev. J. C. Porter, under the name of the First Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Oskaloosa. In the fall of 1858, after the union of the Associate and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches of the United States, under the name of the United Presbyterian Church, the Oskaloosa Church accepted the name, and became the First United Presbyterian Church of Oskaloosa. Rev. Mr. Fee was the first pastor of the church, beginning his labors in 1853. In 1853 while he was pastor, a house of worship was erected, the second in Oskaloosa. In 1854 Mr. Fee resigned, and the church was without a pastor till June, 1856, when Rev. R. A. McAyeal was called, and served the church with great ability and profit for twenty-two years. He was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Spaulding, who remained two years. Next came Rev. J. C. Calhoun, who remained a little over one year. In May, 1884, Rev. O. S. Morrow came, and is still serving as pastor. The present membership of the church is 120, and it is in good spiritual condition, contributing liberally to all the various missionary and other purposes. A parsonage has been built in the past year, and the church is practically out of debt, paying its pastor promptly. Mr. Morrow keeps a record of attendance of all members, so that he knows exactly who are faithful and who are not.

Baptist. The First Baptist Church of Oskaloosa was organized in December, 1855, with a membership of but five persons, and until the spring of 1856 had no regular preaching, when Rev. J. F. Childs was called to the pastorate, and served eleven years, during which time a house of worship was erected. This house was sold in 1882, and the Presbyterian Church edifice purchased. The last building is in a much better location, and the church is now in a very prosperous state.

St. James Episcopal Church. The parish was organized May 27, 1855, by Rev. E. W. Peet. Services were for a long time held in Union Hall, but in 1869 a church building and rectory were erected, and the cause was placed on a better footing. Since that day several rectors have officiated. In March, 1885, Rev. Allen Judd commenced his labors here, and has met with very gratifying suc-

cess. There are now forty-five communicants, twenty-two of whom have come in under Mr. Judd's ministration.

The Catholic Church in Oskaloosa dates its existence from 1865, when Rev. Father Shanahan gathered the few adherents together who were of that faith, bought a building for a church, and held regular services. At that time there were but about thirty families in the parish. In their first house they continued to worship until 1880, when their present neat church edifice was erected, at a cost of \$4,000. At this time the present pastor, Rev. M. O'Carroll, was in charge, and to him the people are indebted for the church building they now occupy. Among the priests who have been in charge of the parish were Revs. McCabe, Clabby, Harding, Malone, Gaffeny, Feeley, and O'Carroll. Under the ministration of Father Malone, the parsonage was built. Since 1880 the congregation has been increased more than half, and now numbers over 100 families, with a total of 600 persons. This is certainly a good showing, and proves that Father O'Carroll has been faithful to his trust, and has labored hard and efficiently. The church is a neat brick structure, and is well furnished.

SOCIETIES.

OSKALOOSA is well represented with the various secret and benevolent societies, each in their way trying to do what good they can for their fellow-men.

Masonic. Tri-Luminar Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation Jan. 16, 1849, and received its charter from the Grand Lodge June 7 of the same year. In December, 1854, several of its members applied for and obtained a dispensation to organize a new lodge, which was organized, and June 6, 1855, received its charter as SeEVERS Lodge No. 54, A. F. & A. M. The two lodges worked harmoniously and prospered well until January, 1863, when on account of the loss of many of its members by enlistments in the army, or rather their withdrawal from active work on that account, SeEVERS Lodge surrendered its charter, and its members returned to the parent lodge.

On account of feeling growing out of the war,

it was thought best to again divide, accordingly in April, 1866, a dispensation was granted to organize another lodge, and Amity Lodge No. 186 came into existence, receiving its charter in June following. After eight years' work Amity surrendered its charter, and again all Masons in Oskaloosa were united in Tri-Luminar Lodge. After occupying several buildings, and wishing a home of their own, the various Masonic bodies of the city, including Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, united in building the third story of a building on south side of the square, 40x80 feet, into which all moved. This was in 1866. On the 20th day of January 1873, the building, with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire, the lodge suffering a net loss of \$6,500. After living in rented halls for some years, the Masonic hall and opera house was erected and occupied. But once more the fire fiend came, and Dec. 22, 1886, the hall was burned, the order losing heavily.

A chapter of R. A. M. was organized Nov. 13, 1854, under dispensation, and a charter granted in June, 1855, under the name of Hiram Chapter No. 6. The chapter has had a very successful career.

De Payens Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, was organized under dispensation Dec. 1, 1865, and June 2, 1866, a charter was granted by the Grand Commandery. It has had a very prosperous existence, with a large membership, not only of the best citizens of Oskaloosa, but many from neighboring towns.

Odd Fellows. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is a strong organization in this place. Mahaska Lodge No. 16, was one of the first organized in the State, the date of its organization being July 11, 1848. William H. SeEVERS was its first Noble Grand. It has had in the main a prosperous career, with a present membership of 162. In 1860 Commercial Lodge No. 128 was organized, which has now a membership of 110, or a total for the two lodges of 262. An encampment under the name of Oskaloosa Encampment No. 15, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 28, 1854. It has a present membership of seventy-five.

G. A. R. The veterans of the late war have a fine organization, known as Phil Kearney Post No. 40, G. A. R., which was instituted May 13, 1881,

by A. B. Hazeltine, of Des Moines, with fourteen charter members, and C. P. Searle, Commander. Since its organization the post has done a good work in this city. It has a committee to look after the poor, and its timely relief has been a blessing to more than one family. The services on Decoration Day are directed by this post, which never fails to remember departed comrades, strewing upon their graves beautiful flowers, and letting fall the tears of regret. The post is a flourishing one, with an enrollment of 114 members. The Commanders have each served one year, and in order were, C. P. Searle, Robert Kissick, F. H. Loring, C. Woodruff, John N. Martin and D. F. Nichols. Two deaths have occurred among its membership. The present Commander is D. F. Nichols.

L. of H. The Legion of Honor is represented in this city by Banner Lodge No. 57, taking its name from the fact that on its organization, in January, 1880, it had an enrollment of 107 members, thus making it truly the banner lodge of the order. Its first President was John Lolland, while T. H. Green was the first Secretary. A. P. Spencer was the President in July, 1886, with J. C. Ferrall, Secretary. Death has taken three members of the lodge, S. B. Waters, Samuel Wilson and H. H. Gay. At present there are ninety-two members in good standing.

A. O. U. W. Oskaloosa Lodge No. 152, A. O. U. W., was organized by J. M. Stinson, Deputy G. M. W., in March, 1878, with thirty-two charter members. It now numbers forty-seven, having lost two by death—Horace W. Fisher, who died Dec. 6, 1882, and Z. T. Kalbach, who died Dec. 25, 1880. This lodge was one of the first to protest against the action of the Supreme Lodge with reference to assessment for death losses in other States, and was among the number seceding and forming the State Lodge. Its first Master Workman was B. V. Seevers; its present Master Workman is W. H. Shaw. Its first Recorder was H. L. Briggs, while M. B. Bristol now occupies that position.

Sons of Veterans. Samuel A. Rice Post No. 48, Sons of Veterans, was organized in October, 1885, with eighteen charter members, which have since been increased to thirty. James A. Rice was

elected its first Captain; M. D. Gilchrist, First Lieutenant; O. H. Avery, Second Lieutenant. At the annual meeting the officers were all re-elected. Considerable interest is being manifested in the order by all entitled to membership, and it is destined to do great good in inculcating patriotism and brotherly love.

The Modern Woodmen, Independent Order of Red Men, Knights of the Golden Eagle and Good Templars are also represented.

Militia. Company F, 3d Regiment, I. N. G., was organized Aug. 11, 1884, with John N. Martin, Captain, Frank S. Stone, First Lieutenant; W. W. Douglas, Second Lieutenant; James M. Bateman, Orderly Sergeant, and fifty-five enlisted men. The company meant business from the start, and determined not to be content with being second to any other company in the State. Beginning drill, they so far mastered it, that at the first regimental encampment, held at Newton, in the summer of 1885, they took second money. The company also attended a celebration of Independence Day, at Ottumwa, where they again took second money, for proficiency of drill. In addition to the uniform furnished by the State, the company, in the summer of 1886, purchased handsome uniforms for all officers and men, costing \$700. They have a handsome silk flag worth \$95. Their armory on High street is fixed up in an elegant manner, and is provided with one of the handsomest cases for the guns to be seen anywhere, the workmanship of Leroy Dutton. The company reflect credit upon the city of Oskaloosa.

BANKING.

The first banking house in Oskaloosa was opened March 1, 1855, by W. T. Smith and M. T. Williams, under the firm name of Smith & Williams. The latter remained about two years, sold out, and in 1858 the business was transferred to the Oskaloosa branch of the State Bank of Iowa. A short time after Smith & Williams opened up, John White & Co. commenced the banking business, which they ran a few months, and then sold to W. H. Seevers & Co., who ran until 1857, when they retired from the business. John White & Co. immediately re-opened, but voluntarily quit busi-

ness on the organization of the Oskaloosa branch of the State Bank, Mr. White becoming President of the latter, while William T. Smith was made Cashier. In 1865 this bank was changed to the National State Bank of Oskaloosa.

The First National Bank of Oskaloosa was organized Jan. 1, 1864, and went into voluntary liquidation in 1868.

At present there are four good banks in the city—the Oskaloosa National, the Mahaska County Bank, the Farmer's and Trader's National, and the private bank of Frankel, Bach & Co.

The Oskaloosa National Bank is the outgrowth of the Mahaska County Savings Bank, which was established in the year 1875, and which continued to do business until it was re-organized under its present name, with a paid up capital of \$50,000. Ezekiel Clark was its first President, and W. A. Lindley, Cashier. The latter continued as Cashier until May, 1886, when C. E. Lofland was chosen to fill the position. M. E. Cutts succeeded Mr. Clark as President. H. L. Spencer at present occupies that position. The bank has done a very successful business since its organization, and has a large line of deposits. Its officers are pleasant and accommodating. The bank is situated on the northwest corner of the square, in a building erected in 1876, when it was known as the Mahaska County Savings Bank.

The Mahaska County Bank was organized in June, 1883, with a capital stock of \$50,000, which was increased Feb. 1, 1884, to \$100,000. Its first and present officers are: J. A. L. Crookham, President; H. S. Howard, Vice President; John R. Barnes, Cashier. The bank is organized under the State laws, its stockholders being liable for double the capital stock. It is doing a safe and satisfactory business, numbering among its patrons some of the best business men in Oskaloosa.

The Farmer's and Trader's Bank was organized in December, 1877, and is the outgrowth of the private bank of Gibbs Bros. In 1883 it was changed to the Farmer's and Trader's National Bank.

The private bank of Frankel, Bach & Co. commenced business in 1873. In 1876 the firm erected its present bank building, in which they have one

of the largest vaults in the State. The bank is one of the strongest in this section, its owners being large holders of real estate, and men of wealth and enterprise.

GAS WORKS.

From the dip to the tallow candle, then to the kerosene lamp, and next the gas, each an improvement upon the other as an illuminating power, was the order of development in this line. In 1872 the question of having gas was agitated, and a company organized and incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000. J. L. Pinkerton was the first President and Superintendent; D. W. Hunt, Secretary; C. P. Searle, Treasurer. A building for the manufacture of gas was erected in the southwest part of town, about three miles of main laid through the principal residence and business streets of the city, and in December, 1873, Oskaloosa was first lit up with gas, which was manufactured from crude petroleum.

The manufacture of gas from petroleum not proving satisfactory after the expiration of three years, the entire works were rebuilt, the wooden mains taken up and replaced with iron, and coal used for making gas. For the first year there were less than 100 consumers, while at present there are about 400. The company have now about six miles of main, and, in addition to the private consumers, furnish for the city seventy-two lamps on the street corners. On account of ill-health Mr. Pinkerton had to resign the superintendency of the works at the end of the first year. He was succeeded by D. W. Hunt, who served until Jan. 1, 1884, when he was succeeded by William Bowen, the present efficient Superintendent. The capital stock yet remains at \$60,000, but the stock of the company is not in the market, as holders do not care to sell.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

In the winter of 1883-84 the Oskaloosa Gas Company secured a permit from the City Council for the stringing of wires and lighting the city by electricity, using the Ft. Wayne Jenney Arc Light system. They leased power from the Oskaloosa Power Company, which they used for about eighteen months, and then secured a building north of Exchange Block, put in improved machinery, and

manufactured their own power. They made a contract with the city for lighting the business portions of the place, and have six lights in operation. About twenty-five private consumers use the light, which is unsurpassed.

The same company are now operating an incandescent electric light in this city, while another company operate also in like manner, thus supplying the city with good, cheap light.

WATER WORKS.

The credit for the present system of water works is probably due more to D. W. Hunt than to any other person. For some years he had agitated the subject and corresponded with different persons and firms interested in water works and systems of water works. In the fall of 1879 the Holly Company, on the request of Mr. Hunt, sent a gentleman here to investigate the feasibility of putting in their system of works in this city. On his making a favorable report, a company was organized with the following-named incorporators: M. T. Williams, C. P. Searle, E. H. Gibbs, G. W. Hale, William Loughridge, W. A. Lindley, E. Bach, Mitchel Wilson, T. K. Smith, H. L. Spencer and Samuel Baldanf. Shares were placed at \$20 each, and the capital stock was placed at \$150,000. The following-named officers were then chosen: William Loughridge, President; John Siebel, Vice President; I. Frankel, Treasurer; D. W. Hunt, Secretary. A franchise was granted, and on the 25th of October, 1879, a contract was made with the Holly Company for putting in operation the works. Eight miles of main were at once laid, to which one mile has since been added. The works were completed and final test made Aug. 10, 1880, at which time a two-inch stream of water was thrown eighty feet high. The water supply is obtained from the Skunk River, about four miles from the city. One of Holly's complex compound engines is used, and also a duplex pumping engine. The capacity of the works is 2,500,000 gallons per day, and at present there are used about 500,000. D. W. Hunt was appointed by the company superintendent of construction, and on the completion of the works was made Superintendent, acting in that capacity for about three and a half years, when he resigned, and William Bowen was appointed and is

now serving in an acceptable manner. There are now about 300 consumers of the water supplied by this company.

INSURANCE.

The Iowa Life and Endowment Association of Oskaloosa, a mutual life insurance society, was organized in February, 1882, under the State laws of Iowa. Its incorporators were composed of some of the best men of the city. It has had a fair business, having issued some 1,600 policies. The offices of the company are in Exchange Block. Its President is C. P. Searle.

The Iowa Masons' Benevolent Society also has its headquarters at Oskaloosa. It was organized in 1878, and has had a very prosperous business, reporting at its ninth annual meeting a membership in the first division of 3,663, and in the second division 1,979. In the first division there had been 143 deaths in eight years, or 6.6 per 1,000. In the second division there had been 41 deaths in six years, or 6.6 per 1,000. Its President is John Siebel.

LIBRARY.

The Masonic Library Association is duly incorporated under the State laws of Iowa. It originated in Tri-Luminar Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and was organized Jan. 1, 1885, having at that time 1,000 volumes of books. The number has since been increased to 2,500. The library is open each Saturday from 2 to 5 P. M. and is free to all, though only its members can take books from the room. The present membership is 200. A membership fee of \$1 entitles the holder to one book per week. About 100 volumes are drawn out per week on an average. The officers of the association are D. A. Hoffman, President; E. Baker, Vice President; Frank D. Boyer, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary Lafferty, Librarian.

In the great fire that destroyed the Opera House, Dec. 22, 1886, the library was also burned, save a few volumes. The association at once opened out on the north side of the square, and hope, in due time to gather together even a better library than the old one.

TILING.

It has been but a few years since tiling came into general use in this country, though its advantages had long been conceded by those giving it

special thought. At present there are two factories in this city.

The Oskaloosa Tile Factory was first established as a brick-yard in 1876 by John Long. In 1882 Oliver Crawford purchased the plant, and in 1883 converted it into a tile factory, though still manufacturing a few brick. He makes tile three to six inches in diameter, and manufactures 600,000 to 800,000 feet per year.

The Oskaloosa City Brick and Tile Works were established in 1881 by Long & Son, who had previously been engaged in brick manufacturing in this city, and who had manufactured some tiling, in reality the first in Mahaska County. They now have three kilns of 20,000 each, and can turn out 10,000 bricks per day. The tiling manufactured is of a superior quality, and a ready sale is found for it in Mahaska County. The senior member of the firm has had an experience of sixty years in the manufacture of brick and tile.

OTHER MANUFACTORIES.

The Oskaloosa Tanning Company was established in 1880, with H. W. McNeill, President; W. T. Phillips, Secretary, and Samuel Middour, Superintendent. The business had been started a short time previous by George Huggins and others. In March, 1885, the buildings burned, and the plant was removed to the Power House. About thirty persons are employed by the company, which is now one of the leading industries of the city. A patent process is used in the tanning of leather. Mr. Middour, who has charge of the concern, is a practical tanner, of many years' experience, and un-

der his supervision the company turns out a quality of leather which cannot be excelled in the country. The capital stock of the company is \$50,000, and the sales amount to \$75,000 annually. One salesman is employed upon the road.

The Oskaloosa Oat Mill was brought here from Skunk River by John H. Warren, who formed a company composed of some of the leading men in the city to operate it. John Zear, a practical miller, has charge of it. The capacity of the mill is fifty barrels per twelve hours. The meal manufactured here stands at the head. In addition to those mentioned there are several others which do a large business.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Oskaloosa has for many years had a well organized fire department, which has been able to successfully cope with nearly all fires.

The worst fire the city ever experienced was on the morning of Dec. 22, 1886, when a fire broke out in Baum's restaurant, which rapidly extended, and in a few short hours the Times block, in which was the post-office, Charles Ralston, newsdealer, the Times office and Baum's restaurant; Fagan & Klein's building, occupied by B. S. Henry as a furniture store, and the Masonic Opera House and hall were in ruins, causing a loss of \$60,000, about one-third of which was covered by insurance. The fire department fought heroically, but in vain, to stay the flames, on account of difficulty experienced in getting water. E. H. Gibbs and Mr. Fagan went to work at once to re-build, and in sixty days had everything in readiness for business.





Township Histories.

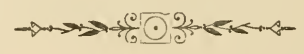
ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

THIS township comprises all of township 76, range 15 west, lying north of the Skunk River, and aside from that portion bordering on the river, is one of the finest borders of land in the county, being very fertile, and rolling enough to afford good natural drainage. The soil is a rich sandy loam, well adapted for farming purposes. Here are to be found some of the best farms in the county, as well as some of the largest. Among the large land-owners are Gideon Daugherty, William Vermilyea, Aden McDonough, Joel Briney, A. Ruby, Adam Victor and the McLandsboroughs, all of whom are among the early settlers.

For some years after the settlement of the county, Adams Township formed a part of Monroe, but was detached many years ago. Matthew P. Crowder, it is said, furnished the house in which the first school was taught, and he was the first to hold the office of Justice of the Peace in the township. There are eight school-houses, all being of frame and substantially built. These are sufficient to supply the demand, as the township is not as populous as some others, there being so many large farms.

Lacey is a small village situated on section 7, Adams, and section 12, Madison Township, on the line of the Central Iowa Railroad. It is about eight miles north of Oskaloosa, and is a good shipping point for the farmers in the neighborhood. At present there are two general stores, a shoemaker,

and one church in the place, which has a population of about 100. J. W. McKinley is Postmaster.



BLACK OAK TOWNSHIP.

IN August, 1843, township No. 76 north, range 17 west, was surveyed, though the section lines were not run until 1845. The latter were run by W. L. D. Ewing, afterward Governor of the State of Illinois. This comprises the civil township of Black Oak, a name applied to a small grove on sections 8, 9 and 16, at an early day, and which was well known to the settlers generally. Black Oak Township is mostly prairie land of an excellent quality, and is well watered by the Skunk River, Black Oak and Muchachinock Creeks. Among the early settlers were Rev. James L. Warren, William Owens, William, Jacob and John Majors, Richard Quinton, John Randall, John Shoemaker, Wesley Moreland and Jacob Miller, the descendants of some of them yet living in the county. C. Chipman is said to have taught the first school in the township, while Rev. Mr. Warren has the credit of holding the first religious services. For some years past the Hollanders have been coming into the township, and at present almost control it. Among the more prominent and representative men of the township are John Voorhees, John Funston, John H. Smith, Madison Tice, L. D. Price and David L. Brown. Two of the finest residences in the county

are owned and situated upon the farms of John Voorhees and John H. Smith. Being upon the main road from Oskaloosa to Pella, they attract the attention of all who drive upon that thoroughfare. The C., R. I. & P. R. R. enters the township upon section 35, and running diagonally through it, passes out from section 18.

The village of Leighton is located on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. on section 35. It was laid out Feb. 9, 1865, by John W. Carver and William Leighton. For some cause, the village has never made much progress with respect to the number of its inhabitants, though a very good shipping and trading point. Its present population is estimated at 150, and it has three general stores, drug-store, harness-shop, blacksmith-shop, agricultural implement warehouse and shoeshop. The village presents a neat and attractive appearance, and is surrounded by fine agricultural country. Two churches furnish religious instruction to the people. C. L. Koller is Postmaster.



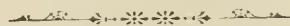
CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP lies in the southeast corner of the county, and is bounded on the east by Keokuk County, on the west by Harrison Township, on the north by White Oak Township, and on the south by Wapello County. It comprises congressional township 74 north, range 14 west, of the 5th principal meridian, and is a fine body of land, gently rolling in almost every part, the soil being of the best quality. Cedar Creek crosses the southwestern part of the township in a southwesterly direction. The Oskaloosa branch of the Central Iowa, and the Burlington and Northwestern Railways pass through the township, affording excellent facilities for the transportation of all produce. The township dates its settlement from the first, it being remembered there was no one near who could claim to be the first settler of Mahaska County, for the name of the first settlers was legion. The school-house and the church were almost contemporaneous with the first settlement of the township, the first school-house being erected in 1846 on the farm of Samuel McFall, and his nephew, Joseph McFall, taught the first term of

school therein. The Methodists are in a numerical majority, having three church buildings in the township. Among the representative men of this township are G. B. McFall, R. B. Sigafos, J. S. McClain, David McFall, W. B. Quarton, J. M. Russell, B. F. Sheets, Ira Barr and Joseph Craft.

Fremont.

FREMONT is one of the oldest villages in Mahaska County, though its present appearance would indicate that it was a new one. It was laid out in 1848 by William Morrow, and named in honor of the "Great Pathfinder," Gen. John C. Fremont, afterward the first candidate for the presidency on the Republican ticket. The first dwelling-house was erected by Mr. Morrow, who also built the first store building, in which he opened out a stock of general merchandise. Until railroads began to be extensively built in the State, Fremont was quite an important town, being upon the main line of travel, on what is known as the "divide." Its post-office was also established in 1848, with William Morrow as Postmaster. For many years Fremont was "left out in the cold," railroads giving it the "go by." At present it has two roads through the village, the Oskaloosa branch of the Central Iowa, and the Burlington & Western. Since these roads were built the place has taken a fresh start, and while it has had no rapid increase in population, new houses have been erected, old ones repaired, and the town now presents a very attractive appearance, while a fair business is transacted by its business men. There were in the fall of 1886, two general stores, one hardware, one drug, and one furniture store, two hotels, one livery, one tile factory, one live-stock firm, three physicians, several harness-makers, wagon-makers and blacksmiths. Three churches—Baptist, Christian and Methodist Episcopal—gave spiritual light to all around, while a good graded school furnished educational advantages to the young.



EAST DES MOINES TOWNSHIP.

THIS is one of the latest organized townships in the county, dating its organization in 1885. Notwithstanding this, it is one of the oldest in point of settlement in the county.

Even before the Indian title was extinguished, May 1, 1843, a few adventurous persons slipped, or obtained permission to pass through the lines, and entered the promised land. Among those was Harry Brewer, yet an honored citizen of the township. His companions were Ephraim Munsell, Philip Schuyler, Harvey Case, Isaac De Witt and Mr. Scribner. The best lands were soon taken up, and in a short time after the ever memorable 1st day of May, 1843, a large settlement was formed along the Des Moines River. Sometime during the following year, the first school in the township was held. In its undivided state Des Moines was created a township in 1845.

There are in the township several very fine farms, though much of the land is broken, and probably all underlaid with coal. Among the leading citizens who are now residing here may be mentioned Harry Brewer, George W. Brewer, W. J. McFall, J. B. Mobley, L. R. Thompson and L. D. Williams. Within its borders are two villages, Given and Muchachinock, the latter being a mining village exclusively. A good part of Excelsior also lies in this township. In fact it is hard to tell where one village leaves off and the other begins, there being a row of houses almost from Oskaloosa to Muchachinock, about six miles.

Given.

GIVEN was laid out in 1870, by Harry Brewer, and at present on the line of the C., R. I. & P. and C. I. Railroads. The station of the first-named road was located here in 1871. The first store was built by Harry Brewer, and is now run by his son, George W. Brewer. This is the only general store in the place, but there is one drug-store, a grocery store and meat-market in the place. There is also one church, and an Odd Fellow's Lodge, which is in a flourishing condition. G. W. Brewer is Postmaster, and has been for some years.

Muchachinock.

THIS unincorporated mining village stretches along the Muchachinock Creek for two or three miles, the greater part of it lying in East Des Moines Township, though extending over the line into Harrison. The mines in this

neighborhood began to be developed about the time of the completion of the Central Iowa Railroad. In 1872 a switch was laid up the creek from Given station by the Central Iowa Company, since which time the village has constantly grown and the mines developed, until there is at present a population of about 2,000, the greater number of whom are colored persons. The village took its name from the creek, which is of Indian origin, signifying muddy water.

The main part of the village is located upon sections 13 and 24, and here, in 1884, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company extended its track from Belle Plaine, and built a depot. Around this depot quite a business has sprung up, which now includes one general store, two drug-stores, one meat-shop, one barber shop, four restaurants, two hotels, four churches and three school-houses. The churches are the Swedish Lutheran, Swedish Methodist, Colored Methodist and Colored Baptist, each of which have regular pastors, no one paying for ministerial services less than \$600 per year. The Welsh had a Congregational Church here at one time, but it has ceased to exist.



WEST DES MOINES TOWNSHIP.

THIS township comprises all of township 74 north, range 16 west, lying west and south of the Des Moines River. Its settlement and history are connected with that of East Des Moines. There is neither village nor railroad within its borders.



GARFIELD TOWNSHIP.

THE history of this township, which comprises all of township 71 north, range 16 west, of the 5th principal meridian, save a few sections on the east which form a part of Oskaloosa, is associated with that of Oskaloosa. Until 1882 what is now Spring Creek, Oskaloosa and Garfield formed one township. The northern half of Garfield is fine prairie land, sufficiently rolling to give

it a good natural drainage. The southern part is very uneven, but all underlaid with coal, which makes it very valuable. In this township are some of the best farms in Mahaska County, which are operated by men who make farming a profession, and who are not slaves to the farm, but make the farm their servant. In addition to general farming much attention is given to stock-raising.

Among the prominent men of the township may be mentioned the Prines, S. L. Pomeroy, Thomas C. Beach, R. H. Johnson, A. J. Lytle and John R. Pilgrim. The educational interests of the township are carefully guarded, the schools being among the best. There are now nine good school buildings in it, with one graded school at Beacon, which has graduated a number who are now filling important positions in various parts of the country. All in all, Garfield, like the man in whose honor it is named, is a model township.

Beacon.

THE village of Beacon is situated upon section 27, and was laid out in 1864, under the name of Enterprise, a post-office there being established under that name. On the completion of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, the station was given the name of Oskaloosa by the railroad company. The name of the town was, however, soon changed to Beacon. The village is about two and a half miles southwest of Oskaloosa, and although for some time it had a railroad, while Oskaloosa had none, it yet never became a rival of the latter place, as its projectors fondly hoped.

Surrounded as it is by a fine coal country, Beacon may properly be termed a mining town, its inhabitants being principally those engaged in mining, together with their families. The population of the town at the present writing is about 700, and it has a Methodist and Congregational Church, one of the best public schools in the county, a fine flouring-mill, one of the largest mill buildings in the State, two general stores, one drug-store, restaurant, billiard hall, livery stable, wagon, blacksmith and shoe shops, and such other business as is demanded by the place. Its proximity to Oskaloosa hurts the general trade, there being a line of hacks

continually running between the two places, carrying passengers at a reasonable price. The Odd Fellows have a flourishing lodge here, with money in its treasury. The village was incorporated in 1874.



HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

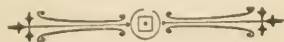
BUT little natural timber exists in the township, the greater part of the land being a rolling prairie, "not too rolling, but just rolling enough." The soil is of an excellent quality, well adapted to general farming purposes. It was first settled in 1843, and was organized in 1844. A part of Eddyville extends into this township, as well as Muchachinock and Excelsior, the latter two being mining villages. Cedar, a station on the Burlington & Western Railroad, also lies in this township. It has a general store, a splendid tiling factory, blacksmith-shop, etc. A post-office had been established here for some years previous to the building of the railroad. There are seven churches and eleven school-houses in the township, proof that its educational and spiritual interests are well guarded.



JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

JEFFERSON is a purely agricultural township, having no village within its boundaries, neither is a single one of its many fine farms broken by a railroad. The township is well supplied with timber, while its prairie lands rank with the best in the county. Moses Nowels, Hiram Covey and E. Flanders are said to have been the first settlers, staking their claims the morning of May 1, 1843. The township is now well settled and well improved, being supplied with several churches and nine good schools. Among the most prominent men are Robert Wharton, Horace Lyman, P. G. Butler, Joshua Way, John Eveland, Henry Eveland, J. H. Evans, A. Rogers and Eman-

uel Hites, all of whom stand well in the community, being representative men in every sense of the word.



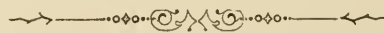
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

MADISON is well watered by the south fork of the Skunk River and its tributaries. The surface of all the township is much broken, but for general farming and stock-raising is unsurpassed. Among the early settlers were Enoch Shoemake, William Goodplaster, John Padgett, William Brummel, Samuel Coffin and Hervey Cruzen. In the fall of 1846 a log school-house was erected, and William Lawrence taught the first term of school. There are now seven good school-houses, and the schools will compare favorably with any others of the county. The first religious services were held in the first school-houses.

In religious matters the township may be said to be divided, but there is a large following of those holding the views of Rev. Wesley Shoemake. Some years since Mr. Shoemake began to study the Bible, especially the New Testament Scriptures, in a careful manner, and became convinced that the great body of believers had a wrong conception of God's kingdom and the influence and work of the Holy Spirit. Observing, too, the many divisions of those calling themselves the children of God, or Christians, and taking the prayer of the Savior, as recorded in the 17th chapter of John, as the will of Christ, he saw plainly that prayer was not being answered. Taking the words of the Savior, "Lo, the kingdom of God is within you," together with His promise to send the Holy Spirit, and that "Whosoever believeth on Me [Christ], out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water," speaking of the Spirit which they that believed on Him were to receive, "for the Spirit was not yet given," and the further command given to the Apostles to tarry in Jerusalem till they "were endued with power [the Holy Spirit] from on high," Mr. Shoemake reasoned as follows: A kingdom implies a king, one who rules. That kingdom is within the heart; therefore the king dwells there. As he cannot dwell there in person, he must in spirit. The

Spirit, when Christ made the promise, had not yet been given, therefore the kingdom was not fully established. This Spirit was given on the day of Pentecost, the first after the resurrection. It took full possession of the Apostles, governing them in all their words, so much so they spoke with strange tongues. The kingdom of God with its ruler, the Lord Jesus Christ, in the person of the Holy Spirit, was now within them. As it was in them, so it would be in his followers, Christ should govern them completely, and they would work to carry out His will in all things. His will is that all should be one, that the world might believe. The world cannot believe so long as the professed followers of Christ are divided, therefore there must be a union of all God's people, and all should be governed in the fullest extent by His Spirit, the kingdom which is in them.

A neat chapel was erected some years ago in this township, an organization formed, and services are held every Sunday, by those holding to the views as set forth. Mr. Shoemake is Pastor of the council. To those who desire to learn more of the views of Mr. Shoemake, he will take pleasure in mailing to them a pamphlet, written by himself, entitled "God's Kingdom."



MONROE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township comprises township 76 north, range 14 west, of the 5th principal meridian. It is bounded on the east by Keokuk County, on the west by Adams Township, on the north by Pleasant Grove, and on the south by White Oak. The north branch of the Skunk River enters the township on sec. 4, and pursuing a southeasterly course passes out from section 36. The river bottoms are generally low and wet, but the uplands on both sides of the river are rolling and very fertile. Monroe was settled as early as any other township. Among the first who came in were James Bridges, Jacob Johns, Henry Wymore, William Kimberly, John Baker and Thomas Tinsley. The township is now settled by an intelligent class.

and within its borders are some of the finest farms in the county. There are some good school buildings in the township, with several churches. Indianapolis is the only village. No railroad as yet penetrates its territory.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS is a small village situated upon section 11, and was laid out in 1845 by Willis Baker, who came from Indiana. The village has never attained any special size, being but little larger to-day than forty years ago. James Bridges is believed to have been the first merchant in the place. At present there are two general stores, creamery, flouring-mills, and such other lines of business represented as are necessary in a country village. The Baptist, Christian and Methodist Episcopal Churches are represented.

Indianapolis at one time had a fine school, presided over by Prof. Ambrose Updegraff, which is gratefully remembered by some who are now middle-aged men, but who were his pupils. It has a good graded school to-day, which is doing much for the rising generation. S. P. Baker is Postmaster.



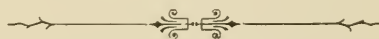
PLEASANT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

IN the northeastern corner of the county is Pleasant Grove Township, comprising all of township 77, range 14 west, of the 5th principal meridian. It is well watered by the north fork of the Skunk River and numerous tributaries, and the township is almost equally divided between timber and prairie. The eastern half is mostly prairie land of an excellent quality, while the western is principally timber.

Pleasant Grove was not settled so early as some other parts of the county. Among those entitled to the name of pioneers, may be mentioned Amos Holloway, S. Whitaker, Noah Van Winkle, William Hambleton, John Wymore, John Wyatt, Benjamin Murphy and John Whitehead. The most prominent citizens now living here are David Lyster, Samuel K. McSpadden, H. A. Sarvis, D. L. Lyon, John Lister and Joseph Soultz, all of whom are

well-to-do farmers, exerting an influence for good in the community in which they reside. Hon. D. L. Lyon is at present representing his district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Iowa. The first settlers were mostly from Ohio and Indiana. There are now quite a number of families of Scotch-Irish descent, of a stock that are tried and true.

The first school was in 1853 and taught by Richard Mayberry, in a log cabin on the farm of Isaac McCartney. This was a private school. In the fall of 1855 three school-houses were built and the township was divided into districts. There are now nine sub-districts in the township, each having a good school-house, the schools comparing favorably with others in the county. The religious welfare of the community is guarded by several religious organizations. The village of Agricola on sections 3 and 4, was laid out in 1854. It has never attained any special prominence, but has now about 200 inhabitants.



PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township received its first settler in 1844 in the person of John Hiler, a half-blooded negro, who located on the northwest quarter of section 3, where he remained for many years. A man named Wallace came next, and settled upon section 4, in 1845. Some three or four others came in between 1845 and 1849, but it was not until the latter year that any considerable settlement was made in the township. The reason of this was the scarcity of timber, the township being composed almost entirely of prairie land, from which it derives its name.

Prairie Township was organized in 1856, and was one of the last townships organized in the county. To-day it stands as one of the best, with improvements second to none, with church and school privileges unexcelled, and with a class of people to merit the favor of every one. The first school-house was erected in 1856 in the center of section 3, Jesse Ballinger teaching the first term of school therein. The first sermon was preached at

the residence of Levi Stewart, by Rev. John Curry, a Baptist minister, in May, 1856.

Prairie Township has within its borders the city of New Sharon, the most important town in the county outside of Oskaloosa. The township is divided into nine school districts, including New Sharon, and its school buildings and schools are among the best.

New Sharon.

NEW SHARON is located upon sections 13 and 14, and the town was platted July 22, 1856. From the "History of Prairie Township," from which the greater position of the early history of the township is obtained, it is learned there was quite a contest over the name. William Zimmerman, one of the original proprietors, proposed naming it "Schenefeld," which means "Pretty field," a name which would have been very appropriate, but, on account of the difficulty of spelling, it is quite probable, it was rejected. It was finally decided to call the town Sharon, and as such it was recorded. When the application was made for a post-office it was found there was one by that name in Warren County, Iowa, so the name New Sharon was given to the office, and by common consent that has been accepted as the name of the town.

The first building erected was in 1856 by Edward Quaintance, while James Winder erected the second. The latter opened the first store for general merchandise in 1857. "The growth of the town was decidedly slow," said Mr. Vail in his history of Prairie Township, "until the years of speculation that came as one of the natural results of the Civil War that was inaugurated in this country in '60. Gradually it developed until the close of the war, when the spirit of enterprise and speculation that was swelling every avenue of our commercial system with unhealthy vigor, pushed it rapidly forward. In 1870 the prospect for the early completion of the Central Railroad of Iowa through the town was so flattering, that the attention of enterprising men in various parts of the country was directed thereto, and as a result, the population of the town increased by hundreds, and rapidly became one of the liveliest and most energetic trading points in all Iowa. Like all other towns, New

Sharon reached a point when a too rapid growth necessarily received a check. Between the years '72 and '76 she added more than 400 to her population through emigration alone, and could boast of about 900 inhabitants. New business houses were established in rapid succession, old structures were vacated for new and more costly and spacious edifices; but the time for a halt came. Many citizens, probably nearly 200, left the town to search for fairer fields of labor."

On the return of better times, the town began to assume more of its old-time appearance, but it has never enjoyed the boom it had following the completion of the Central Railroad.

New Sharon was incorporated in 1871, its incorporation being hastened by the establishment of a wine and beer saloon near the depot. The first election was held Oct. 4, 1871, and H. M. Fortney was elected Mayor. A prohibitory ordinance was one of the first acts passed by the council, and the saloon was soon a thing of the past. Other attempts have since been made to establish a saloon here, but without success.

Religiously New Sharon is favored, the greater number of inhabitants being church-going people, and there are a number of denominations represented. Those having organizations are Friends, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterians, Christians and Universalists. For a full and detailed history of these organizations the reader is referred to Vail's History.

The secret and benevolent societies are represented by the Masons, Odd Fellows and Good Templars, each of which have fine organizations, and each in their way trying to do good.

The business of New Sharon is good, it having representatives of the various lines of business, and, to crown all, it has a splendid local paper in the *New Sharon Star*, edited by David Vail.

New Sharon has had two very severe fires. On the morning of April 29, 1876, a fire broke out, and before it was finally stopped damage was done to the amount of \$30,000, on which there was about \$10,000 insurance. On the morning of Dec. 14, 1886, another fire occurred, resulting in a loss of \$16,000, on which there was but \$5,000 insurance.

The town, heretofore, has been illy provided with means to cope with a fire, but arrangements were in progress to thoroughly organize, and a fire bell was purchased as these lines were being written.

The village of Taintor is situated upon section 6, on the line of the Newton branch of the Central Iowa Railroad. It affords a market for the farmers of a splendid section of country, and ought to prosper.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

RICHLAND lies in the northeast corner of the county, and comprises township 77 north, range 17 west, of the 5th principal meridian. The section lines were run by James Grant, who afterward became one of the leading attorneys of the State, a District Judge, and a very wealthy man. Thompson Baldwin, Moses Wassam, Lauren Osborn, Powell Bush and William Lawrence are numbered among the early settlers of the township. Mary Westlake taught the first term of school in the winter of 1846-47 in a log cabin owned by Mr. Baldwin. Since that day, now forty years ago, great changes have been made in schools and school systems. The old log school-houses have all disappeared from Mahaska County, giving place to neat, and sometimes handsome, frame or brick structures. In Richland there are now nine good, comfortable school buildings, and the schools will compare favorably with others. The southwestern part of the township is considerably broken and covered with timber, while the northern and eastern is prairie land. Near Peoria are some good quarries of building stone. Among the leading men of the township are A. G. Hull, Charles Phelps, S. E. Bebb, J. H. White and James Samuels.

Peoria.

PEORIA was laid out in 1853, by T. Spain and others, and is situated on section 22. The same influences that have built up or broken down so many towns throughout the length and breadth of the land, have operated against this village. As long as railroads were

not near, its chance for prosperity was equal to the best, but when roads were built within a few miles, and all general traffic was carried by the improved method, there was no further hope. At present there are two churches, Christian and Methodist Episcopal, while the business interests are represented by two general stores and a blacksmith-shop. Two physicians also reside here. The population of the place is about 100. Henry Cooms is Postmaster.

Granville is another town of the past, being killed by the village of Taintor, which is but a mile and a half southwest.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Scott comprises all of township 75, range 17, lying north of the Des Moines River. Its first settlement was along the Des Moines River, and was contemporaneous with the first settlement of the county. Among those to first locate in this township were Dr. E. A. Boyer, Charles Stoddard, Harvey Norton, William Jenkins, V. B. Delashmutt, Joseph Tally, Abraham Bryan, William Long, Hiram Nordick, Robert Conner, John Metzger, Benjamin Franklin, John Bate-man, John Ross and William Buel. Some of these remained but a short time, but the greater number became permanent citizens of the county.

When the township was organized it was given the name of Jackson, by the County Commissioners, but in 1852, when Scott and Pierce ran for the Presidency, the township cast a solid vote for Scott. Dr. Boyer was commissioned to return the vote to the County Judge, and at the same time was requested to have its name changed. When the Judge asked him for his petition for a change of name he was referred to the vote cast. It was satisfactory, and its name was changed to Scott.

Two embryo villages have existed in this township, Rochester and Bellefontaine. The latter was laid out Aug. 24, 1846, and the first house erected was by E. M. Thisselle, one of the proprietors of the place. A store was carried on here by Dr. Boyer until 1875, when it was moved to Tracy,

Marion County, it was also the post-office. Rochester was laid out in 1850, by John Wright. Its history is meager indeed, it never having had over fifty or sixty inhabitants at any one time. Marion White ran a store here for some time, as did Dr. Boyer at an early day. The post-office was called Auburn. It was discontinued in 1885.

The village of Olivet was laid out in 1877. It is a station on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. The first house was erected by William Sumner, who opened the first store in the place. H. B. Brown commenced blacksmithing the same season. Samuel Casey was the first station agent. The village took its name from the Olivet Presbyterian Church, which had been organized some years previously. H. D. Ross was the first Postmaster. William Sumner is the present official. The village has never attained any special growth, and contains but half a dozen families, though considerable shipping is done from this point.

The following account of the religious and educational history of the township is contributed by D. D. Ross, an old and respected citizen: "Presbyterian services were held as early as 1850, appointments being filled by Oskaloosa ministers. During the winter of 1857-58 Rev. Childs (Baptist), and Rev. Delong (Presbyterian), held a series of union meetings, at the close of which quite a number united with each church, which formed branches of the Oskaloosa churches. In the spring of 1860, at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Robertson, a Presbyterian Church with twenty-six members was organized by Rev. C. H. Delong, assisted by Rev. Johnson, of Adel, with C. H. Delong as Pastor, William Alexander, Jacob Himes and D. F. Laughlin as Elders. Mrs. Delong proposed that the new church organization be made Olivet, which name was at once accepted and is retained. Rev. Delong moving to New York Rev. Asa Martin took charge until his health failed. Rev. A. T. Wood then took the field until the fall of 1868. Regular services were held in Prairie College until Oct. 17, 1867, when Olivet Presbyterian Church was dedicated by Rev. Wood, Pastor, assisted by Rev. John Fisher, at a cost of \$1,666. The church is built upon three acres of ground, donated by Albert Phillips to the organization for a church, lot and

cemetery. It is in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 9. In the fall of 1868 Rev. Fisher took charge of the church, and was installed Pastor of Olivet and Pella Churches, during which time he preached at Leighton, and organized a church there. His relationship with the churches being dissolved in the summer of 1876, the church was supplied one year by Rev. Kier, one year by Rev. Mathews, at intervals by Rev. Jennings, Rev. T. C. Strauss, Rev. P. Bliss and Rev. Shafer. The church now numbers thirty-five members, who have during 1885 and 1886 repaired their building at a cost of about \$400. The present Elders are D. F. Laughlin and George Barnes.

The first Sunday-School was organized at Prairie College in 1853, with D. F. Laughlin as Superintendent. This school received from the Sunday-School Union, a Sabbath-School library. Since that time a school has been kept up most of the time during the summer season until about four years ago, since when it has been constantly kept up in Olivet Church summer and winter, with a good attendance. Each one in attendance is furnished with a weekly paper and lesson-paper. D. D. Ross is the present Superintendent.

There was Methodist Episcopal preaching at an early date, a class being organized as early as 1847 or 1848, which continued until the winter of 1882, when Rev. Richards held a series of meetings and organized a Methodist Protestant Church, including a portion of the old Methodist Episcopal, and some others, numbering in all twenty-two members. Adam Laughlin was chosen Class-Leader, and William Laughlin, Steward. The Methodist Protestant Church is just completing a new building at Olivet Station, at a cost of about \$1,200, where they held their annual conference in September, 1886.

There is one Old-School Baptist organization that has held regular services since 1880 in the Greely School-house. Rev. Aaron Wood is the present preacher.

There was a Tunker organization in the township, which in the fall of 1875 held its annual meeting about three-fourths of a mile west of Olivet Church. There was a Methodist Episcopal church at Bellefontaine for a number of years, which was moved to Tracy.

The first school in Scott Township was a subscription school taught by William Pope, in the winter of 1846-47. It was quite well attended, and would have averaged about thirty. The names of those who attended this school and still reside in Mahaska County, are Mrs. John R. Barnes, Mrs. Christian Houtz, Mr. D. D. Ross and Mr. Z. Delashmutt. The house was a log cabin, with slab benches, one glass window, one large crack with greased paper, a mud and stick chimney, and the historic back log. It stood on the bank of the Des Moines River, on land which is now the site of Rochester. The first school in a house built by taxation for the purpose, was a term of four months taught in Prairie College in the winter of 1850-51 by John Thompson, at \$14 per month. The expenses were paid in part by public funds and part by patrons. The number of pupils enrolled was thirty-four. Prairie College was a frame building 18x20 feet, completed in 1850, situated in District No. 2, Scott Township, and located on a half-acre lot of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 16, township 75 north, range 17 west. The building was burned the winter of 1867-68, after having done eighteen years of service as school-house, church and public hall. There was a log school-house built by contribution in about 1848 or 1849, where school was held.

Very shortly after the building of Prairie College, a frame school-house was completed at Rochester, and soon after this, one in the eastern part of the township, known as Western Academy. These three were the first frame buildings. There are now (in 1886) seven school-houses in the township, and good school privileges under the Independent District System. This township pays its teachers as high wages as are paid in the county.

SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ALTHOUGH much broken, almost the entire township is susceptible of cultivation, good crops being the rule either in dry or wet seasons. In addition to its value as a farming country, the land is underlaid with coal, much of which is now being taken out. The settlement

of the township dates from the morning of May 1, 1843, several of its pioneers anxiously waiting the striking of the clock at midnight giving notice that the Indian title was extinct, and that the fair land of Mahaska County was now thrown open for settlement.

Among those in waiting, and who lost no time in securing their claims were Poultney Loughridge, John McAllister, Edwin Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, and Patterson Martin, who soon brought in their families.

John McAllister came from Muskingum County, Ohio, of which State he is thought to have been a native. He remained an honored citizen of the township for many years, but finally moved to Kansas, where he has since died.

Poultney Loughridge was a native of Pennsylvania, but came to this State from Ohio. Few men are better known among the pioneers than Poultney Loughridge, a well written sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

Edwin Mitchell and Robert Mitchell were also from Ohio. Edwin died at a very early day, Robert surviving him for some years, but both dying in Spring Creek Township.

Mr. Stafford came in the summer of 1843, and located near Loughridge's. He was the first of a large settlement of Friends, who have since located in Spring Creek and adjoining townships. When the claim club was organized, on account of his peace principles, Mr. Stafford refused to become a member, trusting his claim would be respected, and he be permitted to purchase without trouble. A speculator thought as Mr. Stafford was not a member of the club he would be permitted to obtain possession, but the members of the club gave him to understand that they would defend Mr. Stafford's rights. The speculator didn't buy. Mr. Stafford died some years ago.

The nearest post-office at the time the first settlers came in, was at Fairfield, Jefferson County. To this place the whole neighborhood sent at intervals a messenger to bring their mail. Fairfield was also the nearest trading point.

There was marrying and giving in marriage in that early day. The first one of which the historian obtained knowledge, was that of William Staf-

ford and Eliza Stanley, which occurred in 1845. Mrs. Stafford died in 1853.

The first birth is supposed to have been that of John Mitchell, who was born in 1844.

Spring Creek has the honor of having the first school in the county. It was held in the summer of 1844 by Miss Semira A. Hobbs, now Mrs. T. G. Phillips, of Oskaloosa. In the educational article on another page will be found an account of this school. There are now nine good schools. There is no village in this township.



UNION TOWNSHIP.

ONE of the best townships in Mahaska County is that of Union, comprising township 77, range 15. It is bounded on the east by Pleasant Grove, on the west by Prairie, the north by Poweshiek County, and the south by Adams Township. On the organization of the county it comprised five congressional townships, three in Poweshiek County and two in Mahaska. The Poweshiek township was detached shortly before the organization of that county, and what is now Pleasant Grove in 1850. Among the early settlers of the township were John Morrison, Nathan Brown, Jacob Dalby, Isaac N. Griffith, John Widows, Jacob Klinker, Jesse Moon, Fred Weirner, Benjamin Groves, Anderson James, John McMains, John Deardorf, John Graham, Daniel Rogers and Robert Tilford, the latter being yet an honored resident. In the forty-four years since the first settlement was made, it cannot but be expected that many changes have been made. Some of those who came in at that early day moved to other parts, more have passed "over the river," while but few remain to tell how the country was improved, and of the toils and privations of pioneer life. The old log school-houses in which those who are now middle-aged, or who have almost reached their three-score years, received their early instruction, have given place to more substantial structures, or at least handsomer in design. There are now nine school-houses in the township, all of which are occupied the greater part of the year. In religious

matters, the Christians and Methodists seem to be in the lead, each having church edifices and holding regular services. Among the leading citizens of the township at present, are William Stewart, Abner Allen, Robert Tilford, A. C. Doze, Hardin Tice, S. Knowlton, Alonzo Rockwell, Dr. J. H. Fry and J. E. Ogborn.

A village was laid out in this township at quite an early day, and a post-office established in 1855, which is still maintained, P. D. Taylor being the present Postmaster. There is a good flouring-mill in the place and one general store, no railroad, and consequently in a bad condition so far as present or future prosperity is concerned.



WHITE OAK TOWNSHIP.

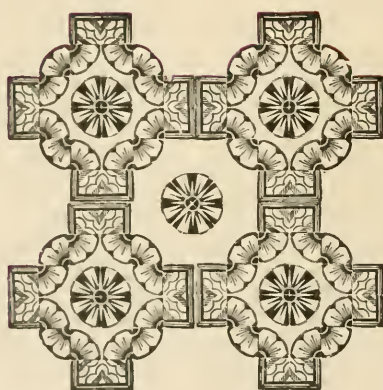
THE South Skunk River cuts this township in almost equal parts, entering on section 7, and pursuing a circuitous course, passes out from section 24. This takes from the township a large amount of land, the river bottoms being valuable only for their timber, which is abundant and of good quality. While much of the land is very broken, there are yet many fine farms within its borders, and many excellent citizens, enterprising and hospitable. The first settlement in this township is dated from May 1, 1843, M. Kinsman, Alex. Troy, Henry Bond, William Bridges, James Stanfield, John and William Butler, being the pioneers. Here was the celebrated Indian village of Kish-ke-kosh, from the ruins of which some material for the first cabin was obtained. As the township settled up schools were opened and religious services were held, the first school, it is said, being held in 1845. There are now nine good school buildings in the township, a fine graded school being held in Rose Hill. At an early day, a village taking the name of Oxford was laid out on section 20, and for a time it appeared that it would have more than a name. But like many other towns throughout the West it was "snuffed out" by railroads in proximity to, but not in its borders. White Oak post-office is still kept on the site of the old town, O. R. Gaskell being Postmaster. Mr. Gaskell has been keeping here a general

store since 1871, and carries a fine stock of goods, a stock that would compare favorably with many kept in the larger towns. On section 7 is the well-known Currier Mills, which has been in existence for nearly forty years, and which has supplied farmers for miles around with flour equal to the best. The village of Rose Hill is the only one in the township.

Rose Hill is the outgrowth of the building of the Oskaloosa branch of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., and was laid out on the completion of the road to Oskaloosa in 1875. It is situated on sections 3 and 10, on land formerly owned by James Ornbaum and A. Williams, and is about ten miles east of Oskaloosa. The first business house was built in 1875 by Bailey & Stubbs, and for a time it appeared as if the town would flourish finely. Its

growth was so rapid the first two years, that the place was incorporated in 1877. For some cause its growth was then retarded, so that in the winter of 1886-87 it has but about 250 inhabitants. Rose Hill is surrounded by a fine agricultural country, which should be tributary and furnish the town a good trade. The post-office was established in 1876, with H. L. Orr as Postmaster. W. T. Valandigham is the present Postmaster. The religious interests of the place are developed by three churches, while there is a fine school held in a good two-story frame building. There are three general stores, one lumber-yard, one hardware and harness, two drug and grocery stores, one creamery, meat market, blacksmith-shop, hotel, etc. Two physicians look after the physical ills of the community.





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